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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

V O L U M E LIII.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXIII.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N:

Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of *St. John's Gate*;
and sold by E. NEWBERRY, the Corner of *St. Paul's Church-Yard*,
Ludgate-Street. 1783.

entleman's Magazine

AND

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME III.

OF THE YEAR MDCCXXXIII.

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Printed by J. Baskin, at the
Printers Office, in Pall Mall.

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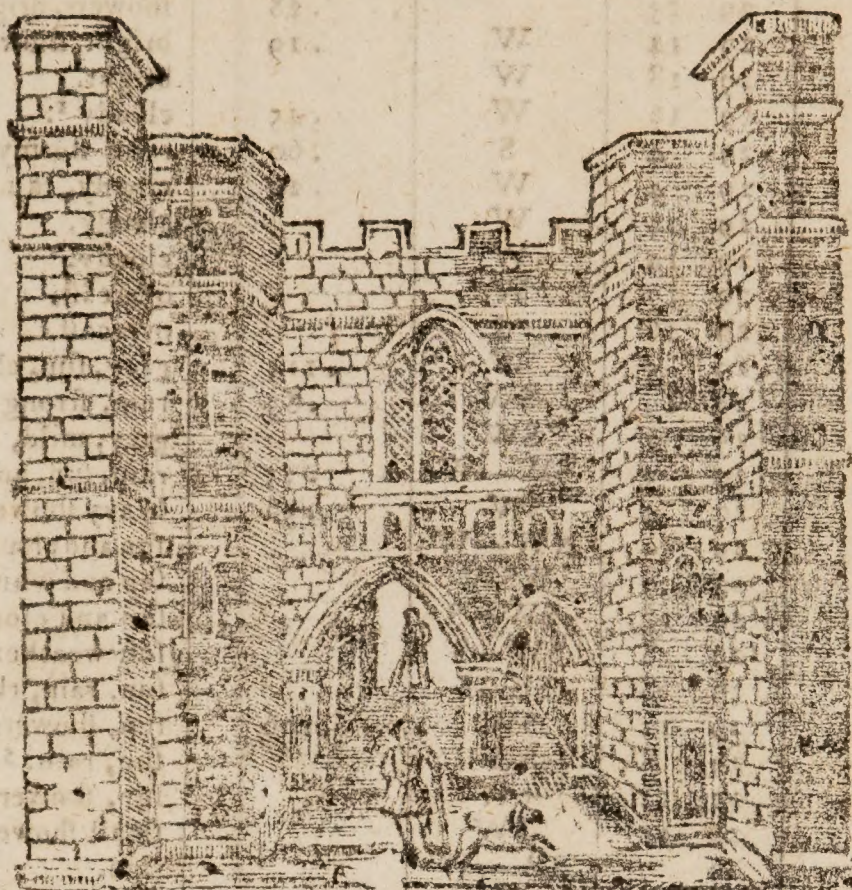
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The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
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Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
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Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
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Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
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Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Gloucester 2
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
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Reading
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Glasgow

For JULY, 1783.

CONTAINING

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Embellished with a View of the grand SARACENIC ARCH at the Door of the TEMPLE CHURCH; and with a fine Specimen of CAST IRON RAILING for large public Buildings.


By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.

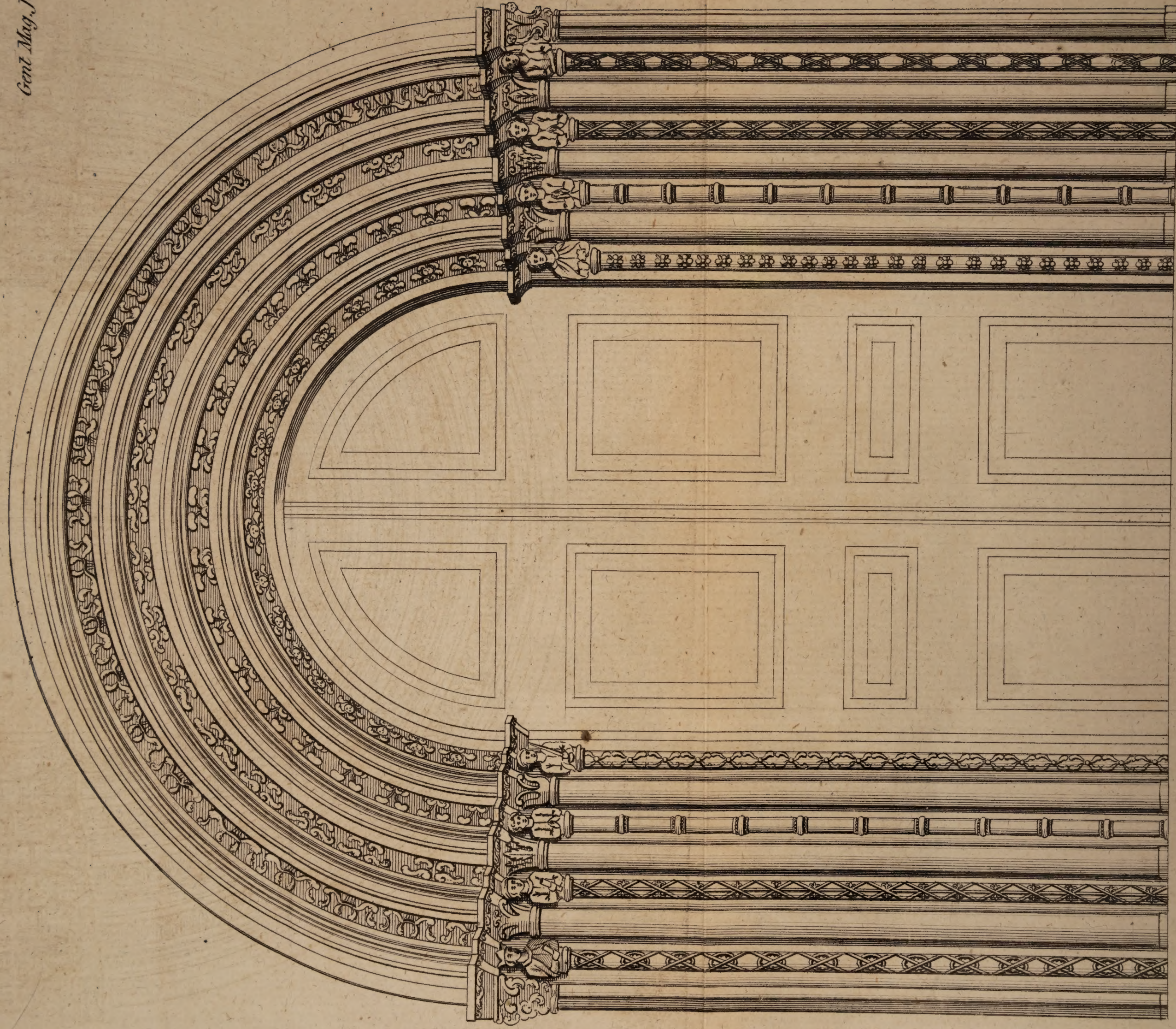
August. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	61	29 13	W		clouds.
2	59	29 11			clouds and showers.
3	58	29 13		.28	showers, bright, thunder showers.
4	62	29 14	W	.19	bright, showers in the night.
5	58	29 18	W		bright.
6	57	29 16	W	.45	cloudy ¹ .
7	55	29 4	S	.60	rain, stormy.
8	54	29 4	W	.20	cloudy, rain.
9	55	29 14	W		cloudy.
10	53	29 14	W		cloudy.
11	53	29 17	W		overcast.
12	51	29 16	S		overcast.
13	56	29 5	W	.115	grey, sun, clouds, dark rain.
14	60	28 19	SW	.85	rain, strong gales.
15	59	29 7	SW		grey, mild, sprinkling dark rain.
16	63	29 5	SW—W	.35	rain, sun, and strong gales.
17	59	29 4	SW	.56	heavy showers, sun, strong gales.
18	58	29 9	NW—W		sun and clouds, with strong gales ² .
19	57	29 9	WSW		sun and white clouds. ³
20	59	29 10	SW—S		sun and clouds. ⁴
21	63	29 8	SW—S		soft weather.
22	62	29 8	SE—S		sun, rain, thunder.
23	60	29 12	SW	.106	sun, showers.
24	63	29 8	SW		sun, rain. ⁵
25	62	29 12	SW		sun, showers.
26	61	29 12	SW		small showers, brisk gales. ⁶
27	59	29 7	SW—W		rain.
28	56	29 7	NW	.56	sun, cold air.
29	54	29 7	SW		sun, rainbow.
30	54	29 12	W		sun and clouds.
31	54	29 16	W		sun and clouds.

OBSERVATIONS. ¹ Rain strongly electric, unusual with so moist an air.—² Linnets congregate.—³ Mushrooms pale and tasteless.—⁴ Wheat harvest.—⁵ First broods of martins congregate.—⁶ Wheat harvest general.—N. B. The register and observations, after the 12th, were made at a village 50 miles S. W. of London, supposed to be about 300 feet above high-water-mark. Thermometer on a shady staircase. Rain-measurer four feet from the ground.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1783.	HOME.	OXFORD.	MIDLAND.	NORFOLK.	NORTHERN	WESTERN
	E. Mansfield J. Gould.	L. Loughbo J. Nares.	CB Skynner J. Willes.	J. Athhurst. B. Hotham.	B. Eyre. J. Buller.	B. Perryn. J. Heath.
Mon. Jul. 28		Abingdon				
Tuesday 29			Northampt.			Winchester
Wednesd. 30		Oxford				
Frid. Aug. 1			Okham			
Saturday 2		Worc & City	Linc. & City		York & City	Southa. & Sar
Monday 4	Hertford			Buckingha.		
Wednesd. 6	Chelmsford	Glou. & City				
Thursday 7			Nott & Town	Bedford		Dorchester
Saturday 9		Monmouth	Derby	Huntingdon		
Monday 11	Maidstone			Cambridge		Exon & City
Tuesday 12		Hereford			Durham	
Wednesd. 13			Leic. & Bor.			
Thursday 14				Bury St. Edm		
Friday 15	Lewes		Cov. & War.			
Saturday 16		Shrewsbury			Newc. & To	
Monday 18	Croydon			Norw. & Cit.		Bodmin
Wednesd. 20		Stafford				
Friday 22					Carlisle	
Saturday 23						Bridgewater
Wednesd. 27					Appleby	
Thursday 28						Bristol
Saturday 30					Lancaster	



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View of the fine Saracenic Arch at the Entrance of the Temple Church.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For J U L Y, 1783.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SECOND PART OF VOL. LIII.

To Mr. URBAN, for THE LONDON ANTIQUARY.

SIR,



TIME has been too invidious in its outrages. — Beauty, strength, and magnificence, have fallen prostrate under its frowns, and withered into oblivion. — The memorable page of useful knowledge has been mangled by the destructive scythe of this merciless invader, and left to perish amidst the common mass of elementary matter. Arts have died away, which seemed to claim immortality as their birth-right. Science has veiled her countenance, and withdrawn her influence, before she had attained her meridian splendour. Historic monuments of inventive genius, events, incidents, structures, have stood forward, and invited attention for a season: but either through the violent inroads of hostile devastation, or want of care in the preservation of some of these memorials, they have submitted to the insults of conquest or inattention; and have made a dark chasm in the various conveyances of knowledge. Where are the writings which have been particularly devoted to enquiries into the rise and progress of the *Saracenic* architecture? The same answer will be equally applicable, when we search for the writings of the first *Roman* historians. Where are the works of *Fabius Pictor*, *L. Cincius*, *L. Piso Frugi*? They have all perished in the wreck of time.

The *Saracens* were a learned people. They certainly published accounts of their first essays in architecture. Others have done the same, and made observations upon its introduction into *Europe*,

its encouragement and continuance here, and the time when it took its flight and left us. We are indebted to this people for much of our learning, upon the dawn of its restoration in these western parts of the world. For, upon recourse had to their books, we found many translations of ancient authors into their *Arabic*, the originals of which were soon afterwards lost; and which were translated into other languages, from their books. The *Saracens* formed themselves into societies for the propagation of science; and the society, called at this day *Free Masons*, was of their institution. The church of the *Sepulchre* at *Jerusalem* being nearly their first progeny, as conceived by Science, was a model for structures in various parts of the world. They drew the whole force of their conceptions from the *Tuscan* of the *Romans*. This, however, they varied: but the robust shaft they retained. The *capital* they ornamented with palm leaves, instead of the *acanthus*, which indeed belongs to the *Corinthian*, and adopted the *circular* arch. This species of building continued, and made an extensive stride, both before and after that *pious sacerdotal* stratagem, to revel into power, ease, and security, upon the rapine and slaughter of mankind, commonly called the *Holy War*. That species of architecture called *Gothic* is no more than the *second manner* of the *Saracenic*. There were no artists, no persons of science, in those early times, except the *Saracens*, for the formation of designs for structures. They were earnestly solicited by princes, and persons versed in other branches of literature, to exert their abilities in *architectural* knowledge, where large *sacred* structures were much desired: of which abilities

abilities they have given no inconsiderable documents in *Europe, Asia, and Africa*. Through too great a contempt, cherished by them, towards other religious persuasions, they introduced into sacred buildings, entrusted to their skill and management, that *vernacular* imagery, so disgraceful to some of our Christian churches, where they or their disciples have been employed, consisting of ludicrous heads and wanton figures.

The most ancient structure of this character in England was the chapel of the *Infirmery, or St. Catherine*; which was built in the time of the Confessor *Edward*. This fabrick stood till the year 1571: at which time it was almost wholly pulled down. It had been rebuilt about the year 1300; but the arches and pillars, as they had not suffered by the depredations of time, were continued upon the new erection. At this day are to be seen an arch and an half, with the *Saracenic* column. These remains, venerable indeed as they are, are in the present yard of the house belonging to *John Merest, Esq.* in the little Cloisters of *Westminster Abbey*. They, at this time, constitute part of the wall which incloses the yard: and the interstices of the columns and half-arch, as well as of the entire arch, are filled up with brick-work. See *Widmore's History of this Church*, p. 141. *Widmore* calls these remains the door-way of the chapel; but, upon a cool and deliberate inspection, they will be found to be a part of the old arcade; and that the ground has been considerably raised in this part with the rubbish of the old structure.

When the mystery of masonry began to be more diffused, and these fraternities were established in different parts of *Europe*, they introduced the art of building with stone into England, about the middle of the 7th century. They erected the chapel of King's College. This appears from the second and third *Indenture*, to be seen in the archives of that collegiate body, made between the provost of the college, the scholars, and the master-mason, *John Wastell*.

It appears from the mysterious numbers, 3, 7, 5, which are the different numbers of the steps at each entrance of the chapel, numbers well understood by modern masons. It appears from an instrument in writing, preserved in the *Archives of Cain's College*, and some time since transmitted to me by a fellow of that society. It runs thus:

“To alle Christen peopl this present writyng endented, seeng, redyng, or heryng, *John Wulrich* maistr mason of the werks of the *Kynges College Roial* of our *Lady* and *Seynt Nicholas* of *Cambrigge*, *John Bell* mason, wardeyn in the same werks, &c. Written at *Camb.* 17 Aug. 1476. 16 Edw. IV.”

Most of these persons, for a great length of time, were foreigners; and in the first institution by the *Saracens*, all were so. In process of time, as soon as the people of this island became acquainted with the principles of design, the artificers, as well as the art, were domestic: but this did not happen till about the reign of *Henry VIII.* For soon after *Henry the VIIIth's* reign, we were obliged to call-in the assistance of foreign artists, for the design and execution of his tomb; and it is probable that his chapel was erected by persons of the same description.

The structure of the Temple church is *Saracenic*. The circular part was built first, and stood a century or two, before that addition was made to it where service is now performed. The addition is a second manner of this architecture. All the old churches here were *circular* buildings; and indeed all the first churches here were so; copied, as some suppose, from the *circular* church of the *Sepulchre at Jerusalem*. But the conception of the figure arose from the consideration of the symbolical doctrine conveyed to the mind by the circle; the eternity of the Deity, without beginning, and without end. Thus the open temples of the Druids were circular, or of an elliptical figure, nearly approaching to it. Such are they which appear on *Salisbury Plain, Abury*, and near *Long Compton*, called *Roll-Rich Stones*.—This church was consecrated by *Heraclius*, patriarch of *Jerusalem*, anno 1185, in the reign of *Henry II.* This circumstance was legible in *Saxon* characters, over the portal near the cloisters; which characters were visible in the year 1605, and perhaps continued so till the repairs of the front, near the cloisters, when a new entrance was erected, which has greatly disgusted the intelligent admirers of architecture: for as it was intended for a *Doric* entrance, in its being united to a *Saracenic* design, it is an absolute *false concord* in structure, and much like the licence of a painter, who, when the head of an old patriarch is nearly defaced upon the canvas, supplies it with a young smiling countenance, upon the remains

remains of a shrivelled body. — The grand *Saracenic* arch of this structure is still in being, which is the original door into the circle. It has suffered little by time, as it is secured from the effects of weather by being under the roof of the passage leading into the cloisters. This portal has three exterior *mouldings* above the arch. There are various enrichments of foliage interspersed, and *Saracenic subadjutant* columns, of an inferior module, executed in the immature taste of that age. But the principal objects here, and which gave rise to the present observations, are the half-length figures on each side of the door. Immediately under the exterior moulding is the half-length of Henry II. and opposite to him that of his Queen, Eleanor, on the other side. The King has a roll in his hand, the grant of the right to erect and consecrate the church. Near his figure are those of three Knights Templars, who hold the same kind of roll in their hands, signifying their being in possession of the *Royal Fiat*. Among the figures on the *Queen's* side is that of *Heracles* the patriarch, in the attitude of praying, with the hands closed; and the other figures near him seem to be priests, in the same devout posture. The figures are very perfect, and it would be almost a proof of deficiency in sight, to say that they have been impaired by time.

These observations are submitted to the consideration of those who delight in these researches; as I do not know that they have at any time before invited the attention of those who court the chaste embraces of blushing Art: and they are so disposed that they may easily escape an *industrious* as well as a *superficial* observation. RUBEN D'MOUNT.

THE PICTURE GALLERY, N° II.

MR. URBAN, *Essex, June 20.*

A Correspondent in your last Magazine wishes a description of particular portraits to be added to the amusing articles it generally contains. I beg leave to open your Picture-Gallery with an account of a portrait, on the plan of your correspondent, bought for a few shillings at a country sale, and which has probably no other merit, though entirely in the style of Holbein, than being a strong likeness of some very eminent personage. The picture, which is on wood, is within a coarse common frame, full sixteen inches high, and thirteen wide; the features strong, large,

and very expressive; brown hair, and frizzed beard; dark complexion; the round hat or cap ornamented with some sort of edging, and, probably, pearls, hangs a little backward from the forehead, and declines over the right ear: the shirt close gathered and quilled, but not in the fashion of a projecting ruff, round the neck, from which hangs a small gold chain, that unites with a ribbon at the breast, and to this is appendant a transparent globe, set in a circular case, surmounted with a cross, and pierced with two swords, crossing each other. This, which is undoubtedly the coat of arms, is in a larger size, at the corner of the picture, and there the cross has over it, I guess, a ducal coronet, and round the globe passes a label, on one end of which are the letters F F G, on the other S T. The habit seems a tawney-coloured gown, turning back from the bosom, ornamented with fur, and a large chain hanging over the shoulders: a yellowish vest, underneath, is buttoned close upon the ruffles that cover the wrists. The left hand has rings on the second, fourth, and fifth fingers, and just sustains, as it reclines upon the whole arm, which makes the base of the picture, a sort of long sceptre, or very ornamented staff of honour or office. The right hand has rings on the fourth and fifth fingers, and holds a roll, on which are the letters D E F, and a mark or two beneath, to represent, probably, more writing. — I cannot perceive any thing else, as I am entirely ignorant of painting, to regulate the conjecture which, I cannot but surmise, it much deserves, about this portrait.

Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

MR. URBAN,

THE coin exhibited in your last month's Miscellany, fig. 5, is neither more nor less than a coin of the emperor Allectus. The inscription:

IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. F. AVG.

REV. PAX AVG. S. P. C.

A female figure (not with a fox's head, as your draughtsman or engraver has given it) standing, holding in her right hand a branch of olive, in her left a spear.

N° 6 belongs to the emperor Valentinian. The legend is,

D. N. VALENTINIANVS. P. F. AVG. SECVRITAS REIPUBLICAE. SISC. P.

A. N. T. S. or A.

A Victory, holding in her right hand a crown of laurel, in her left a palm branch.

Admitting

Admitting that your old friend forgot himself in representing the statue of Peter the Great, in your February Magazine, as cut out of *marble* instead of *cast in brass*, he knew better than to confound the *Rhodians* with the *Colossians*, to whom St. Paul wrote his epistle. His authority for saying that the *Rhodians* had the name of *Colossians*, or rather *Colossals*, from their Colossus, was Cedrenus, as cited by Meursius.

Αφ' ε (κολοσσα) και αυλοι (οι Ροδιοι)
ΚΟΛΟΣΣΕΙΣ ωνομασθησαν.

And Suidas: Ροδος η νησος ηλις και Διγ-
δος κλειται, και ΚΟΛΟΣΣΑΕΙΣ οι ο-
κλωρες δια του κολοσσου.

See also Glycas, Annal. II.

Though Meursius seems to have exhausted the subject of this Colossus by his quotations, yet he has omitted the circumstance of its standing across the harbour of Rhodes, and the largest ships sailing in between its legs; to which our Shakspeare may be supposed to allude, when he compared Caesar to it:

he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, &c. &c.

It were to be wished that some of your learned correspondents, skilled in ancient history, would point out the authority for this assertion.

There is no coin struck at Rhodes with the Colossus represented on it, nor with any allusion to that figure.

Your correspondent in p. 498. needs not be told that the word in Ps. lviii. ver. 4, in our Bibles, is uniformly JAH, and Bp. Patrick retains this reading in his Commentary. In the LXX. edit. Daniel, it is ΚΥΠΙΟΣ ονομα ΑΥΤΟΥ. In the Vulgate it is "*Dominus nomen illi.*" Our singing Psalms have "Ex-
"tol the great *Jehovah's* name."

As I answer for no more languages than I understand, your correspondent may not think he has got near enough to the original. For myself, I am of opinion that what he complains of is only a press error, neglected for near 150 years.

Q. Q.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent ΟΤΗΟ, (vol. I. p. 479) in his short memoirs of General Ginkle (Earl of Athlone), mentions his not knowing whether that famous Dutch officer had any grant of lands in Ireland. He certainly had, out of the forfeited estates, and to the

amount of 26,480 acres, if the report made by the trustees to the House of Commons was accurate. The Earl, however, soon alienated the estate, probably because he never intended to reside in Ireland, and the grant was afterwards revoked by Parliament, to the great discredit of the factious promoters of the bill, according to the following representation of the circumstances of the case by Bp. Burnet, in the Memoirs of his own Times, under the year 1700. "The case of the Earl of Athlone's grant (observes the prelate) was very singular: the House of Commons had been so sensible of his service in reducing Ireland, that they had made an address to the King, to give him a recompence suitable to his services. And the Parliament of Ireland was so sensible of their obligations to him, that they, as was formerly told, confirmed his grant of between two and three thousand pounds a year. He had sold it to those who thought they had purchased under an unquestionable title, yet all that was now set aside, no regard being had to it."

MR. URBAN,

July 17.

WITHOUT doubt you have heard that a bill was lately brought into parliament to enable the heads of certain colleges to marry. In the number the warden of Wadham College was included. By the statutes of the foundress, the warden is always to be a bachelor. The common reason assigned for the injunction is, that the foundress had a mind to the first warden, and that he rejected her suit, which so much displeased her, that she was resolved to punish all the future wardens for the fault of one man. A more foolish reason could not have been given. The fact is, Nicholas Wadham and his wife were both of them inclined to the Catholic religion, which (it is well known) enjoins celibacy to the clergy; and it was on this account that the warden was commanded to lead a single life.—Anthony Wood, in his History, tells us, that Nicholas Wadham had an intention to found a college at Venice for instructing English youths in the doctrines of popery, "*liquidem ipse juxta et uxor Dorothea Pontificiorum in partes propensiores sunt habiti.*" Besides, the statutes were transmitted to Oxford by the foundress on Aug. 16, 1612, before the buildings were finished, and the warden and fellows were not

not appointed till April 20, 1613. — Dorothy was 75 years old at the death of her husband, and there can be no reason to suppose that at that age she would look with amorous eyes on any one. Robert Wright, the first warden, voluntarily quitted his office because the foundress prohibited his marrying, and afterwards became bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.—If any one doubts the truth of what I have advanced, I beg leave to refer him to Wood's History of the University of Oxford, and to the monument of Nicholas Wadham in the church of Ilminster in Somersetshire.

Yours, &c. B. R.

P. S. I have a few other things to communicate to you, Mr. URBAN, by way of appendix to the foregoing letter. The design of founding a college at Oxford is not to be attributed to Dorothy Wadham solely, as her husband directed it in his will; though, I apprehend, the endowment and the statutes were in a great measure left to her. She survived her husband nine years, and after her death a monument was erected in Ilminster church to the memory of both. It was once very beautiful, but its chief ornaments are at present disfigured by nastiness. Those who live through the bounty of Wadham would shew their gratitude to his memory in expending a little money on his tomb. I would recommend the example of Merton and Exeter Colleges, both of which societies have preserved the tombs of their founders from destruction. The mansion-house of Nicholas Wadham, at Morefield, was destroyed by fire 40 or 50 years ago. It was a noble building, defended by a moat.—How many curious circumstances are unknown for want of a "History of Somersetshire!" The churches alone in that county, which are built in the most beautiful style of the florid Gothic, would afford the finest field for an antiquary.

MR. URBAN,

IN that learned and useful ecclesiastical author, *Justin Martyr*, there is a passage which is pregnant with much difficulty, at least in regard to me. The words, in the *Oratio ad Græcos*, are these: speaking of Hercules, he says, "ὅθεν ποταμοὺς ἵνα λάβῃ ὕδωρ ἐναρμόζον φωνὴν ἀπαδιδόν, ὡς λόγος." — "Qui montes saltu transiliit, ut aquam acciperet quæ vocem articulatam edebat, sicut fama est."

Maranus, whose edition I use, would amend it by reading ὅθεν ποταμοὺς, *qui montes fontem effecit*; but this does not satisfy, as the difficulty does not lie in the former, but in the latter part of the sentence, the *vocal fountain* the author speaks of. Many waters were anciently imagined to speak, *Eustath. semēn. p. 390, 394*, a river saluted *Pythagoras*, when he was crossing it, *Kuster. and Jamblich. Vit. Pythag. c. 28*; but what is this to *Hercules*? The words don't apply to any known story we have concerning him. Look into *Euripides*, *Seneca the Tragedian*, *Apollodorus*, *Antoninus Liberalis*, and the rest of the mythologists who have occasion to treat of this hero, and I believe you will not find any one syllable that this passage can possibly be supposed to allude to, in all their accounts of *Hercules*: no, not even though you should interpret ὕδωρ, by a metonymy of a water-nymph, *the goddess of the stream*, since still we know nothing of *Hercules's* pursuing any nymph, in that manner, as *Apollo* did *Daphne*. — To be short, Mr. URBAN; as the words are plain, and, in all appearance, not to be either corrected, or figuratively explained, what are we to do? how are we to understand this intricate place? Now, Sir, I look upon *Hercules*, with my learned friend Mr. Bryant, to be entirely a fictitious person, a *Jack the Giant-Killer* of the ancients: and as there were, as it is said, no less than 43 of them, every country had their own fables and stories concerning him, which other places were not acquainted with. *Justin Martyr* was of *Palestine*, an *Asiatic* consequently; wherefore I incline to think there is an allusion in this passage to some story about *Hercules* which was absolutely unknown in Greece, and to their mythologists and poets, but current enough in those parts where *Justin* resided. See *Phurnutus*, cap. 17, initio. And so *Montfaucon* writes, (*Antiq. expl. I. p. 138*) "Every country, and almost every city, especially in Greece, had some particular story of *Hercules*, which was always told variously by the different authors that mentioned it." If it was so in Greece, much more may we expect to find variations in different and distant countries, and even facts, exploits, and relations, in one region, which were never heard of in another.

Yours, &c.

T. Row.

P. S.

P. S. Your correspondent S. E. in your last Magazine; p. 498, wishes to know upon what authority I asserted, that the Rhodians were called Colossians: I answer, that of Cedrenus, Suidas, Glycas, and the scholiast upon Dionysius the geographer. The words of the three former are adduced by Meurfius, p. 46.

The person, who calls himself *A Founder*, in your Magazine, p. 307, charges me, *falsely*, with prizing the merit of Mons. Falconet but little; for, on the contrary, I highly extolled it, my words being, "that his statue was *a most capital performance, both as to bulk and the noble conception of Mons. Falconet.*" But this *Founder* confounds every thing, hardly allowing a person that *casts a statue*, to be a *statuary*. He doubts whether the whole figure were cast at once; but the words of Sextus Empiricus, cited by Meurfius, imply as much: the version runs, "Ipse vero [Chares] *câsummâ in initium impensâ, et descriptionem formæ, se occidit.*" But I have done with this caviller.

S. E. observes, I am mistaken in thinking the statue of Peter the Great was cut out of a block of marble*. I was led to that idea by Mr. Tooke, who so often talks of *sculptor* and *sculpture*, which seem more applicable to carved statues than cast ones. However, if I have erred, I ask pardon.

MR. URBAN, July 23.
YOUR correspondent F. Y. in p. 480 of your last Magazine, is at a loss to account "Why the generality of ash and oak trees, in the hedge-rows, have put forth their leaves at the top of them this spring, whilst the under branches are not yet in leaf." He thinks it is from the coldness of the earth this year, by the frost remaining so long in it. In this conjecture he is wide of the mark. The true reason is, that in the evening of Sunday the 25th of May there was a very severe frost, which destroyed all the shoots of those trees which were then budding forth.—The ash, walnut, and some oak trees, were at this time putting forth in the lower branches, which are always the forwardest, as being nearest the root. These, by the frost, were all destroyed, turned black, and dried away. The

upper parts of the trees not having put forth their spring-shoots, were not hurt; so that when the warm weather came, these branches continued to grow, and their leaves first appeared; whilst the lower branches, which had been hurt by the frost, were not able to recover the check they had received for two or three weeks, until Nature was powerful enough to send forth new shoots. As the walnut tree bears its fruit at the end of the new shoot, for the reason I have given, there will be very little fruit, and that very late and small; and, if the season is not fine, in October scarcely any will be ripe. A. C. C.

MR. URBAN, July 4.
I Cannot affirm upon my own positive knowledge, but *firmly* believe, that the elegant Verses on Godstow Nunnery, in your Mag. p. 462, are by the Archbishop of York; but what surprises me is, to find the two last lines, which I have always been taught to think the finest, entirely left out, whether from carelessness, or, as most probable, from their being an addition, I cannot tell, nor have I time to enquire. The thesis is, "An omne ruat in pejus?" or something like it. The writer is standing at Godstow (which he describes) with a full view of Oxford before him; and he concludes, with all the feeling of a virtuous young man come down the water to relax after his morning conference with Thucydides and Plato, *Fors et tempus erit cum tu, Rhedicina, sub astris*

Edita, cum centum turribus ipsa cades. Which I leave the translation of to your elegant correspondent.

TUI FAVORIS STUDIOSISSIMUS.

MR. URBAN, July 12.
IN answer to QUERIST, p. 376, the work of Fabricius was published at Hamburg, in quarto, 1731, under the title of "Salutaris Lux Evangelii," &c. and is curious and interesting to the Historian as well as Divine. It contains some original Epistles of the emperor Julian.

In return, let me ask if any of your readers can point out the author of "Three Letters, containing Remarks on some of the numberless Errors and Defects in Dugdale's Baronage, and occasionally in some other Authors, 1728," 8vo.—I should also be much pleased to see some memorials of Mr. Ellis, the schoolmaster of Sir R. Steele. Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

* Our correspondents seem to have confounded the brass statue, which was certainly cast, with the immense rock on which it is placed. EDIT.



DESIGNED by *WILLIAM LEESON ESQ.^R* & EXECUTED BY *DEARMAN WINWOOD & CO.* of BIRMINGHAM.
for the *EARL of ALTAMONT* to Whom this Plate is *RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.*

(Proceedings in Parliament continued from p. 480.)

THE Bill for securing to Ireland the exclusive right of legislature and judicature having passed the committee without opposition;

A petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the E. Indies came next, before the House. It was presented by Sir Henry Fletcher, when

Mr. Chanc. Pitt, by his Majesty's command, acquainted the House, that his Majesty, having been informed of the contents, recommended the same to the consideration of the House. And being read,

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee. And a committee was appointed accordingly.—[As this petition contains a brief history of the Company's proceedings ever since its first connection with Government in 1745, we have judged it indispensably necessary to preserve it entire (see p. 609): And the rather as it exhibits a remarkable but melancholy proof of the precariousness of property in this kingdom, where neither the royal charters, nor acts of the legislature, nor both united, can secure the possession of individuals, nor of bodies of men united in one common interest, from the incroachments of Ministers, who may be inclined to oppose the omnipotence of Parliament to the laws and the rights of the constitution.]

Mr. Sec. at War brought up the Mutiny Bill; to which Mr. Fox objected on the ground of impropriety, in voting an army when in fact there was not a single person in the kingdom responsible for the conduct of that army. This, he said, might possibly encourage *somebody* to do what people within these few days heard of without doors, namely, dissolve the Parliament; though he solemnly protested he did not believe there could be a man in the kingdom who would be desperate enough to advise such a measure, yet it was prudent to guard against the worst that could happen, by stopping the bill for some short time in its progress through the House.

Sec. at War begged leave just to remind the House that the act of last year, for enabling Government to keep the army together, would expire on the 25th of this month; and that, if the Bill now offered should be delayed beyond that time, the consequences would admit of no

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remedy. However, he said, he did not wish to push it too hastily, but would give timely notice for the second reading.

Mr. Burke's bill for explaining his act of last session for regulating the pay-office (see p. 207) was brought forward, and read a second time. This gave rise to a very spirited conversation, in which the leaders of the opposite parties bore a part; and the pensions of Col. Barré (see p. 231) and Lord Ashburton were again revived.

Some gentlemen expressed their surprise, that, notwithstanding the act of last year for regulating pensions, which limited the Crown to grants of a very trivial extent, pensions had been given to divers persons to a very considerable amount, much beyond what the act alluded to expressed.

In reply, it was said, that the operation of the act in question was not to take effect till the 25th of April. This brought up

Mr. Burke, who to explain said, That the noble Marquis (Rockingham) now no more, feeling that the Bill, from the moment of its introduction to the House, would be binding *upon him*, from its spirit, though not from the letter, expressed a wish that it might be so framed as not to tie down his hands from giving a pension of 200l. a-year to the widow of a gallant-general officer, who scarcely had left her any thing except the merits of his wounds and his services.

Chanc. Pitt thought the act of last year wanted amendment, and complained of the hardships it imposed upon Government, by obliging Ministers to narrow the King's expences within the compass of 850,000l. a year, and yet had only made a saving of 40,000l. a year in the expenditure. As to the idea of being bound by the spirit of the act, he confessed, he could not adopt it, and thought himself as free, in the present moment, to set his hand to any pension that should be thought justly merited, as if no such act had ever existed.

Mr. Porrys said, he would take the sense of the House next day, Whether Ministers were or were not bound by the spirit of the act not to bestow pensions exceeding the sums prescribed by the act?

Mr. Baker thought it somewhat extraordinary, that, after the act alluded to, by which the Crown was restrained from granting more than 6000l. a year in pensions, and from giving more than 300l. a year to any one person, a report should prevail

prevail that the present *Ld. Chancellor* was to retire with a pension of 2,600*l.* a year, and the reversion of a *Tellership* in the *Exchequer* besides; and that other pensions to a very considerable amount were now agitating.

Chanc. Pitt, in reply, said, the *Tellership* was in consequence of a former promise made by his Majesty; and the pension was subject to the revision of *Parliament*.

Mr. Powys thought, that if any exception to the regulations of last year was to be admitted, it ought to be in favour of *Chancellors*, who quit their professions for an office which they hold only during pleasure.

Some spirited altercation ensued. The balances in the hands of public accountants were mentioned, and *Mr. Fox* thought himself glanced at. He disclaimed all concern in the balances due from his noble relation, yet eventually acknowledged himself interested in settling the account. The contest seemed to be grounded on who had profited most at the public expence; and the conclusion was, that those who had the greatest share had the least gratitude. Little was said respecting the merits of the Bill; it was however read the second time, and ordered to be committed.

The House went then into committee on the bill for establishing a provisional intercourse with *America*.

Mr. Eden strenuously opposed the progress of the bill. He ridiculed the reciprocity that was said to be the basis of the bill; for what had the Americans to give for the privileges they were to receive? They were now a foreign power in every sense of the word; yet to be treated on the footing of favoured subjects! They could grant no indulgences to Britons, because they were restrained from so doing by their engagements with other states. They were to be permitted a free trade to our *West India* islands, and, by their situation, they would soon substantially enjoy it to the exclusion of our own shipping; besides that *Ireland*, whose *Parliament*, not being sitting, could take no measures in concert with us, would have reason to complain, that though we had granted them a free trade, we had prevented them from reaping the advantages, if any, that were to be derived from it. Upon the whole, as the bill was of such magnitude as to involve the commercial interests of both countries, he thought it ought not to be suffered to pass without a thorough investigation.

Chanc. Pitt, notwithstanding what the *Hon. Gent.* who had just sitten down had said, expressed his desire that the bill might go on, as by the least delay other countries might get footing in *America*, which once established would not be easily removed. He should not, however, press it contrary to the opinion of those who were more immediately interested in its success. He had no wish distinct from the general good; and if that was properly attended to, his end was answered.

Solic. Gen. had no objection to the deferring of the bill for further consideration. He was sorry that *Ireland* was not in a capacity at present to take part in the bill, and the rather as the *Hon. Gent.* [meaning *Mr. Eden*] was not authorised to use her name in it. But as that could not be, it was not to be expected that *England* should lose the opportunity of availing herself of circumstances as they should arise, merely because *Ireland* could not in the same instant partake of them. It was, upon the whole, agreed to postpone the bill till the sense of the merchants principally concerned could be known.

March 6.

Mr. Powys rose, to take the sense of the House, as he had promised, on the act of last year, for regulating pensions, &c. He began by adverting to the critical situation of the times, when a system was set up and gloried in, of despising public opinion, and acting upon principles which set that opinion at defiance;—when party bore sway, and when it might be thought presumptuous for men of his description, who were neither the leaders nor followers of a party, to intermeddle with state affairs; yet, at such a time, when Administration, which had long been burning in the socket, was now quite extinguished, he could not help doing what he thought his duty. In the dissolution of that Administration he could not, however, but lament the retreat of one Right Hon. Gentleman now in his eye [*Mr. W. Pitt*], whose shining abilities would adorn any station; and the rather as, now he was going to speak of pensions, he had the mortification to find that no compensation had been made him for quitting a profession to which he would have been an ornament. That Right Hon. Gent. had served his country with an unimpeachable character; and though in the general confederacy that had been formed, he could not lend his suffrage, and rather chose to retire than relinquish his principles, he would carry with

with him what was more valuable than riches, the applause, the esteem, and the admiration of his country.

While Mr. Powys was warm in the praises of the young patriot, he was interrupted by Mr. Martyn, who, spying a peer below the bar, desired he might be ordered to withdraw. The Speaker said, he had ordered the Serjeant not to permit peers to sit below the bar; but thought on the present occasion it were better for the House to give the order. Mr. Martyn took the hint, and was about to move to clear the House, when the peer [Lord Walsingham] withdrew.

Mr. Powys then proceeded to observe on the pensions lately granted, and, after approving that bestowed on the Chancellor, took notice of the clause which left the power with the Crown to give pensions beyond the extent specified in the act to such persons as had been employed in embassies to foreign courts. On that clause, he said, he should only remark, that it first enabled the Crown to employ unfit persons, and then to reward them for their unfitness. It had been remarked the day before, that the operation of the act in question was not to take effect till the 5th of April, 1783, and much had been said, that, although the letter of it had no force till then, the spirit of it was binding upon Ministers; and that, in as audible and distinct language as could be used, the bill cried to Ministers, "Forbear." He was therefore not a little surprized to hear a right hon. gent. high in office, exclaim, "Forbear! on what compulsion? Is it so nominated in the bond?"—To this he would reply,

It is not so exprest; but what of that?

'Twere good you do so much for charity. For charity to the public; for charity to an almost bankrupt nation!

Of the only pensions that he had heard were passing through the offices, there was one to a noble person, of whom he had never heard the least dispraise; nor had he the smallest objection to any of the gentlemen who had or were about to participate of the royal bounty; his only aim was, to lay some restraint on Ministers from granting away the public money in pensions between the present day and the 5th of April, contrary to the spirit and meaning of the act in question, and for that purpose he moved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to represent, that whereas his Majesty had been graciously pleased to give his royal assent to an act for re-

gulating the granting of pensions, &c. the House trusts that the same restrictions will be observed in respect to any pension his Majesty may be advised to grant antecedent to the 5th of April as by the said act are thenceforth strictly and absolutely prescribed.

Mr. Martyn seconded the motion.

But Captain John Luttrell expressed his disapprobation, not only of the motion, but of the whole act alluded to. He was free to say, that the power of the Crown was by no means too great, nor could he think it consistent with the honour of that House to go about to abridge it. To deprive his Majesty of the free exercise of his munificence was beneath the dignity of Parliament, and perhaps beyond its constitutional power. The noblest appendage of Royalty was the power of rewarding merit; and to limit his Majesty's bounty to the narrow pittance of a private gentleman, was, at once, to divest the Crown of its munificence, and the King of his highest gratification.

The motion, however, so far as it respected the advisers of the late ignominious peace, he was ready to support: for, instead of reward, they, in his opinion, deserved censure. He was proceeding, when the Speaker intimated to him, that the question before the House did not properly connect with the advisers of the peace. On which he bowed obedience to the intimation of the chair, and sat down.

Chancellor Pitt entered into a justification of the different pensions that had lately been granted. Nobody, he said, could object to that given to the late Chancellor of Great Britain. It was not more than had been given to other Chancellors; and as to the Tellership of the Exchequer, it was in consequence of his Majesty's promise when that nobleman accepted the Seals. Two other pensions, he said, of 2000l. a-year each (one to Sir Joseph Yorke, the other to Lord Grantham) he justified both from the spirit and the letter of the act; their long and faithful services at the courts abroad where they had resided would be remembered with gratitude by the friends of peace, and the commercial interests of this country. Two other pensions, one of 700l. a year, the other of 500l. a year, have been bestowed on two Clerks of the Treasury, who had been long in the public service, and whom, for the sake of some official arrangements, it had been found necessary to superannuate.

nuate. Another pension, he said, there was, which the House well knew did not originate with his Majesty's present servants, and that was one of 350*l.* a year, promised to Mr. Morgan (now with Sir Guy Carleton) when he consented to go abroad, as a compensation for quitting his connections at home. One pension more he should state, though strictly within the letter of the act, and that was a pension of 200*l.* a year granted to a gentleman on his leaving the Tax-office, and coming into the service of the Treasury, the first being for life, the latter dependent on the change of Ministers. — Having now, he said, fairly stated all the pensions and proceedings of that nature which had taken place in the course of the summer, he trusted to the candour of the House, declaring himself ready to take his share of the responsibility for having set his hand to them; but hoping at the same time that, if there was any thing wrong in having granted them, the House would not think of revoking either those that had been fully granted, or of stopping those that were not yet fully confirmed; but would proceed to such measures as should prevent the repetition of similar errors, if errors they were. Under this impression, he hoped his honourable friend would consent so to modify his motion, as to take away from it any words that might convey a retrospective censure; and when it was so altered, it would undoubtedly meet with his cheerful support. As to that part of the honourable gentleman's speech in which he had done him the honour to speak of him in terms which excited in his mind the most sensible emotions, he could only say, that to merit them was the height of his ambition; and with regard to those other rewards that had awaited his colleagues in office, he neither coveted, nor desired to share them. Called upon, as he had been, at an early period of life, to fill the exalted station in which he had been placed, it was reward sufficient for him that his weak endeavours to discharge the duties of it faithfully had not been disapproved; and that he had done nothing to forfeit the good opinion of that House, nor of his country.

Mr. *Peruys* said, he had no objection to the wording of his motion, so that the principle was not affected.

Mr. *Fox* declared, he had no inclination to disturb or revoke any of the pensions that had been so fairly and fully stated to the House; but he did not entirely approve of the honourable gentleman's

mode of defending them; he did not like to hear the name of Majesty so frequently introduced. By making the acts of Ministers dependent on the promises of the King, that responsibility which the constitution had placed in the advisers of the Crown was done away; and, besides, Members could not speak with that freedom of measures which it was their duty to canvass, as if wholly uninfluenced by any personal restraints. With regard to the Lord Chancellor, he had long lived with him on terms of friendship; he admired his abilities; and wished them employed for the advantage of his country; but he wished too that the provision that had been made for him, proper as it most certainly was, had not been rested on the promise of his Majesty. As to Lord Grantham's pension, he frankly declared, that the pension itself did not appear to him so objectionable as the manner and time of granting it. When Lord Grantham accepted the office of Secretary of State, his Majesty promised him a pension of 2000*l.* a year whenever he should quit it. What did this lead to, if the practice prevailed, but a most dangerous and alarming exertion of the Crown! By this means the Crown could always obtain an administration without the least regard to the sense of Parliament, or the confidence of the people; he was very full in reprobating this practice. He came next to speak of Sir Joseph Yorke's pension, which he frankly owned he could see no necessity for. That gentleman, it was true, had served his country for thirty years in foreign embassies; but the honours and emoluments he had received were, he thought, an ample recompence. He spoke of Mr. Morgan's pension as a matter with which he was unacquainted when in office; perhaps, he said, it might be known by the noble Lord below him [meaning Lord J. C.], yet it was not the less objectionable. He thought the principle pernicious. Pensions granted as bribes to take efficient offices, was a wanton waste of public money; and he could not help remarking, though with no invidious view, that when a noble and learned Lord then in his eye [the Lord Advocate] accepted an office for life, at the same time that he accepted the office of Treasurer of the Navy, all the world wondered at the strangeness of the transaction. The pensions to the two Clerks of the Treasury Mr. F. treated as a job to accommodate the Minister; and as to the pension of 200*l.* a year to the Clerk

taken from the Tax-office to the Treasury, he looked upon that in the same light. He concluded his remarks on the policy of granting pensions, with observing as somewhat extraordinary, that the Crown should think proper to reward those Ministers who had assisted in making the peace (which, to say the best of it, had not met with the approbation of that House), one of them with honours*, the other with emoluments. Before he sat down, he begged leave to digress a little from the principal subject of debate, to take notice of an extraordinary remark made by the gentleman who moved the address, "that there were some people who avowed, who boasted, and who gloried in acting independently of the public opinion;" if his honourable friend meant to allude to him, he was mistaken; he had neither avowed, boasted of, nor gloried in any such conduct; but, on the contrary, had maintained the reverse. He lamented that his honourable friend, who was every way respectable and independent, should differ with him in opinion at a time when it was necessary that all good men should agree. He pathetically exhorted all sides of the House to unite through a due sense of the critical situation of the country. He advised moderation and unanimity, as the great means of restoring the national honour; and thanked Mr. Powys for his vigilance in bringing forward, at such a moment a motion so wise, so necessary, and every way so proper as that now before the House.

Lord Adv. thought it odd that, in a speech wherein unanimity was so earnestly recommended, the hon. gent. should at the same time indulge himself in matters likely to create dissension. As to what respected himself, he would assure the hon. gent. that he had not obtained the place of Keeper of the Signet in Scotland, as an inducement to accept the Treasurership of the Navy of England, a place which, he was willing to own, was very unfit for him, and which he consented to hold only till a more proper person should be appointed to fill it. But he would not say he was unfit for the place he had obtained in Scotland; and as his Majesty had been pleased to honour him with a patent place, he assured the honourable gentleman, he would never dishonour it by carrying it to market. This pointed allusion called up

Mr. F—x, who justified the transaction alluded to*, which no man in that House, he said, ever thought dishonourable except the learned Lord. He declared upon his honour, that he knew nothing of the condition on which the learned Lord accepted the Treasurership of the Navy; but he knew that the Lord Chancellor refused putting the Seal to the Patent of Keeper of the Signet till he was appointed Treasurer of the Navy.

Mr. R—by did not like the address moved for, nor the act alluded to. He saw clearly that, by diminishing the influence of the Crown, many of the present inconveniences had arisen; and should the honourable gentleman's act continue in force, it would be impossible to carry on the affairs of government in that House. So far from thinking there were too many pensions, he wished there had been at least one more; and as that would probably be the last opportunity that he should have (as in all likelihood the address would be carried, and then Ministers dared not advise the Crown to grant another pension) he would mention the person to whom he alluded, namely, a pension to Lord Rodney. It had been said on a former occasion, "Why a pension to that nobleman! He'll bring home a million of money." So far from this, he was persuaded Lord Rodney's fortune was not equal to the support of his rank. Having said this, he expressed a wish, that such an Administration might be formed as would rescue us from the derision of the world. He said, he would support such an Administration whether formed on a broad or a narrow bottom.

Chancellor Pitt begged pardon for having omitted to speak of two pensions that were in contemplation to settle, one on Lord Rodney, and one on General Elliott for three lives, which, however, were not to be paid out of the civil list.

Mr. Byng remarked on Mr. Fox's exchange, that the Clerkship of the Pells had no sooner passed out of his hands, than it was increased a full thousand a-year to the gentleman for whom it was purchased.

Gov. Johnstone charged gentlemen with want of spirit to meet the question fairly. They declared themselves enemies to pensions in general, but were afraid to speak of the individuals to whom they were granted. They were bold in ad-

* Mr. Sec. Townshend with a peerage, and Lord Grantham with 2000l. a year.

* Exchanging the Clerkship of the Pells in Ireland for a pension in that kingdom, to accommodate government.

vancing a theory, but shrunk when they came to reduce it into practice. He digressed to the American war. He reprobated it as mean and unmanly to charge that war, the war of the House, to the account of the noble Lord in the Blue Ribbon, because it had proved unsuccessful. He neither approved the act alluded to, nor the present motion.

Mr. Courtney, in a vein of satirical humour, kept the House in a continual laugh. He thought nothing could be more unreasonable than that Ministers, who had signed a peace which had fallen under the censure of the House, should be so far persecuted as to be deprived of every species of consolation; and that, while they had incurred the displeasure of Parliament, and the abhorrence of their country, they might not be allowed the honest and reputable satisfaction, which was still left them, of being a burthen to the public, or pensioners to the Crown. It was unworthy of the liberality of the right honourable gentleman [Mr. Fox] to reflect on gentlemen for having made a previous stipulation with the Earl of Shelburne, as nothing so strongly indicated their thorough knowledge of that Minister as the caution they had used in closing a bargain with him before they engaged to support his administration. The learned Lord, it has been alledged, had one of his employments secured for life: and the other [Lord Grantham], we are told, had a positive promise of a pension from the King; both of them equally manifesting, by their conduct, that they had virtue, and that it was necessary such virtue should be purchased for a valuable consideration before they would part with it; and that they considered a promise from the Earl of Shelburne as no consideration at all. For the declaration that Mr. Rigby had made, that he would support administration whether on a broad or a narrow bottom, Mr. Courtney gave the honourable gentleman entire credit. His motive could be no other for so doing, than to preserve peace and unanimity in this country; to maintain the due equilibrium between the Crown and the people; and to hold to the last every balance in his hand. He was aware, he said, of the light in which malice would see this declaration, namely, that if the right honourable gentleman and his friends could supplant the coalition, they would; if they could not, they would be satisfied with taking all they could get from Ministers of any description.

Like the vile straw that's blown about the street,

Some needy members stick to all they meet,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon, now loose,
now fast,

And carry'd off on some dog's tail at last.
He concluded with approving the motion.

Earl *Nugent* rose to recommend Lieut. Gen. Boyd to a pension; but the House was clamorous for the motion, which, after some amendment, was agreed to without a division.

March 7.

The order of the day, for taking into consideration the ordnance estimates, was read; but the earl of Surrey expressing a desire for the House to suspend that order till the Bill for establishing an intercourse with America should be taken into consideration; and the Lord Mayor of London stating to the House the serious and alarming consequences that were to be dreaded if the trade to America was not immediately opened,

Mr. *Pitt Thomas* consented to it; and a motion was made that the Speaker do leave the Chair, which being seconded,

Mr. *Eden* rose, to state his objections to the Bill, as it would introduce a total revolution in our commercial system, which, he was afraid, would shake it to its very basis. It was a business the most complicated in its nature, and at the same time the most extensive in its consequences, that he had ever remembered in Parliament. One great objection to the Bill was, the clause by which the Navigation Act was to be affected. In the late settlement with Ireland, those who were well-wishers to both Kingdoms had introduced a clause into Mr. Yelverton's Act, by which the British Navigation Act was made a part of the law of Ireland; but still with this proviso, "that it shall cease to be binding upon Ireland, whenever it should cease to be binding upon Great Britain." Now the Bill before the House completely repeals the Navigation Act in Great Britain, and of course repeals at the same moment the same Act in Ireland, so that Great Britain may bid adieu for ever to any Navigation Act the moment this Bill passes into a law. Mr. Eden proceeded to enforce his former objections, adding the injury that would be done to the sugar refinery, and to the trade of England, by the exportation of our manufacturing tools, which would enable the Americans to rival our manufactures, and be a stroke that our commerce would scarce be able to survive.

survive. There was one other clause in the said Bill which he could not help objecting to, and that was, where the Americans, now become a foreign State, are admitted to all the privileges of British subjects. How was the King hereafter to make treaties with the European Powers who claim to be treated as the most favoured nations? Or was Parliament prepared to consent to the admission of all the world as British subjects? He added, that all that had been named were trifling to what were still to be apprehended. It had been easy to foresee that American Independence must tend to great convulsions in our commerce, the emigration of manufacturers, the loss of seamen, and all the evils incident to a declining country. The hour of calamity was now come. The United States must have infinite advantages, from which our European traders and loyal Colonies must for ever be excluded. From their proximity of situation, cheapness of labour, and frequency of voyages, they must in a course of years possess themselves of the carrying trade. Thus the kingdom must gradually lose its great nursery of seamen, and all the means of manning ships in times of emergency, and thus decline and languish during peace, and be helpless and dependent during war. He observed, that if so many objections were obvious to a mere individual, it might be presumed that there were many more that would not escape the penetration of millions interested in using this Bill against all the nearest and dearest concerns of these Kingdoms. And now, he said, having stated some objections to the Bill, it might be expected that he should suggest some better plan for opening the intercourse. To that he professed himself unequal. But still, if he might hazard an opinion, it would be merely that the Prohibitory Acts should be repealed; and that the King in Council might be vested with power for six months, to suspend from time to time, as he should see cause, such laws as should be found to stand in the way of an amicable intercourse. This would obviate every objection respecting Ireland; the negotiation might in the mean time go on; and a reciprocity of advantages might be made the ground-work of a permanent treaty in the end.

Capt. J. Luttrell was so fully persuaded of the inutility of the Bill, that, if it passed in the way it was now offered, the sheet which contained the clauses

would cover all the advantages that ever would be reaped from it by this Country. The objections he had to offer, on a cursory review of it, he should reserve till it came into the committee. But he hoped it would never come there till some person in a long gown could be found to adopt it as his, and bring with him some coadjutors who would consent to stand sponsors.

Chanc. Pitt thought it not a little surprising, that a Bill that had been loudly and repeatedly called for from every part of the House, should be rejected before it came in committee. The Hon. Gent. that spoke last, who on all occasions is ready to give his opinion on the politics of the times, had called for some Member to be responsible for the Bill. But did not the Hon. Gent. know that, when a Bill had once passed into a law, the Hon. Gent. was himself as responsible for the operation of it as the Minister that brought it in? Where the urgency of affairs made a new law necessary, it was the duty of Ministers to take proper information, and to bring in a Bill adapted to the nature of the exigency. He had done so; and it rested in the House to adopt or reject, to alter, amend, or modify it, according as the House should see fit. For himself, he was little tenacious of the clauses in the Bill. Such a Bill was wanting, and it rested now wholly with the House to supply it.

Mr. Burke placed all the mischiefs that had happened or could happen from the want of such a Bill on the shoulders of Ministers, who, during a seven months negotiation with the American Commissioners, had never said a word about regulating commerce. To this the present embarrassments were owing. When it was understood that Mr. Oswald was chosen as a negotiator, every one concluded, that it was for a systematical establishment of commerce. Nobody could have imagined that, when the noble Lord then at the head of Administration had the most experienced geographers in Europe at hand, meaning Mr. Holdsworth, Member for Dartmouth, and Mr. Brett, he would have pitched upon a merchant to conclude a geographical treaty. The two negotiators having passed seven months without having done any thing for commerce, put him in mind of two Irishmen; one of them being asked what he was doing, answered, *nothing*; the other, being asked the same question, exclaimed, *I am helping him*. A Right Hon. Gentleman, who

who had displayed an uncommon degree of commercial knowledge [Mr Eden], was afraid that we should lose our manufactures by the emigration of our artificers, and the exportation of our working tools; as to the latter, it was one of the puerilities of our laws to forbid the exportation of manufacturing tools. We might as well attempt to prevent the making of hay in America by forbidding the exportation of scythes. With respect to the emigration of our artificers, he could see no possible way to prevent it. Before the war, it was well known, that more than 8000 persons emigrated annually from the North of Ireland, and yet there never was a linen manufactory set up in America. The reason was obvious. The cheapness of land made every one a freeholder; and none thought of labour who went with the view of commencing gentlemen. It would be long, very long indeed, before America would think of rivalling us in manufactures. He differed with the same Hon. Gentleman in other respects, and was not for treating American subjects as aliens, but rather as fellow subjects as far as we could; and he would rather establish his regulations by an improvement of the old commercial system, than by introducing a new one. He would have all Prohibitory Acts repealed, and leave the American vessels in all respects as they were before in point of trade.

Sol. Gen. (Arden) did not think, when he was called into his Majesty's service, that he was to take upon him responsibility for commercial systems with which he was totally unacquainted. All the concern he had in framing the Bill was, in adapting such principles as were suggested to him, to the law as it stood in the various statutes that had relation to the object of the Bill. He had been fully aware of the danger of throwing the carrying trade into the hands of America; and it would be found, that tho' America had an advantage given her by the Bill on her importations, she had that advantage balanced by the imposts laid on her exports. He shewed the utter impossibility of preventing the Americans from trading to the West-Indies, and the folly of endeavouring to ingross a trade, which by its magnitude was too unweildy to be confined.

Mr. Fox thought the bill an infringement of our treaty with Russia, and pointed out many imperfections which

rendered it necessary that it should go to a Committee. He was for introducing as little new law as possible into the Bill.

Mr. Hamet was partly of the same opinion. He made a great difference between repealing old useless laws, and framing new ones. He disapproved of motions in that house relative to the trade with America, as he was of opinion the regulations necessary to be made were rather subjects of private negociation, on the footing of reciprocal advantages, than of public and general discussion. He had been in America, he said, and was certain that by wise measures we might recover our trade, and advantages equal to those of the times when we were fellow-subjects, without the expence attending their being a part of the same empire.

The *Lord Mayor* urged the necessity of opening the trade in some shape or other speedily, or losing it for ever.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, and proceeded to examine the clauses; to every one of which, objections were started.

Capt. Luttrell expressed a wish that the Committee might adjourn, report progress, and beg leave to sit again, which was complied with.

March 10.

Lord Newhaven moved, that there be laid before the House copies of the last dispatches from Sir Guy Carleton, relative to the state of negociation between him and the Congress, on the subject of the Loyalists; but being told, by *Mr. Ord*, how improper it would be to agitate such a question when there was no Minister, he withdrew his motion for the present. And the order of the day, for the House to go into a committee of supply, being read, and a motion made for the Speaker to leave the chair,

Mr. Hussy rose, to enquire into the truth of a report current without doors, that the Cashier and Accomptant of the Pay-Office had been dismissed in consequence of some discoveries made by the Board of Treasury to the Pay-master General. If the fact was true, he begged to know if the minutes of the Board of Treasury might not with propriety be laid before the House.

Chanc. Pitt frankly owned that the fact was as stated, and that he had not the least objection whatever against laying the minutes in question before the House.

Mr. Hussy was going to make a motion

tion for the purpose, when the Speaker reminded him that there was already a motion before the House, which must be first dismissed.

The House accordingly went into a committee, to which a report was referred, signed "Richmond;" a part of which, so far as relates to the estimate in question, is here added by way of note*.

Mr. Kenrick then rose, and desired, before the Speaker left the chair, to make a few observations on the report of the Board of Ordnance. Mr. Kenrick accordingly went into a train of reasoning tending to justify the measures of the preceding board, though no charge whatever had been brought against it.

Capt. Minchin, on the contrary, was very severe on the lucrative contracts made by that board; and was lavish in praises of the noble Duke, who had set a pattern which ought to be followed in all

* "In this report it is earnestly hoped that provision will be made for discharging, in some certain period, the debt of the ordnance. When that is done, all future bargains may be made with ready money, which has been found by experience to produce, in many instances, a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent. in the following articles: *Savings made under the Disadvantages of the present mode of Payment.*

The new contract for horses, reduced from 1s. 9d. to 1s. $\frac{3}{4}$ per day per horse.

Copper hoops reduced from 135l. 6s. 8d. to 102l. per ton.

Shot from 11l. 15s. to 10l. 6s. per ton.

Match from 23l. to 16l. 5s. per ton.

Powder barrels, whole, from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 2d. each.

Ditto half, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. each.

Purbeck stone from 10s. 9d. to 10s. 8d. per ton; to be paid in six months.

Sand bags bushel, from 8d. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 7d. each.

Small arms (Dutch) from 1l. 7s. 6d. to 1l. 1s. each; to be paid in six months.

Brass-work for muskets from 1s. 2d. to 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each per lb.

Wheel-barrows from 14s. to 11s. 6d. each.

Hand-barrows from 4s. to 3s. 3d.

Iron spades from 1l. 16s. to 1l. 13s. per dozen.

Salt petre from 115l. to 72l. 7s. per ton.

Shells, 13 and 10 inches, from 13l. 15s. to 12l. 6s. per doz.

Ditto 8 inch from 14l. to 12l. 6s. per doz.

Ditto 4, 2-5ths from 17s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per cwt.

The savings on the above articles, says the report, must depend on their demand; and, according to that of the last three years, would have amounted on an average to 95,380l. annually."

Signed, RICHMOND.

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the estimates laid before Parliament.

Mr. Courtney allowed the report to be drawn up in a masterly manner; he acknowledged likewise that the vigilance, perseverance, and activity of the noble Duke, in watching public officers and Ministers too, deserved great praise; but at the same time maintained, that the report wanted two requisites, fairness and candour†, to make it complete. He then entered into an examination of the several articles in which savings had been made, and accounted for them, if not to the satisfaction of the House, yet in a plausible train of reasoning which it was not easy to refute. The noble Duke and the noble Lord [Townshend] who preceded him had each, he said, acted according to the circumstances of the times; the latter therefore had been under the necessity of treating for the articles he wanted, in time of war, at the war prices; while the former was enabled by the conclusion of the war to make better terms, and to purchase at peace prices. If the noble Lord had been the successor and the noble Duke the predecessor at the Board, the contracts would in all probability have been nearly the same as the House had found them; and as there was no merit in having made peace contracts in time of peace, there could be no demerit in having made war contracts, in time of war, at war prices.

† To prove that the Hon. Gent. did not assert this without some ground to bear him out, he instanced the price of powder barrels (reduced as stated in the report, from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 2d. each)—but did the report state that the barrels for which the noble Lord paid 3s. 9d. were made of oak, and those for which the noble Duke paid 3s. 2d. were of beech! He was sure the noble Duke had not sunk this small piece of information from any design of throwing blame on his noble predecessor in office, but that it arose merely from accident. He instanced in another article, that of salt-petre. The report stated that salt-petre had been reduced from 115l. to 72l. 7s. per ton; that is to say, that to the highest price ever given by the late board on an extraordinary occasion was opposed the lowest price that had been given by the noble Duke. The same principle of deduction being observed in all the other articles, Mr. Courtney remarked, the House would find that the dark charge, obliquely conveyed by the report against the late Master Gen. of the Ordnance, of having wantonly spent, for the last three years, 95,000l. of the public money, which he might have saved without cramping the service, would vanish in smoke.

Mr.

Mr. *Pelham* said, there was no censure whatever intended against the late Master of the Ordnance, by the manner in which the estimates were stated. If they were contrasted with those which had preceded them, it was merely by way of accounting for what the noble Duke had done during the time he had been in office. He meant no reflection whatever; but, in order to prove to the public that he served them to the best of his ability, it was necessary to draw a line between his conduct, and that of the noble Lord whom he succeeded.

Mr. *Adam* said, the note annexed to the report certainly conveyed a censure upon the late Board of Ordnance, as far as it depended upon the ordinary construction of the wording it; but as it had been declared that there was no intention in the noble Duke, whose name was subscribed to the report, to suggest any such oblique censure, certainly all the arguments that had rested on that idea were done away. With respect to the mode of making out the present estimate in a new and more satisfactory form than had been heretofore the practice, he thought the noble Duke entitled to great praise; but as to the merit of making contracts on cheaper terms than his predecessor, he could not see much in it, for, considering the different circumstances under which the former contracts had been made, there was no ground for saying, that the former board had been remiss in their duty, or inattentive to those concerns of the public with which they were entrusted.

Gen. *Canway* thought the whole of the debate disorderly. The motion was, that the Speaker do leave the chair, about which not a word had been said. He thought it a little extraordinary for those who had the direction of the last board of Ordnance to set up a defence where there was no accusation; for he professed he could not see an iota of charge against any one of them. It had on all hands been acknowledged that the noble Duke had, with great ability, industry, and unquestionable integrity, produced a considerable reform in the mode of doing the business of the Ordnance board. Why then should that good work be depreciated by attributing unworthy motives to the noble author of it? The noble Duke, he was persuaded, would disdain to raise his own merit by an attempt to charge others with a conduct less laudable. Having altered the mode of preparing the Ordnance Esti-

mate, and having reduced the articles much nearer to correctness than ever was known before, it was a matter of course to contrast his own mode with that of the old mode, in order to shew the superiority of the one over the other; but that surely did not necessarily imply a censure on those who had followed the old mode. The whole conversation, the General contended, had been disorderly, and, as was generally the case in all disorderly proceedings, much had been said that ought not to have been said before, the House were in committee.

Lord *North* justified the old board for having gone into their defence; but as it was now seen there were many mistakes in the report, and generally understood that no blame was intended, he did not see the necessity of proceeding in their defence, as every shadow of blame was done away.

Mr. *Hussey* wondered how Lord *North* could assert that every shadow of blame was done away. The Salt-petre contract was more than a shadow (see vol. LII. p. 364); which, had it not been noticed in that House, would have put near 20,000*l.* of the public's money into somebody's pocket who had no right to it, at the same time that the E. I. C. who had the right, were forced to go without what was justly due to them.

The question of order (noticed by Gen. *Conway*) came now to be discussed; when

Sir *Grey Cooper* observed, that it was not possible to reduce the present question to any known rule of proceeding, because the report accompanying the estimate made the case a new one. The report had not been called for by the House; and had it not been spoken to now, it would have been impossible to have spoken to it with so much propriety at any other time. The question for the Speaker leaving the chair was now called for, and carried.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and Mr. *Steele* proceeded to explain the articles in the estimate.

March 11.

The Report from the Committee of Supply on the Ordnance estimates was brought up.

Mr. *Rosewarne* objected to it, on the ground of extravagance; from the ruined state of our finances it might naturally have been expected that a great reduction of our military establishments would have taken place; instead of that, expences are multiplied. Works for the defence of

of our dock-yards are set on foot that are not to be completed in less than ten years. If necessary, why not in 12 months? He was for re-committing the estimates.

Sir Cecil Wray cast his eye on the estimate for the annual expence of Gibraltar, and wished that fortrefs had been bartered for a proper equivalent.

Mr. G. Onslow wished the same, and shewed to demonstration, that it was not worth the keeping.

Mr. Burke observed, that it had been generally agreed on both sides, that tho' there was great praise due to the Duke of Richmond for having reformed the Office of Ordnance and introduced a new mode of stating the estimates, there was no intention, by the present report, to cast the least reflection on the conduct of his noble predecessor [Lord Townshend], whose abilities qualified him to fill any public situation with as much dignity as his many private virtues entitled him to the esteem of all who knew him. He added, at the same time, that if there was a man in the kingdom, particularly calculated to root out a bad system of official conduct, and to introduce a new and more useful plan of proceeding, it was the D. of Richmond, whose natural industry, whose disdain of inglorious ease, and whose zealous attachment to the principles of public œconomy, marked and distinguished his character in an eminent degree. In the course of his speech, Mr. B. was pleasant, in comparing the merits of the two Masters General of the Ordnance with those of the two Vestris [celebrated dancers], and in this, though he might be thought to depart from the dignity of the Senator, he still preserved the air of the courtier; for none but themselves, he said, could be their parallel. He differed from Sir Cecil Wray, and dwelt some time on the importance of Gibraltar. He expressed his disapprobation of our land fortifications, wishing rather to confine our attention to our floating bulwarks, on which the security of this kingdom must ultimately depend. He concluded with voting for receiving the report, having a thorough confidence in the present Master General of the Ordnance. On the question being put, the *ayes* had it.

The order of the day was then read for the House to go into Committee, on the American Trade Bill.

Mr. D. Hartley rose, and after reminding the House that it was now full five weeks since he made a motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Prohibitory Acts, and to open an inter-

course with America; he produced the heads of a treaty calculated to lead to the establishment of such commercial regulations between Great-Britain and the United States, as should add to the interests of both. He concluded with moving that the Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Capt. J. Luttrell rose to oppose it. Though he knew, he said, he should again risk the displeasure of a Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. W. Pitt], he could not help mixing with the politics of the times, and the rather as he was now given to understand, that he was to be alike responsible, for the operation of the bill before the House, with the Right Hon. Gent. who brought it in; a piece of information to which he was an utter stranger, when he was accustomed to hear one set of men blamed for patronising a Tea Act, another for Explanatory Acts, a third for Prohibitory Bills, and others for Bills for confiscating American property; and he must surely have dreamt of censures, pains and penalties, impeachments against Ministers, &c. if every Member in that House was alike responsible for Acts of Parliament. He was glad, however, to find it admitted by the general acquiescence of the House, that the responsibility for the effect of every Act of Parliament was in the Legislature, and not in the Minister. It was a record he should preserve for life. It was a record that should prevent him from giving his sanction to a Bill which he could not approve; a Bill by which the dignity of Parliament and the wealth of the Kingdom might be risked without a motive, as the King and his Council had already a power to open the trade with America, and to hold forth advantages to those States which it would be improper to establish by any Bill. The trade by this means might be opened tomorrow, and ought to have been opened long ago. He thought this the safest and most advisable way, as proceeding by the Bill now before the House would require the reflection of an age to make it passable.

Mr. Eden observed, that the Hon. Gentleman's reasons for the Speaker's not leaving the Chair, were not such as wholly coincided with his idea, though they approached very near it. The King had certainly no power vested in him, by the Act alluded to, to levy duties on the imports to be made in American ships; and, if the trade was to proceed, subject to no burdens, it would proceed

proceed under an indulgence that could not be continued, and therefore ought not to commence. The plan therefore that he would propose, would be by a Bill to the following effect. 1. To establish the Independence of the Colonies. 2. To repeal the Acts which prohibit all intercourse. 3. To subject all imports in American ships to the same duties and regulations as other European nations. And 4. The same respecting exports. This plan, Mr. Eden said, would make no convulsion in the commercial system at present settled between Great-Britain and Ireland: it would give no offence to foreign States; nor would it repeal important Acts respecting Navigation, the end of which no man could foresee*.

Lord Advocate read a bill which he had sketched out, and which he thought would answer the end the Right Hon. Gent. who brought in the Bill had in view. He advised the House to lay aside their fears for the carrying trade, which, in his opinion, had so unnecessarily taken possession of the House. In his Bill he would adopt the preamble of that before the House, and throw out every word that tended to remind the Americans that they were not British subjects. He supported this on the ground of mutual policy; and, to enforce it, cited the suffrages of the merchants of Glasgow, who had given it as their opinion that Parliament would be mad if they did not adopt it.

Sir Robt. Herries disliked the Bill, though as an individual he could increase his fortune by it. He differed from the Lord Advocate as to an intercourse with the West India Islands; but agreed with Mr. Eden as to the expediency of opening certain free ports. He was against the Speaker's leaving the Chair.

Sir Grey Cooper was for canvassing the Bill in a Committee. He was of opinion, that if the Prohibitory Acts were repealed, the trade would fall into the old course. He did not, however, by any means approve of the free trade between

the United States and the West India Islands. He was for removing bars from the door of trade, but leaving a latch.

After a long and tedious conversation, the House went at length into a committee, and Mr. Eden requested a dispassionate communication between both sides of the House, to facilitate the progress of the Bill; which was agreed to.

March 12.

Sir Henry Fletcher brought up the Report of the Committee to whom the E. I. Company's Petition was referred, which was read a first and second time; but, there being no settled Administration, it was ordered to lie on the table.

March 13.

Maj. Gen. Ross moved, That there be laid before the House a list of all the officers of the lately established American corps, specifying the military commissions they respectively held, previous to their having been appointed to those corps; as likewise copies of the stipulations, under which those American corps were originally formed.

The Maj. Gen. said, he was not present the day on which he conceived the American corps had been put upon the establishment. That he was entirely ignorant of the nature of the composition of those corps, and even did not know the names of the officers who commanded them. That there was an annual list of the whole British army, militia, fencibles, and provincial regiments, &c. But there was not one of those corps he then alluded to in that list; therefore, the tendency of his motion was to procure information to the House and to himself. He said, he could have no doubt of their being formed with wisdom, nor could he entertain any doubt of their being put on the establishment from principles of justice and humanity. And as to the loyal Americans, no man thought better of them than he did, or would more heartily and sincerely concur in every measure of compensation to them, by way of rewarding their merit and relieving their distresses, as far as might be consistent or compatible with the present circumstances of this exhausted Kingdom. He then said, nothing more occurred to him on the immediate motion; but, with leave of the House, he entered into a large field of wide discussion on the conduct and management of the army at large, from the beginning of the late unfortunate

* In his proposed Bill, he wished to introduce a clause to repeal the Alien Duties, which produced little (8000l.), and gave much trouble. He took occasion to remind the House, that the Act respecting Dominica was expired, and he could see no reason why it should not be revived, as well as some other places made free ports for the United States.

nate war, to the present moment; a field through which our limits will not permit us to follow him. He adverted to the manner of forming and composing the army after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, when the Duke of Cumberland commanded; and proceeded to shew the first falling off under that great and good officer, the late Gen. Ligonier, whose influence, notwithstanding his great abilities, was not equal to the importance of his trust. He spoke next of the army at the beginning of the war which is just concluded, where it might have been expected, he said, that the war levies would have been conducted according to the model, and agreeable to example, of the late Duke of Cumberland; but they were quite the contrary. He then went into the consideration of that war, its rise and progress; and without meaning, he said, to insinuate the smallest or most distant reproach to any one, compared it to the history of Candid (see Vol. XXIX. p. 234), who was happy in being guided by a noted philosopher, Dr. Pangloss, whose great maxim and belief was, that every thing that happened in this world was for the best.

Last of all, he came to speak of military brevets, together with the ill consequences of local and temporary rank. He compared officers holding rank by brevet to bishops without dioceses, and golden prebends without stipends; to chancellors without seals, and judges without salaries; not but that some gentlemen of the long robe could occasionally accommodate themselves by encroachments even on the navy, and could shape themselves to employments appropriated in former times to none but the ancient Nobility of the Kingdom.

He would say but one word more, and have done. In looking over the list of the army, a stranger would imagine we had generals enough to command half the armies of Europe, and he believed ably; yet, strange as it might seem, as if we could not spare any of them from home to the now contracted foreign service, two field officers, he spoke from report only, had lately been appointed Major Generals for the purpose of being sent out to the East Indies. Here, the Major General again declared, he could have nothing to object to the merits of those officers, but they had not, as far as he knew, arrived at the rank of Major Generals in Great-Britain.

In short, he said, it should seem as if

there was no fixed or regular system of proceeding, and any officer that might fancy himself to be foremost in rank, would find himself disappointed.

Gen. Conway said, the five corps lately put upon the British establishment were such as fairly entitled them to every mark of distinction that could be given them. One of these, that of Col. Dalrymple, had distinguished itself at Omoa; that of Col. Duncan at the battle of Cambden; Col. Fanning's had distinguished itself in general service throughout the war, particularly at Rhode-Island, when attacked by the Americans with superior numbers. Col Simcoe's was almost above praise; no regiment ever deserved better of the Crown. The fifth corps was that of Col. Tarleton, whose services he thought it totally unnecessary to mention in a British Senate. There was not a corner in Europe to which their fame had not reached. Such were the merits of the different corps, and such were the grounds on which he had advised his Majesty to place them on the establishment. But, if he understood the Hon. Gent. rightly, he did not merely wish to see the terms and stipulations upon which the five provincial corps, alluded to in the motion, were originally raised, but that an enquiry should be instituted into the conduct of the army during the whole of the war. He could not take upon him to say, that, during so long and expensive a war, and while there was so large an army to direct (near 200,000 men on different services), there had been no ground of complaint. It seemed to him impossible that there should not. However, if the House should think fit to go into an investigation of that business, he should meet it with confidence; for no man had ever a more anxious regard for the interests of the army, nor more sincere and earnest desires to do what was right to the best of his ability, than himself.

Sec. at War [Sir G. Yonge] wished to know with what view the motion was made?

Maj. Gen. Ross, in reply, said, He had no view, in the immediate motion, but to procure information. And with regard to the idea of parliamentary enquiry, his only motive was, that, if there should appear to have been errors committed, they might, but in a liberal manner, be pointed out, and put upon parliamentary and constitutional record, for the benefit of succeeding ages.

Mr.

Mr. *Burke* said, the motion was of infinite importance in the eyes of military men; that he had received a letter to that effect from a general officer of respectable character, and wished the putting the five provincial corps on the British establishment, might undergo a full discussion.

The motion, with some small amendment, was agreed to.

March 14.

A petition from the Deputies of the Patent-Officers, &c. of the Customs, whose places were to be abolished, were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Sir *Cecil Wray* moved for copies of all papers relative to promises of half-pay from the War Office, to officers of corps raised in America. Agreed to.

The House went into a Committee on the Militia Bill, which, as it was to last only as long as the war establishment already voted, was to last, that is, to the 24th of April, was agreed to without a debate.

March 17.

The report was brought up of the American Trade Bill.

Mr. *Eden* still saw many objections.

Chanc. *Pitt* informed the Committee, that the American Commissioners at Paris had already approved the outlines. He was answered by several speakers, that, if they had seen and approved the Bill in its original form, their approbation could not be inferred as it now stood. This seeming to be the sense of the House, the Chancellor thought the shortest and best way would be to recommend it, which was accordingly agreed to, and the Committee proceeded. After various arguments, observations, and comments, the Chairman was desired to report progress, ask leave to sit again, and the House broke up.

March 18.

Mr. *Coke* gave notice, That if no Administration was formed by Friday, he would on that day move to address his Majesty on the subject.

The House went into Committee on the American Trade Bill. When the clause for opening a trade with the West India Islands came to be debated,

Lord *Sheffield* observed, that if the words *in manner heretofore used* were to stand part of the Bill, it was obvious America would soon have the Rum trade, the Sugar trade, and in a few years the Provision trade from Ireland. His Lordship wished to have stopped at the first clause, which opens our ports to and from America. It was soon enough, he said, to

give America peculiar advantages, when we have an opportunity of trading with her for advantages in return. At present we should exert ourselves to preserve the carrying trade, for the sake of our numerous sailors out of employment, as well as for other reasons.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Huddersfield, July 10.*

TO the very curious list of bearings in *Fesse*, which Mr. Rouse has communicated through your useful Magazine, you may please to add, from a small MS. which I have seen, Gules, 3 swords in Fess, Azure, for *Clark*. Or, 3 Foxes heads erased in Fess, Gules, for *Foxlove*. Gules, 3 Bees in Fess between 5 Roses Argent seeded, Or, 3 in chief, and 2 in base, for *Rushby*. Argent, 3 Lions in Fess, Gules, for *Wild*. Though I do not understand much of Heraldry, yet the subject pleases me; and whenever I meet with any thing curious respecting it, or when any old seals are affixed to the writings which fall under my notice as a professional man, I generally notice them: I say, old seals of arms, for as to very modern ones, many of which are assumed, and engraved by ignorant artists, they are not of sufficient authority, nor, indeed, worth notice. It will be a great loss to the lovers of Heraldry if Mr. Rouse's "business or engagements" prevent him from pursuing the subject, and from communicating the Bearings in *Chief, Pale, Bend, &c.* He is indeed amply qualified, and I hope will endeavour to do it. His idea of the transposition of the *Fess-dancette* into fusils or lozenges by glass-stainers is new, probable, and ingenious.

In looking over the letter from Mr. Samson, to which Mr. Rouse refers, I find he takes notice of some queries which were inserted in your Magazine for 1778, respecting President Bradshaw. This led me to turn over a few of the succeeding numbers, to see if any notice was taken of them. It seems that two of your correspondents have answered them, though not so fully as might have been wished. One of them, p. 507, appears to be quite out of humour, that any enquiries should be made after "the infamous President of the pretended High Court of Justice." But this is not in point, nor does it signify a straw whether the President was infamous or celebrated. Anecdotes, and the history of this uncommon man, only were wanted, not the writer's political creed, which perhaps would appear with greater propriety

propriety in a 30th of January Sermon, than in your liberal and useful Magazine. You may truly boast of having the greatest number of biographical anecdotes that ever appeared in any periodical work. Give me leave to invite your readers to add to the number by communicating whatever is known respecting the intrepid Bradshaw.

Yours, &c.

W. N.

Richmond, Yorkshire, June 17.

MR. URBAN.

THE Bird mentioned in the Gent. Mag. p. 308, as having formerly been seen at Mechlin, and said to have been much caressed by the Emperor Maximilian (some account of which was desired by your correspondent) was undoubtedly a *Pelican*, the *Pelicanus Onocrotalus* of Linnæus, though he seems to be mistaken in saying it was quite white, as they mostly have black feathers in the wings. His description in other points is tolerably exact. A good figure of this bird may be seen in Edwards's Natural History of Birds, vol. II. p. 92.—Buffon, in his 9th volume of Birds, mentions some singular anecdotes of the very bird mentioned by your correspondent, as related by one Culman in Gesner's birds.—The Pelican is rare in most parts of Europe, though some have been killed in France, in Dauphiny, and on the river Saone, as also in Switzerland, Poland, Russia, and some parts of Germany, particularly in the southern parts on the Danube, which have been long noted for them.—They, as well as most of the large aquatic birds, are usually esteemed to be very long livers.—I send you also some historic anecdotes of two persons, in speaking of whom Mrs. Macaulay, in her last volume, seems not to have been accurately informed.

Father Petre, the famous Jesuit, called erroneously *Peters* by Mrs. Macaulay, p. 131, who made so much noise in the reign of James II. and was entered of his Privy Council, was an *Edw. Petre*, third son of William 2d Lord Petre of Writtle, by Catharine Somerset, daughter of Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, brother to Robert third Lord Petre, and uncle to William fourth Lord Petre, who died a prisoner in the Tower on account of Oates's plot about 1683, from a brother of whom the present Lord Petre is third in lineal descent. It seems some extenuation to the absurd conduct of this unfortunate monarch, that perhaps it was not entirely on account of Father Petre's being an Ecclesiastic and a Jesuit, that he promoted

him; but as being of a noble family, both by father and mother's side, and indeed by the latter (Somerset) descended from the ancient royal house of Plantagenet*. As no account of his being of this family is usually inserted in the peerage, this anecdote, which may be depended on, is the more curious.

Father John Huddleston, a Benedictine Monk, whom Mrs. Macaulay also erroneously calls *one Huddleston a Scotchman*, p. 57, who had been highly instrumental in saving the life of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, and attended him on his death-bed, was of the family of *Huddlestons of Hutton-John*, in the county of Cumberland, a branch of the very ancient house of the *Huddlestons of Millum*, in the same county, though some say, John himself was born in Lancashire. He was second son of Joseph Huddleston, Esq; of Hutton-John, by Catherine daughter of Cuthbert Siffion, Esq; of Dacre, and was great great uncle to Andrew Huddleston, Esq; the present proprietor of Hutton-John. The family for three generations has been Protestants, as father Huddleston's nephew, and Andrew Huddleston, grandfather to the present, conformed to the established church before the Revolution, of which he was a strong promoter in Cumberland.—Father Huddleston died about that period. He was, for his extraordinary services and fidelity to king Charles II. in his greatest distresses, always excepted by name in all the rigorous acts and proclamations issued in that reign against the religious and ecclesiastics of the church of Rome.

E. Y.

MR. URBAN,

July, 1783.

A Correspondent would be exceedingly thankful to any of your learned antiquarian readers (many of whom favour your excellent repository with valuable communications) who would give him any sort of information respecting the natural children of King Richard III. Having lately heard of a family, who think themselves descended from a natural son of that King, he would wish to know (through the favour of the family, if they have no objection to it, or through any other channel) on what grounds they think themselves so descended. Sandford mentions only a daughter Catherine, as his natural issue. But Mr. Walpole (in his *Historic Doubts*) observes, that 'every part of Richard's story is involved in obscurity: we neither know what natural

* Not legitimately. EDIT.

' children

'children he had, nor what became of 'them.' Drake (in his History of York) says, 'that King Richard III. knighted a natural son at York, named 'Richard of Gloucester;' but he could not be (as Mr. W. observes) the Richard Plantagenet mentioned in Peck's *Defiderata Curiosa*†. The natural son of his (likewise says Mr. W.), who was made Captain of Calais, was called John. I think it appears from *Peck*, that the Richard Plantagenet of whom he gives so extraordinary an account, died *unmarried*. Is there then any authority for supposing that Richard of Gloucester was married, and left issue? Or did John live to be married? Or is there any where any mention made of other natural children of that monarch? *Hall* (according to Mr. W.) says, that Richard's natural son was in the power of Henry VII. (meaning, I suppose, the Richard of Gloucester before-mentioned.)

Your correspondent wishes likewise to be informed (if possible) who were the *Mothers* of Richard III's natural children?

The partizans of Richard being under persecution in the preceding reigns, his children would naturally be amongst the first objects of such persecution; and they may *possibly* have left issue, who, to avoid those difficulties which an avowal of their opinion would lead them into, might take some other name, and their descent be only kept up by tradition. Yet it is strange that, after all party-hatred to Richard and his followers was forgotten, the descendants of his natural children should not *then* have made known their origin. Though a bad man, or rather an over-ambitious man, (which in some circumstances is perhaps the same thing)*, Richard was still a *monarch*, and people are apt enough to be *proud* of such a descent, whatever the *man* may have been.

If any satisfaction can be given on this subject, it will be very thankfully received, by yours, &c. R. J.

* Though Mr. Walpole has, perhaps, not wiped off every stain from Richard's character, he has vindicated him from many charges laid against him; and has proved him to be even a better *man* than his antagonist, Henry VII. As a *King*, Richard had few equals; especially if we consider the times in which he lived.

† The whole account of this natural son, in Peck's *Defiderata*, has since been supposed to have been an imposture on the credulity of that industrious writer; which we wish some correspondent would ascertain. EDIT.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- May 28, The Foundling—The Lyar.
 29 The West-Indian—The Defenter.
 30 The Chances—Rival Candidates.
 31 The Maid of the Mill—Belphegor.
 June 2, The Mourning Bride—The Lyar.
 3 Isabella—The Apprentice.
 4 Do. Do.
 5 Do. Do.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- May 28, The Duenna—Lord Mayor's Day.
 29 K. Henry IV. 1st Part—Waterman.
 30 The Belle's Stratagem—Poor Vulcan!
 31 The Mysterious Husband—Barnaby Rattle.
 June 3, Hamlet—The Golden Pippin.
 4 The Busy Body—Tom Thumb.
 6 The Man of the World—Rosina.

HAY-MARKET.

- May 31, The Suicide—Agreeable Surprise.
 June 2, Love in a Village—Irish Widow.
 3 Spanish Barber—Agreeable Surprise.
 4 Love in a Village—The Author.
 5 Son-in-law—Agreeable Surprise.
 6 Hamlet—Nature will Prevail.
 7 Love in a Village—Genius of Nonsense.
 9 Son-in-law—Agreeable Surprise.
 10 Summer Amusement—Genius of Nonsense.
 11 Love in a Village—Do.
 12 Spanish Barber—Agreeable Surprise.
 13 Separate Maintenance—Son-in-law.
 14 Love in a Village—Genius of Nonsense.
 16 Chapter of Accidents—Do.
 17 Spanish Barber—Agreeable Surprise.
 18 Love in a Village—Man and Wife.
 19 The Suicide—Son-in-law.
 20 Beggar's Opera—Medea and Jason.
 21 Love in a Village—Man and Wife.
 23 Nature will Prevail—Genius of Nonsense.
 24 Summer Amusement—Who's the Dupe?
 25 Love in a Village—Man and Wife.
 26 Spanish Barber—Son-in-law.
 27 Separate Maintenance—Comus.
 28 Comus—Medea and Jason.
 30 Fatal Curiosity—Harlequin Teague.
 July 1, Comus—Do.
 2 Son-in-law—Agreeable Surprise.
 3 Love in a Village—Man and Wife.
 4 As You like It—Harlequin Teague.
 5 *A Friend in Need is a Friend indeed!*—
 [Flitch of Bacon.
 7 Do. —Comus.
 8 Do. —The Quaker.
 9 As You like It—Harlequin Teague.
 10 A Friend in Need, &c.—Comus.
 11 Son-in-law—Agreeable Surprise.
 12 As You like It—Harlequin Teague.
 14 A Friend in Need is a Friend indeed—Do.
 15 Do. Do.
 16 Artaxerxes—Man and Wife.
 17 Spanish Barber—Agreeable Surprise.
 18 A Friend in Need, &c.—Son-in-law.
 19 Artaxerxes—Man and Wife.
 21 Love in a Village—Harlequin Teague.
 22 Fatal Curiosity—Agreeable Surprise.
 23 Artaxerxes—Harlequin Teague.
 24 Spanish Barber—Son-in-law.
 25 A Friend in Need, &c.—Agreeable Surp.

MR. URBAN, June 24.
THE intention of the annexed plate (exhibiting a part of a range of ballustrades made of cast iron for an outside store staircase) is, to recommend the art of casting iron to the notice of the public, an art yet in its infancy, though perhaps capable of being carried to as great an extent in the ornamental way as any we have.

The engraving is an elevation of the first left hand flight, as the observer stands in the park and looks at the front of the house; it goes towards the right as far as half the length of the landing, and might have in that place either a center pannel with a coat of arms, &c. or a continuation of the same ballustrades onward

flight—until it descends the right hand It is a misfortune that the hand rail before it loses itself in the newel could not be conveniently shewn with some other parts in perspective. The newels have four sides alike, and their ground plan is twelve inches square, the balustrades are oval, about three inches and a quarter by four inches.

As the sketch was made by a young man, not an architect, he naturally concludes that a master of that science will, at first sight, point out many improprieties in it, notwithstanding which he hopes an attempt to introduce this new kind of manufactory will not be disregarded because the drawing is not correct.

MR. URBAN, Islington, April 9.
YOUR correspondent P. W. having favoured the public, in your Magazine for December last, with the comparisons of the weather and the thermometer for December 1781; perhaps the inclosed account of the remarkable variations of the thermometer, in January last, may not be unacceptable, which are much at your service, and may afford room for speculation to some of your medical readers, whose observations respecting the effects of such great variations of heat and cold in so short a space of time on the human frame would be very acceptable to your constant reader.

E. B.
N. B. My thermometer is placed in the open air in a northern aspect, where the sun never shines on it.

Remarkable Variations of the THERMOMETER, in January 1783.

Days	Morn	Night	Wind	Weather.
1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	N E	Sharp frost, fine bright day
2	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	N W	ditto, a cold bitter foggy day
3	26	35	S W	foggy, misting rain, general thaw
4	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	do.	very foggy damp day, a thorough thaw
5	50	50	do.	a dull heavy foggy misting day, with a few brightish intervals
6	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	do.	a very cloudy morn; various after
7	45	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	W	a cloudy fairish day
8	47	52	do.	very windy, and cloudy, misting afternoon
9	45	48	W N	bright sunshine, wind high, stormy in the evening.
10	43	53	do.	fine bright day, cloudy evening, very windy night
11	44	48	W	ditto, wet night
12	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	misting morning and evening, a great deal of rain in the night
13	39	35	S W	a fine day, but windy
14	39	47	do.	wet day, wind very high at night
15	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	W	misting all day
16	38	38	N W	fair
17	36	31	N	fine dry day, little snow in the morn, very snowy frosty night
18	34	31	do.	a drizzling snowy morn, bright afternoon, cloudy evening
19	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	N W	fine bright sharp frosty day
20	22	30	do.	ditto
21	36	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	a foggy misting day, and thick foggy evening
22	36	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	S	foggy morning and evening, bright clear frosty afternoon
23	34 $\frac{1}{2}$		W N	frosty fairish day, fine frosty night
24		34		wet dirty day, fair afternoon, clear night
25	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	W	misting morn, windy blustering day
26		45 $\frac{1}{2}$		a cloudy windy day
27	44	45	W	wet morn, wind very high and stormy all day
28	45	38	do.	cloudy
29	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	W N	fair dry but very windy
30	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	W	a very windy cloudy day, some rain, p. m. wind very high all
31	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	S E	cloudy day, fair in the evening.

MR. URBAN, Derby, June 8.

YOUR correspondents in your March and last Magazine being much mistaken respecting the natural food of the Urchin, I am induced to send you a completion of its natural history.

Nature has amply provided for every creature its proper sustenance near hand; the hedges abound with fruits and berries to supply the birds, the Urchin, and other little animals that frequent them. Had your humane correspondent, H. H. considered this, he might have preserved the domesticated Urchin longer, and seen more of its sagacity, especially in carrying his fruit away on his prickly knapsack. Men and dogs are his enemies; but as all creatures are tamed by man, it might have been curious to have reconciled him to a dog, though perhaps difficult. They are never torpid, but sleep in the day to prog about in the night, when all voices are hushed and every foot at rest. It will suck any of the milch animals; but cows and mares, being not so easily roused, have the preference with them. Since my other account of it, I have learned the true cause of its biting; which is when the creature will not let down its milk; for this cause mares, being generally more averse to it than kine, are oftener bitten, though their teats are smaller than a cow's.

A cow has been known to hum to it, as to its calf, inviting it to suck. I don't wonder your friend observed he lapped slowly, for probably it was the first time. They breed in the spring. In July 1781, I saw an old one and six young killed by some haymakers. The savage herd will sometimes make themselves sport, by roasting this poor innocent creature alive (maugre its shrieks and cries) as was done at a village near this town on the festival of a certain great personage succeeding his grandfather, by way of burlesque, whilst all our streets were culinaries for roast mutton and roast beef. We are more obliged to this animal than most people are aware of; to him we owe a great variety of shrubs, and plants, that spring up in a fence of quick-fets a few years after planting, seemingly spontaneously; which is generally attributed to birds, but not rightly. The farmer does not like his pastures shaded with trees, of course he plants none; but when the Urchin has casually planted, then he finds their use, lops them

for fuel, and fells them for his ploughs, carts, waggons, hoops, and rails, &c. &c. Then surely he may wink at a little milk when taken without damage to his cattle. We have many orchards about Derby, of course plenty of hedge-pigs; but Hertfordshire is a county where they abound so much as to gain the natives of it the ludicrous appellation of "Hertfordshire Hedge-hogs." It will eat any thing that another pig will eat.

If any gentleman doubts the truth of my observations on this creature, let him procure a couple of young ones, and keep them in a garden or orchard that is walled round, free from any dog; give them milk twice a day warm from the cow, for you know they never *choose* it cold, or skimmed; lay near their haunt, or burrow, cherries, gooseberries, currants, apples, pears, crabs, plumbs of any sort, berries, sloes, or whatever the gardens, orchards, and hedges abound with at the season; also a little of each sort of corn, for depend on it, though no tithing-man, he will glean with the farmer at least. He prefers milk, no doubt, before any liquid, though water often serves him for want of it; he may too be tried with verjuice, perry and cyder, (for, according to the proverb, "they that will eat the devil, seldom object to the broth of him"). By this means, Mr. Urban, your correspondents will gain a better knowledge of his proper diet: for nature has not placed it in a situation for one of flesh, unless of vermin and reptiles. Sharars (a kind of field-mice), also beetles, snails, or even worms, may go down with him when deprived of his natural liberty, and become sullen (or, as D. W. says, torpid) because unable to cater for himself: Some of these he no doubt obtained nightly, or your correspondent's friend would never have found him alive and merry. It is very certain they lie up (in their natural way) as dormant against winter, which they *feel* will commence.

By studying nature, we may learn the use of all God's creatures; which knowledge will prompt us to see them treated more tenderly by others as well as by ourselves.

Yours, &c. T. O.

P. S. Though the Urchin may now and then be honoured (like as Nero we learn employed himself) with the princely sport of catching flies and beetles; yet doubtless every creature is best

best situated where God and Nature has placed it. I thank Mr. D. W. (as I dare say all your readers will) for his obliging proffer to serve us notwithstanding; but can he really be serious when he talks of making the Urchin a domestic animal, for the purpose of catching beetles and mice, because he kills them in the fields and hedges, for which he is armed at all points (*armé de toutes pieces*), while we have that elegant nimble little creature, a cat*? Besides we shall be over-run with them in the winter, during his supposed state of torpidity!

“*Levia quidem hæc, et parvi fortè si per se spectentur momenti. Sed ex elementis constant, ex principiis oriuntur omnia: et ex judicii consuetudine in rebus minutis adhibitâ, pendet sæpissimè etiam in maximis, vera atque accurata Scientia.*”—CLARKE, Pref. to Hom. *Iliad*.

AMIDST the various topics of utility which incur the censure of the pert, the ignorant, and the petulant, I recollect no one more universally condemned than that of verbal criticism; it is by them considered as the lowest species of pedantry, which is affected by learning, or adopted by speculation. To dedicate a page to the meaning of a single word, and quote authority after authority in its defence, is a subject which the man of wit rejoices to harass with his invective, and hold out to derision by the force of his ridicule; for the attainment of this end, even Pope was induced to throw the feeble dart of malevolence at Bentley, from the adamant of whose buckler it recoiled without effect; for the same purpose, and against the same man, Mallet contributed the force of his weak arm, like a dwarf assisting a giant in assaulting Jupiter.—That the spirit both of emendation and verbal criticism, even when connected with genius, have sometimes been productive of absurdity, the above-mentioned author in his edition of Milton, and Warburton in his Shakspeare, but too plainly prove—these in some degree are unfortunate instances—but after having attended to the general merit of their productions, where shall we find an equal clearness of elucidation, or similar acuteness of remark?—Let the scoffers at this species of science for a moment divest Spenser

of the notes of Mr. Upton; remove those united monuments of ingenuity from Shakspeare, in the edition of Johnson and Stevens, and peruse the text only; if they then understand them without these aids, if the beauty of no passage is lost in the omission of them, the eye of criticism, no doubt, is unnecessary, and penetration has exerted her labours in vain. This, however would be the daring assertion of Ignorance, and daily experience gives it the lie. Every candid reader cannot but acknowledge the obligations we all are under to these eminent men, whose researches so much tend to the exalting of the fancy of a Spenser, the universal powers of a Shakspeare, and the splendid and weighty magnificence of a Milton. On the other hand, I am as far from wishing to encumber the text with the useless trappings of notes, where it is plain and determinate, as I am from omitting them where it is dark and obscure. In this paper, therefore, if I have contributed in any degree towards setting any passage in a new light, in elucidating what seemed before ambiguous, or in having drawn the line between imitation and originality, I shall content myself with that share of praise resulting from bearing part of a character which is thought by some to constitute the hewer of wood and the drawer of water, in the ranks of literature. Cicero, in his work “*de claris Oratoribus*,” has the following words concerning Hortensius, “*Et erat oratio cum incitata et vibrans tum etiam accurata et polita*”—of which passage I once heard it observed by a man, whose powers of intellect can only be equalled by the goodness of his heart, that he knew no word in the English language which fully expressed the meaning of *vibrans*, except *flashy*, which would not do from its being used in a bad sense—it means “splendid, and dazzling like the light of a sword alternately brandishing this way and that way”—yet, I think, (tho’ at the same time the passage did not occur to me) Dr. Johnson has in his *Life of Congreve* fallen upon a happy illustration of it, and probably without intending the least imitation; his words are these: “His personages are a kind of intellectual gladiators; every sentence is to ward or strike; the contest of smartness is never intermitted; his wit is a meteor playing to and fro with alternate coruscations.”

* “Mrs. Cibber,” said the Rev. Mr. C. “is the gentlest of all creatures, except a cat.”

ham, upon the death of the Prince of Wales, are perhaps the most perfect happy modern production in the style of Catullus that we have*: yet let me not seem to delight in cavil when I point out an improper piece of tautology in the following lines:

"Tu dormis, volitantque qui solebant
Rifus in roseis tuis labellis,
Dum somno facili jaces solutus.

But where is the occasion of this last line? It is extremely beautiful, but totally unnecessary, as she had mentioned the "Tu dormis" in the preceding lines. This elegant composition seems to have suggested those classical verses quoted by Dr. Warton in his Essay on Pope, Vol. II. upon the Death of Marcus; and it may perhaps give the reader no small pleasure when I inform him they were written by his ingenious brother Mr. T. Warton, Fellow of Trin. Coll. Oxon. It is with the highest opinion of their taste in polite learning, I mention them both, and therefore take this opportunity of pointing out some images, which the former in his Ode to Fancy seems to have in part borrowed.—He addresses her thus:

O Nymph! with loosely flowing hair,
With buskin'd leg, and bosom bare;
Thy waist with myrtle-girdle bound,
Thy brows with Indian feathers crown'd, &c.

See Spenser, Book III. Canto 12, where Britomart redeems Amoret, and fees Fancy in the enchanted chamber:

His garment neither was of silke nor say,
But paynted plumes in goodly order dight,
Like as the sun-burnt Indians do assay
Their tawny bodies in their powdrest
plight, &c. &c.

In another part of this fine Ode, where the Beggar is described as taking shelter under the *mouldering towers* of an Abbey,

"And trembling lest the tottering wall
Should on her sleeping infants fall."

Were I called upon to select from the compositions of all the poets, both ancient and modern, the most beautiful and pathetic lines, I should without hesitation fix upon these—but I am inclined to believe that Dr. Warton first conceived the thought from perusing Spenser's description of jealousy in the

F. Queen, B. III, Canto 11, and which he quotes himself. Essay on Pope, Vol. II. page 98, to show the richness of Spenser's fancy:

Into that cave he creepes, and thenceforth
there

Resolv'd to build his baleful mansion
In dreary darkness, and continual feare
O' that Rock's fall; which ever and anon
Threats with huge ruin him to fall upon,
That he dare never sleep, but that one eye
Still ope he keeps for that occasion.

T. S.

MR. URBAN,

THE suggestions which have arisen in consequence of the publication of Macpherson's Ossian and Evans's Specimens of Welsh Poetry, have summoned the attention of the learned to subjects into which the eye of investigation had never before penetrated, or the hand of curiosity attempted to explore. Having lately been in the library of the Louvre in France, for the purpose of examining some scarce books for a friend, I was agreeably surprised at the sight of some old French Poems and Romances, together with some Welsh and Italian—and as, in the former part of my life, from having been situated in Merionethshire, I acquired the Welsh language, and where indeed the Welsh dialect is still retained in greater preservation than in any other country, from this circumstance I was induced to translate a part of one of the shortest Poems, which I should have finished, had not business which I could not omit, and avocations that were not to be dispensed with, obliged me to desist. But may this prove an useful hint to all examiners into antiquity who may ever visit those classical regions, from whence I have attempted to transplant the following short though fragrant flower—I could not however quit the library without copying the following lines, which were written, in French, upon the back of this and some other concomitant manuscripts.

Note. This, together with some other manuscripts of the same kind, formerly belonged to the library of that celebrated antiquary Scipio Maffei, at Verona.

THE LAMENTATION OF LLYWARCH-HEN, the Bard, upon the Death of GWLAITH, an Old Welsh Chief.

SON of Beli Mawr, the beams of thy glory are set, thy wide extended hall shall no longer give shelter to heroes that quaff the sparkling mead, who glad'ned at thy presence. A silence that is only introduced

by

* Had our correspondent seen the Hendecasyllables of another great prelate to a certain literary lady, he would have mentioned them.

by death here spreads her contagion; to us the days of sorrow are at hand; and thy cup-bearer treads no longer with alacrity. The trembling strings of the harp forget to vibrate; the note of victory no longer at the waving of the hand of thy bard wakes the soul from her mansion with enchantment. The foot of time, which we cannot hear, has trodden upon thy shield, and already has his hand defiled with rust thy corslet moist and red with blood, whilst over thy war-worn helm the spider scatters the thin web of oblivion. But let this be thy solace. The journeying stranger shall not pass by the spot of thy rest without recollecting (as the hollow blast moves the herb that trembles at its breath) the force of thy arm, and the heart-shaking thunder of thy footsteps. The tale that Fame has told of thee shall lead him far from his path to enquire after thee, and shall delay him attentive at thy grave; whilst the blue-eyed damsel of his bed at each returning day shall view the sun with aversion, and cast a longing look over the plain for her Lord's return, and weep that she sees him not. The eagle of battle (to which thou wert like) mangling her prey on thy tomb, shall oft mark with her princely foot where thou liest (thou that wert her feeder) and shall flap her firm-set wings as she hears the neighbouring torrent rushing near thy corse. Oft at eve shall thy father say in remembrance of thee, "My son, my son," and bid thy younger brother hear, as he tells of thee. Thy brother's blood, like that of the lion's whelp, shall kindle and crouch for the contest, and long to succeed thee. As wandering to pay thee my tribute of grief, I distinguish the slow and tremulous accents of thy fire. He yet lives. The fall of Orwan, by the prowess of thy spear, the insanguined waters of Tanad, through memory sparkle in his deep-sunk eyes. My heart is weighed down at the painful pleasure of his sighs, and the deepened luxury of his mourning. Thy white steed that of old snuffed the buxom breeze in the vale, oft lonely straying near thy grave, crops the long tall grass that quivers over thee: where is now the rattle of his hoofs, where his flowing mane, the pleasure of the field, and the lightning of his eye, at the downfall of his enemies? Many are they whom Fate has overtaken, whose names memory shall never recall, whom no future bard shall awaken from silence or call to remembrance, when the Hirlas horn shall open the hearts of posterity and of the yet unborn. Nevertheless the evening and the morning sun shall gild their graves with his rays, the winter's wind shall rudely salute their wasting limbs as it passes in its course to shake the turrets of Aberffraw, and agitate the sullen waters of — — —. But thee, danger oft has met in the tented field, and fled dismayed; Snowdon and our mother Mona have resounded the clash of thy deeds; and the cot-

tager on their heavy-hanging brows at midnight has started at the sound, by the sinking blue taper, whilst his trembling consort lulls her waking and affrighted babes to their broken slumber. Still visible are the prints of thy steeds upon the sand of Deudraeth. The hours of life are past, and death only has been thy conqueror.

OXONIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, July 3.
UPON reading the Extract from M. Watson's Sermon, p. 495 of your Magazine, it recalled to my memory a most remarkable passage in one of Abp. Tillotson's Sermons*, printed in 8vo, 1703, Vol. XLX. p. 431, which runs thus:

"I remember there is a very odd passage in Mr. Herbert's Poems, which, whether it be only the prudent conjecture and foresight of a wise man, or there be something more prophetic in it, I cannot tell. It is this:

Religion stands on tiptoes in our land,
Ready to pass to the AMERICAN strand.
When Seine shall swallow Tiber, and the
Thames,

By letting in them both, pollute her streams,
Then shall religion to AMERICA flee;
They have their times of Gospel, even as we.

The meaning of it is this, that, when the vices of Italy shall pass into France, and the vices of both shall over-spread England, then the Gospel will leave these parts of the world, and pass into America, to visit those dark regions, which have so long sat in darkness and the shadow of death. And this is not so improbable, if we consider, what vast colonies have been transplanted out of Europe into those parts, as it were on purpose to prepare and make way for such a change. But however that be, considering how impiety and all manner of wickedness reign among us, we have too much cause to apprehend that if we do not reform and grow better, the Providence of God will find some way or other to deprive us of that light which is so abused and affronted by our wicked and lewd lives; and God seems now to say to us, as our Lord did to the Jews, *Yet a little while is the light with you; walk while you have the light, lest darkness come upon you.*"

* We have been furnished with this same extract by another correspondent, whose remarks on it shall appear next month.—Abp. Tillotson's Letter to Ld Shrewsbury on his return to Popery is already printed in Birch's Life of that great Prelate. EDIT.

Thanks

Thanks to a kind Providence, which still permits us to enjoy the light of the Gospel in its purest dispensation, though our supremacy over the colonies is, by its afflicting hand, through the infatuation of counsellors, the depravity of commanders, and the unexampled treachery of great men, lost and annihilated. Commercial losses, however, considered in a religious view, may prove the happy means of stemming the torrent of luxury and dissipation, which pervades all orders and degrees of men, and of reviving sober principles and better morals amongst us. Bad as they are at present, there seems to be no probability of the candlestick's being removed from *Great Britain* to *America*, where the most bitter and scandalous persecutions are daily practised by those who profess themselves to be followers of the meek Jesus, and his divine precepts of charity and forgiveness of enemies. *From malice, and especially from malice under the disguise of religious zeal, good Lord deliver us.*

A. B.

MR. URBAN,

THE judgement of the Court of Common Pleas in a cause between Lewis Disney Fytche, Esq; and the Bishop of London, which had been affirmed in the Court of King's Bench upon a Writ of Error, and which came before the House of Lords, on Friday the 30th of May, where the said judgement was reversed by 19 against 18 votes, having been the subject of much conversation, and not seeming to be perfectly understood, I take the opportunity of sending you a short account of the matter as it appears to me; and if I have been mistaken in any point or circumstance relating thereto, I submit to the correction of any of your correspondents better acquainted with the affair than my self:

Lewis Disney Fytche, Esq; being, in right of his wife, patron of the Rectory of Woodham Walter, in Essex, in the diocese of London, and the same becoming vacant by the death of the Rev. Foote Gower, M. D. in May 1780; Mr. Disney Fytche presented Mr. John Eyre to the Bishop of London, having first taken a bond in the penalty of 3000l. with a condition from Mr. Eyre to resign at any time on the Patron's request, which is commonly known by the appellation of a general resignation bond, and this transaction being avowed to the Bishop

by the parties concerned, he thought proper to refuse institution and induction to Mr. Eyre, upon which Mr. Disney Fytche instituted a suit against the Bishop called a *Quare impedit*; and the Bishop, by his plea, insisted that the bond was simoniacal and within the meaning of an Act of Parliament made the 31st year of Queen Eliz. and therefore that the presentation was void, and the matter coming on to be argued in the Court of Common Pleas, that Court was of opinion that the bond was good; the Bishop afterwards removed the cause to the King's Bench, which Court were also of the same opinion; notwithstanding which, upon the Bishop's bringing his Writ of Error in the House of Lords, the judgement of the Court of King's Bench was there reversed, by a majority of ONE vote.

L. W.

IN addition to our correspondent's account of the above important cause, and the *unexpected* decision, we have seen the following account of the division, in the public prints, which has been considered as authentic.

FOR REVERSING the Judgement of the
King's Bench:

Earls of	Sandwich
	Radnor
	Hillsborough.
Lords	Thurlow
	Bagot
Archbps. of	Canterbury
	York
Bishops of	Winchester
	Chichester
	Bath and Wells
	Salisbury
	Peterborough
	Rocheſter
	Worceſter
	Lincoln
	Bangor
	Glouceſter
	Norwich
	Landaff

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FOR AFFIRMING the Judgement.

Earl of	Mansfield
Dukes of	Richmond
	Ancaster
	Portland
	Northumberland
Earls	Fitzwilliam
	Bathurst
Viscounts	Stormont
	Howe

Lords

Lords

King
Chedworth
Sandys
Grosvenor
Amherst
Brownlow
Loughborough
Walsingham
Sydney

18

By this decision of the House of Lords, the bond in question was declared to come within the Act of 31st of Elizabeth, and consequently the next turn of the presentation became forfeited to the crown, and the clerk rendered incapable of holding the living.

These penalties falling upon parties innocent of any wilful offence against law, it very much redounds to the honour and justice of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, and deserves to be publicly known, that their Lordships immediately and unanimously concurred to present no other person to the said rectory than whom Mr. Disney Fytche should nominate. He accordingly recommended to their Lordships the Rev. Peter Fisher, Vicar of Staindrop in the county of Durham, who, in consequence thereof, has been presented and instituted to the Rectory of Woodham-Walter.

A bill also was immediately brought into the House of Lords, by Lord Bathurst, which passed that House, to indemnify all patrons and incumbents who, at the time of the above-mentioned decision, were parties to any bonds of resignation, from the penal consequences in which they were now made liable to be involved.—But which bill was thrown out of the House of Commons, on the second reading, on the motion of Lord Surrey, from an apprehension that the general words of this *quieting* bill were capable of a construction which would extend to legalize the decision of the Lords *in future*, as well as indemnify patrons and incumbents *already* engaged in bonds of resignation.

A new bill therefore is intended to be moved in the next Session of Parliament; in the mean time, all existing bonds are open to the penalties of the 31st of Eliz. however well advised the parties were before they entered into them.

MR. URBAN,

THE year 1782 appears to bear the same degree of health as several of the preceding years, since the improvements in the city and suburbs of Lon-

don, until the beginning of June, when the Influenza became general; there were then buried in one week 560, which is near 100 more than in any preceding or succeeding week of the year; the burials ran high in the two following weeks; after this time the town became so healthy that for 21 weeks the christenings exceeded the burials on an average nearly as 32 to 28, the christenings not running higher than usual at that time; this is a circumstance unparalleled since London first became populous.

On examining the meteorological account of this year, it appears that there fell in the first half, or comparatively unhealthy part of the year, 12 inches of rain. In the succeeding, or healthy part of the year, there fell rather more than 16½ inches. The rain of the whole year exceeded that of 1781, by more than one third. The rain of 1781 being 18 inches, that of 1782 28.65 inches. The wind was variable and no way remarkable. The healthy part of the year being very wet, it was consequently much cooler than the same months are in a dry season.

When the rains ceased, which was in December, the burials began to rise again to their usual standard.

There were two violent storms during this time, one happened on July 16th, and the other on the 16th of August, the last of which destroyed my electric spike, so that I can give no account of the degree of electricity that shewed itself during this time.

The first part of the year was remarkably unfavourable to plants and animals, the fruits being almost generally destroyed, and the corn much damaged; many cattle perished for want of grass, which did not spring till many weeks later than usual. It can scarce be supposed that the weather which was so injurious to vegetation in the first half of the year could any way contribute to the extraordinary degree of health of the 21 succeeding weeks, but it may be conjectured that the Influenza acted as a kind of temporary preservative, or had cleared the constitutions of the inhabitants from the seeds of distempers for a time; however, this is given only as a conjecture, and as such remains to be refuted or confirmed by those who have it in their power to examine the effects of former Influenzas, or can procure a comparative state of the health of any town where this distemper was general last year.

It may be proper to observe that it is well known there are many objections to the bills of mortality, if they are considered as *absolute* and *unerring* registers of births and deaths; but in this case they certainly may be depended on as *comparative* states of the health of this or any other year. T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

THE Earl of Aylesford, who spoke the verses mentioned in your last volume, must have been the third Earl.

The first Earl was second son of the Earl of Nottingham, was created Lord Guernsey in 1703, and Earl of Aylesford on the accession of Geo. I. 1714. He was in the same year made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but resigned it in Feb. 1716. He died 22d July 1719. He married Eliz. daughter and coheir of Sir John Banks, of Aylesford in Kent. This lady survived him, and lived at Albury in Surrey,—where is her portrait, answering the description which Mr. Pennant in his journey from Chester, p. 84, gives of one at Lord Bagot's at Blithfield, which he calls, *Mary Countess of Ailesford*, and which is probably a copy from that at Albury.

The second Earl, when Mr. Finch, was chosen Member for the county of Surrey, on a memorable contest in 1710, Sir Richard Onslow insisted on bringing in Sir — Scawen with himself, but this being resisted by the gentleman of the county, they supported Mr. Finch and Sir Fra. Vincent, and carried their election, notwithstanding Sir Richard's great interest. Mr. Finch was again chosen in the Parliament 12 Anne, and in that which met 1. G. I. and continued to represent the county till the death of his father in 1719. He was made Master of the Jewel Office in 1711, and continued in that employment by Geo. I. but resigned it when his father gave up the Duchy of Lancaster. What was the disgust I do not know, but he became an active opposer of the Court, and continued so many years, as the protests which he often signed prove*. He lived at Albury†, and at last resided constantly there, where he acted as a Justice of Peace, much to the benefit of the neighbourhood and the county at large. His plain, but hospitable,

housekeeping, was greatly missed on his death, which happened 29th June, 1757. He married Mary‡, daughter and heir of Sir Clement Fisher, of Packington in Warwickshire, which his son,

The third Earl, made the place of his residence; he laid out a great deal of money on improving and ornamenting the house and park. He was chosen Member for Leicestershire, in December 1739; for Maidstone in 1741.

He married Lady Charlotte Seymour, second daughter of the Duke of Somerset. 6th Oct. 1750, and died May 5, 1771. His son,

The fourth and present Earl, was born 15th July, 1751, and in Dec. 1781 married Miss Thynne, eldest daughter of Lord Viscount Weymouth. He also makes Packington his place of residence. Yours, H.

The following are the Instructions of the Corporation of London to their Representatives.

To the Right Hon. Nathaniel Newnham, Lord Mayor, Frederick Bull, John Sawbridge, Esqrs. and Sir Watkin Lewes, Knight, Aldermen, this City's Representatives:

Gentlemen,

THE late repeated impediments which the trade and commerce of this country experience from taxes laid immediately on the trading part of the nation, justly raises the most alarming doubts in the breast of your constituents.

The Livery of London conceive they are, from their experience in trade, well warranted in apprehending the most mischievous consequences from that part of a Bill now pending in Parliament, which proposes a Stamp Duty on all Receipts at and above forty shillings. The least consideration of the possible operation of this tax, will deservedly draw on it the epithets of oppressive, injurious, and partial.

The Livery of London are not led to this application more by the oppressive burthen of the proposed tax on themselves, than the insupportable effects which it will have on the honest industrious tradesman in different parts of this kingdom.

Your constituents, with the deepest concern, look on this unprecedented tax as an extension of the late oppressions on trade, and tending to destroy those hopes which the late peace gave them room to entertain of a restoration of the commerce and trade of this once flourishing nation. It is the seed of a tax which will grow up with little assistance from any Minister who wishes partially to prefer one interest of this nation to another, to the ultimate and total annihilation of trade and commerce.

Your Constituents therefore most earnestly request your utmost exertions to oppose this Bill.

Signed, Rix.

‡ She died 28th May, 1740.

* GRAY, vol. II. 815. III. 457. IV. 176. 177.

† Albury is now purchased and inhabited by the Hon. Capt. Finch of the navy, one of the present Earl's brothers.

MR. URBAN,

July 8.

ANY of your critical readers, who can spare a few idle minutes, are desired to give a specimen of their sagacity by determining the different ages of the following sketches: two of them are by well-known masters, the performances of the others are not so generally known.

PICTOR.

It should be observed, that the dexterity, or, to drop the metaphor, the spelling is modernised in all of them.

N^o I.

The trusty damsel, bearing it abroad
Into the empty fields, where living wight
Might not bewray the secret of her load,
She forth gan lay unto the open light
The little babe, to take thereof a sight.
Whom while she did with watry eyen behold,
She might perceive a little purple mold.

N^o II.

Her little boy unto her barm she clips
(Fit counterfeit to hang upon her breast)
And as it footly milk'd with cherry lips,
Her lord's lov'd look she could in small exprest,
His brave aspect in softer features drest,
And for a space her thralldom been suspended,
As on her babe with swimmingeyn she bended.

N^o III.

Her little child lay weeping on her arm,
And, kneeling piteously, to him she said
Peace little son, I will do thee no harm,
With that she caught the kerchief off her head,
And o'er his little eyin she it spread,
And in her arm she lulleth it full fast,
And unto heav'n her eyin up she cast.

Non bis orta parentibus mascula proles.

HOR.

MR. URBAN, Oxford, May 20.

SATIRE has ever been esteemed a favourite species of composition. It has claimed the attention of bards whose writings have survived the injuries of time. It is calculated to point out the follies of a degenerate age, and censure the immoralities produced by refinement. The most polished state of Greece and Rome could not, I may venture to pronounce, exhibit greater luxury and extravagance than the neighbourhood of Westminster and St. James's. Every species of refined prodigality is introduced. Balls, plays, operas, routs, masquerades, and gaming-houses abound without number. Fresh cargoes of nonsense arrive weekly from the continent, and families are supported by the sale of lavender and cosmetics. Estates are melted down in soups and ragouts; and the public entertained with

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celestial lectures, the wonderful philosophic wonders of wonderful Katterfelto, and the deceptions of Breslaw. News-papers are crammed with pantomime and procession, Egyptian pyramids, feats of ménage, and the efficacy of bear's-grease. In the present system of education the heels take precedence of the head, Homer and Juvenal give place to Slingsby and Vestris, and the modern gent. is formed under the sage direction of a French dancer, or a Swiss renegado. Commissions are squandered upon men whose field of action is a drawing-room; whilst the sturdy soldier, who fought the battles of his country, is rewarded with disappointment and neglect. In an age of profligacy, examples of fortitude seldom occur; the want of them should soften the rigour of invective, and produce pity instead of censure.

OLD BLUNDERBUSS.

“ Tout ce que la religion a de plus auguste,
“ étoit défiguré dans presque tout l'occident par les coutumes les plus ridicules.” *Voltaire, Essai sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit des Nations, Chap. 45.*

MR. URBAN,

AS, amongst your readers and correspondents, there are many who take pleasure in whatever relates to ancient usages, and in tracing their origin, I have thought my intention could not be so well answered by any other means as by procuring a place for what follows in your entertaining and instructive Magazine. I have often wished to know the first foundation of several popular customs, appropriated to particular seasons, and been led to think, however widely they may have deviated from their original design and meaning, of which we have now wholly lost sight, they are derived from some religious tenets, observances, or ceremonies. I am convinced that this is the case in Catholic countries, where such like popular usages, as well as religious ceremonies, are more frequent than amongst us; though there can be little doubt but that the customs I refer to, and which we retain, took their rise whilst these kingdoms were wholly Catholic, immersed in ignorance and superstition, and in every thing led, and dictated to, by the priests and religious communities. To give an instance, which will illustrate or better explain my meaning: the inhabitants of Paris, on Thursday in Passion Week, go regularly to the

Bois

Bois de Boulogne, and parade there all the evening with their equipages. There used to be the penitential psalms, or *Tenebres*, sung in a chapel in the wood on that day, by the most excellent voices, which drew together great numbers of the best company from Paris, who still continue to resort thither, though no longer for the purposes of religion and mortification, but (if one may judge from appearances) of ostentation and pride. A similar cavalcade I have also seen, on a like occasion, at Naples, the religious origin of which will probably soon cease to be remembered.

In the idea that many customs retained amongst us spring from some institutions which have a reference to religion, I have endeavoured to recollect and add such as have fallen within my observation (some of which may probably be local) joining to each a vague, hasty conjecture as to the possible foundation of them; not pretending to assign these as the real reasons, but hoping to draw information, not censure, from some of your readers, who are possessed of more knowledge, and will bestow more thought on the subject.

In the midst of that festivity and hospitality, and those marks of general joy which prevail at the anniversary of the birth of Christ, it is a very common custom to ornament the houses (and many churches) with evergreens; and minced pyes are a constant dish. May we refer the branches (as well as the palms on Palm Sunday) to this: "And they cut down branches and strewed them in the way:" and may not the pye, a compound of the choicest productions of the East, have in view the offerings made by the wise men, who came from afar to worship, bringing spices, &c.?

Some things customary probably refer simply to the idea of feasting or mortification, according to the season and occasion. Of these, perhaps, are lambs-wool on Christmas-eve; furmety on Mothering-sunday; Braggot (which is a mixture of ale, sugar, and spices) at the festival of Easter; and cross-buns, saffron-cakes, or symnels, in Passion week, though these, being formerly at least unleavened, may have a retrospect to the unleavened bread of the Jews, in the same manner as lamb at Easter to the Paschal Lamb. This, perhaps, may be the case also with respect to pancakes on Shrove Tuesday; unless that shall be supposed to allude to "the egg at Easter," an em-

blem of the rising up out of the grave; in the same manner as the chick, entombed as it were in the egg, is in due time brought to life. So also the flowers, with which many churches are ornamented on Easter day, are most probably intended as emblems of the resurrection, having just risen again from the earth in which, during the severity of winter, they seem to have been buried. The barbarous practice of throwing at a cock, tied to a stake, at Shrove-tide, I think I have read, has an allusion to the indignities offered by the Jews to the Saviour of the World before his crucifixion; as, perhaps, the custom of imposing upon and ridiculing people on the first of April may have to their mockery of him. Something like this, which we call making April fools, is practised also abroad in Catholic countries on Innocents day, on which occasion people run through all the rooms, making a pretended search in and under the beds, in memory, I believe, of the search made by Herod for the discovery and destruction of the child Jesus, and his having been imposed upon and deceived by the wise men, who, contrary to his orders and expectation, "returned into their own country another way."

A custom, which ought to be abolished as improper and indecent, prevails in many places, of *lifting*, as it is called, on Easter Monday and Tuesday. Is this a memorial of Christ being raised up from the grave? There is, at least, some appearance of it; as there seems to be a trace of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the heads of the Apostles in what passes at Whitsuntide fair in some parts of Lancashire; where one person holds a stick over the head of another, whilst a third, unperceived, strikes the stick, and thus gives a smart blow to the first. But this, probably, is only local.

There are many other customs, no doubt, which I forget, or have omitted, which your readers would, I am persuaded, be pleased to see knowingly discussed, and rationally accounted for, and others which do not seem to admit of a probable explanation. I recollect one more, which, however, I think, scarcely needs explaining, viz. that prevailing amongst the Roman Catholics of lighting fires upon the hills on All Saints night, the eve of All Souls; fire being, even amongst the Pagans, an emblem of immortality, and well calculated to typify the ascent of the soul to heaven.

Yours, &c.

H. T.

MR.

MR. URBAN, June 3.

THE following remarkable circumstance may serve to exercise the pens of our political arithmeticians, or dispose some curious enquirers into the laws of nature to endeavour to account, physically, why the air of Worldham parish should be so particularly fatal to married persons of the male sex.

Extract from Worldham Register, 1621 or 2.—"Mem. That at this present, viz. June 9th, there are, in Worldham parish, ten women living, who have had buried fifteen husbands, of which women two are married again, and eight remain widows, which eight have had buried thirteen husbands, and might perhaps have had buried many more, if they had had them; but all the men in Worldham parish, at this time living, have had buried but three wives."

"1622. George Fay, born, as himself saith, 1563, was buried Allhallows day. At this time there are so many women dwelling in Worldham parish as have buried fifteen husbands, but all the men now dwelling in Worldham have buried but one wife."

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

I HAVE remarked for some time past that the public prints have been unusually dull, particularly upon political topics; and yet, I think, *between you and I*, something sprightly might be brought forward.

I have lately been what the law terms an Eves-dropper, that is, a Listener, and, by keeping my ear close to key-holes and crevices, have picked up a variety of secret intelligence—remember all *secret*—all delivered in *whispers*.

W H I S P E R S.

I heard Lord Bute whisper Charles Jenkinson—*between you and I*, Jenky—this nation is undone.

I heard Earl Shelburne whisper Ld Thurlow—*between you and I*, my Lord—this is a damned bad peace.

I heard Col. Tarleton whisper Mrs. Robinson—*between you and I*—his Highness cannot command a shilling.

I heard Mr. Dundas whisper Gen. Smith—*between you and I*—Governor Rumbold will escape with impunity.

I heard the Lord Mayor of London whisper Mr. Sheriff Taylor—*between you and I*—the dignity and police of the city is well supported.

I heard Lord Abingdon whisper to a number of noblemen and commoners at several times—*between you and I*—there are a great number of poor tradesmen starving.

I heard Mr. Cumberland whisper Mr.

Andrews—*between you and I*—there is a deal of damned stuff and plagiarism brought upon the stage.

I heard an old General whisper a young Irish Ensign—*between you and I*—my wife's with child.

I heard Ld Rodney whisper Gen. Vaughan—*between you and I*—the plunder of Eustatius was unjust and cruel.

I heard Lord Townshend whisper Mr. Rigby—*between you and I*—we will finish these twelve bottles of claret.

I heard Col. Onslow whisper Mr. Martin—*between you and I*—there is as little common sense in the senate as there is wit.

I heard the Attorney-General whisper Mr. Silvester—*between you and I*—there is a great deal of illiberality and too much personal abuse at the Bar.

I heard Earl Temple whisper Mrs. Abington—*between you and I*—newspaper puffs are become disgusting.

I heard Katterfelto whisper Graham—*between you and I*—the English are duped.

I heard Mr. Flood whisper Lord Beauchamp—*between you and I*—Ireland will stand forth with new claims.

I heard Mr. Burke whisper Mr. Pitt—*between you and I*—Economy and reform have become a farce.

I heard Dr. Franklin whisper Mr. Hartley—*between you and I*—the commercial treaty will never be perfected.

I heard the Marquis of Graham whisper Mr. Dempster—*between you and I*—the Scotch will infringe the Articles of Union.

I heard the Earl of Surrey whisper Sir Charles Turner—*between you and I*—there are dirty faces with clean hands in this House.

I heard Dally the Tall whisper the Bird of Paradise—*between you and I*—there is a wide difference.

I heard Lord Portchester whisper Mr. Petrie—*between you and I*—there is a damned deal of electioneering corruption.

I heard his Grace of Queensbury whisper Count O'Kelly—*between you and I*—the knowing ones have been taken in at Newmarket.

I heard Lady Grosvenor whisper Lady Worsley—*between you and I*—virtue is all in a band-box.

I heard the Duchess of Rutland whisper the Duchess of Devonshire—*between you and I*—virtue illustrates beauty.

I heard Wesley whisper Hill—*between you and I*—hypocrisy and sensuality increase prodigiously.

I heard a Middlesex Justice whisper a Magistrate of Westminster—*between you and I*—great numbers come to the gallows.

I heard Lord Keppel whisper Mr. Fox—*between you and I*—the navy will become respectable.

I heard the Duke of Rutland whisper the Duke of Devonshire—*between you and I*—the nation will regain her honour.

Vinegar-Yard, Drury-Lane. SQUABS.

MR. URBAN, *Carlisle, June 18.*

THE Gentleman's Magazine being a repository for curious matter, whether borrowed or original, I enclose a *Jeu d'Esprit* that was distributed in different papers of the *Public Advertiser* for the year 1770. These paragraphs were supposed to be the amusement of one of our late editors of Shakspeare, who was willing to try how far his readers would be imposed on by a series of accounts as destitute of truth as probability. The war between the Turks and Russians afforded scope for his experiment, and the Russian Envoy attempted without success to controvert his information; for short unornamented denials could make but a weak stand against assertions abounding with imagery, and rendered specious by a long deduction of circumstances. How much geography was violated by design in the first of the following fables, every skilful reader will perceive; and the coffee-house politician may begin to suspect, from the innocent frauds practised on his predecessors, that unless he brings a certain portion of intelligence with him when he sits down to judge of foreign articles in a newspaper, he is liable to be the sport of every wanton wit who has leisure to fabricate traps for ignorance and credulity.

Yours, &c.

I. "We are at liberty to assure the public, that the following narrative was received on Thursday night by a person of distinction from his friend at Paris:

"A courier that lately arrived in eight days from Petersburg to Paris, brings an account of a battle, by which the fate of the Turkish empire seems to be determined. The Russians had been for some time straitened in their camp, and beginning to want forage, resolved to leave Bender blockaded, and to make a vigorous push with the main army into a more fruitful and healthful country; they therefore struck their tents, and began their march towards Constantinople. This, as might be expected, alarmed the Divan. Four Bassas of three tails were immediately dispatched with orders to risk a general engagement. The old Vizier, who had hitherto commanded the Turkish army, at sight of this order sunk into despair, alleging, that as the Russians were now far distant from their own country, nothing more was required for their destruction but to cut off their convoys, break up the ways before them, harass them with mock attacks, and wait till winter should do the rest. The Bassas told him that their orders were peremptory, and that he must fight, or resign to those who had greater courage.

The Vizier replied, that he was willing to die, though he was not willing to fight; that he would lead on the army, and as he was resolved never to live to apologize for his defeat, he charged them to remember and report his opinion. The two armies met upon a kind of peninsula formed by the confluence of the Neister and the Danube. The dispute was very bloody, and the event was for some time doubtful. They began, as is the present custom, by a dreadful fire of the artillery, during which the Vizier's horse was swept from under him, and the left hand of General Rotzinsky carried away. The main battle soon joined, and the impression made by the Janizaries, who throwing away their muskets, charged with their scymitars, was so dreadful and violent, that, if they had been well seconded by the Spahis and Tartars, there is reason to believe they would have gained the day. The first line of the Russians was broken, and fell back in disorder upon the second. The Janizaries pressed on with savage clamour, but in the ardour of success relaxed their ranks; while the Russian right wing, having encountered and dispersed 20,000 Tartars, wheeled round upon their backs, and obliged them to make two fronts to oppose the Russian foot on one side and their horse on the other. Justice requires us to declare, that the Janizaries thus surrounded defended themselves with unexampled bravery, but the number of their enemies was too great. They were at last overwhelmed; and the Vizier died in his post, according to his prediction.

"Of those that escaped the sword, some perished in the Niester, and some in the Danube; and those few of the foot that remained were generally made prisoners. The Turkish horse, as they fought but little, did not suffer much. The exact number of those killed or taken is not yet known. Two of the Bassas of three tails are among the prisoners; and the Russians confess the loss of six General Officers.—Such are the calamities of war, to which (however we may rejoice at the success of the Russians) we hope an end will speedily be put by the British mediation."

II. "A Letter from Scanderoon brings the following account:

"It is well known over Europe, that the Bassa, Governor of Egypt, having lately paid very little regard to the orders of the Turkish court, has been for some time raising forces, as it was imagined, to maintain himself in a state of independence. About the middle of June, having filled his magazines, and collected carriages from all parts of the kingdom, he drew his troops together, and began his march towards Arabia, with a design, as was supposed, to plunder Mecca, or perhaps to make himself master of some provinces in that wide-extended tract, where he might have enjoyed the pleasures of royalty without the crime of rebellion. A band of

Janizaries which he had persuaded to follow him, when they came to the edge of the desert, began to mutiny. This he had foreseen, and for this he had prepared. He immediately assembled the rest of the army round them, and seizing upon those officers who had been most refractory, dismissed them with their beards shaven and their robes cut short; a punishment equivalent to that of being drummed out of a regiment in European service. He then distributed money throughout the army, and all promised to go forward with him. When he had advanced fifteen days march into the desert, a messenger arrived in his camp with the following letter from NISAREDDIN, an Arabian Prince, the son of him who a few years ago intercepted the caravan of pilgrims.

“To the most illustrious and renowned Bassa of Egypt.

“That thou hast advanced thus far into countries through which neither thou nor thy master have a right to pass, consider as the effect of NISAREDDIN’s clemency. I hoped that the sight of the desert would have taught thee wisdom, and have therefore given thee time for reflection and retreat. The line of separation is now drawn, and within two days march is the camp of NISAREDDIN. If thou canst arise into the air and sail upon the clouds, if thou canst mingle with the waters and glide through the caverns, then may’st thou hope to view the regions beyond the desert. But the surface of the earth is given to the strongest lance and to the sharpest arrow; and he who dares to pass further, must encounter that nation whose prowess no man ever yet returned to tell.”

“The Bassa sent no answer to this letter, but (according to the custom of Barbarians), by cutting off the thumbs of the messenger. He then continued his march for three days, without any other notice of an enemy than the clouds of dust for some time seen flying at a distance. But towards the evening of the fourth day the Arabian horsemen began to harass him, and the night after assaulted his camp in all quarters. The Turks being now prepared, easily drew together, and maintained their ground; and the Arabs, whether through terror or stratagem, retreated to a small distance. The Turks pursuing their victory pushed forwards, and left their baggage a little behind them; when a fresh party of the enemy from another point set fire on a sudden to their carriages. Fire, in a sandy desert, is not easily quenched. The Turks, thus entangled on all sides, saw their provisions and their warlike stores almost totally destroyed. Nothing now remained but to return, and this was made very difficult by the interruption of their pursuers, and the want of water. About the third part of the army has perished, and the rest have regained the frontiers of Egypt.”

III. “Extract of a private letter from Constantinople.

“The North Eastern parts of Europe are at present both delighted and terrified by a species of magnificence with which the world has been for some time unacquainted. The Grand Signior has at last taken the field in person. He is the only Turkish Emperor who has headed his own armies since the time of Solyman the Magnificent. When notice was given in the seraglio that an imperial camp was to be formed, it may easily be conceived what was the surprize, and what was the tumult. As all the preparation was new, every officer of the household had something to do which he had never done before, and which therefore he knew not how to do. It was observed that the Grand Signior, who through all the accidents of this war had preserved a natural or affected tranquillity, came out of his haram solicitous and dejected, having been, as it is supposed, ruffled by the disorder of the women and their attendants, of whom some were weeping and fainting because they were selected for the march, and others furious and clamorous, because, being left behind, they thought themselves neglected. But, in the courts of Eastern Princes, fear and resentment are idle passions. The order of the master must be obeyed. The Grand Signior sets out with a pomp becoming what he styles himself, the Master of the World. The imperial tent contains a square of one hundred feet every way, and is covered on the outside with the costliest tapestry. All the furniture is of silver, and over every apartment into which it is divided is a banner interwoven with golden threads, and edged with diamonds. The crescent, which is raised high over the entrance, is of massy gold. Around this pavilion are the tents of his women and their attendants, into which it is death to enter, and which are therefore distinguished from all others by a covering of yellow silk, and by white plumes of ostrich feathers waving on their tops. Their march is little less magnificent than their encampment. The waggons which convey the women, and which are probably the same as the Armaxæ of the ancient Persians, are covered in like manner with yellow silk; and the harness of the horses is adorned with pearls. When the women dismount from these carriages, notice is given by a particular sound of the instruments of war, and the whole army turn their backs that they may not look upon them. It is easy to perceive, that however this magnificence may gratify the Sultan’s vanity, it can contribute little to his success. The Russians will fight with more eagerness to gain these riches for themselves, than the Turks to preserve them to their master.

“That no encouragement may however be wanting, on the fifth day of their march was published the following proclamation:

"Be it known to the invincible defenders of our illustrious empire, the officers and soldiers of the army now marching to chastise insolence and support justice, that since the Sultan has put himself at the head of his faithful troops, it is his pleasure that his presence be perceived not more by the strictness of his discipline, than by the splendor of his liberality. He therefore makes it known to the utmost limits of his camp, that when his cannon shall have swept away resistance, and his scymetar shall have fallen on the neck of obstinacy; when he shall hear no voice but that of supplication, and shall see nothing but the dust of armies flying before him, he will reward his steady followers by distributing amongst them the spoils of the conquered. He will give them kingdoms to be parcelled out, and cities to be set to sale. Let them look round the territories of their enemies, and consider them as their own possessions. Let them number the armies that oppose them, and consider them as the slaves by whose future labour those possessions shall be cultivated."

"It was observed, that when this proclamation was published, it produced no great exultation. The whole army was silent, except a few troops which were prepared before-hand to receive it with acclamations."

Tho' a great part of the letter from which this extract was made is written on business, which seems in some measure to have cut short the present narrative, we are happy to be at liberty to assure the public, that they may expect not only a continuation of it, but also very early and curious intelligence from the same quarter of the world, and through the same channel.

IV. "Extract of a letter from Salonichi.

"The presence of the Grand Signor at the head of his army has already produced a very singular event. The riches and magnificence of his tents were immediately rumoured in the Russian camp, and, as is usual, were made by rumour much greater than they are. The desire of riches, which puts so great a part of the world in motion, did not want its effect on the Czarina's army. The Zapparobian * Cossacks, a race of men that live by incursions and by plunder, and are hardened by a perpetual course of enterprises and escapes against all common sense of danger, resolved to appropriate to themselves that booty of which they thought their share would be small when it should be divided through the army. They therefore engaged in a design of surprizing the Sultan by an irruption in the night. The attempt was desperate and wild, but, like many other efforts of military madness, it wanted very little of success. Being far better skilled than

the Turks in the communications and passes of that unfrequented country, they found their way into the enemy's camp by a morass, which had been suffered to remain unguarded, because it was conceived to be impassable; and on the edge of which, as in the securest place, was stationed the Grand Signor, with his travelling Seraglio. The darkness of the night, as it favoured their advance, perplexed their execution. It is said that *non licet in bello bis peccare*. This was a principle eminently true on the present occasion. If they made an attack any where but in the right place, all their hope was at an end. While they were considering, they saw at a little distance a blaze of torches, and at once determined that the light was at the entrance of the Sultan's tent: Thither they crept without noise; and the first notice that was given of their approach was by the cries of women. Some of the ladies being indisposed, their attendants happened to be passing with lights in their hands; and thus the Zapparobians were misled to a tent at a considerable distance from that of the Sultan. They did not immediately discover their mistake, and seeing finer furniture in the pavilions of the women than they had ever seen before, snatched with great eagerness what every one liked best. In the mean time the outcry grew louder, the alarm spread, and the Janizaries, who have always a guard near the Grand Signor's person, came to his defence. As they naturally formed at the Sultan's tent, the Zapparobians might possibly have retreated; but that they thought more of plunder than of danger, and went to try their fortune at another pavilion. Events of this kind are determined in a few minutes. The Janizaries hastened to the tumult, and it was at first supposed that not a man of these daring adventurers could have escaped their fury. One, however, was kept alive, and examined before the Aga, concerning the motives of this enterprize, and the method of their attack. What art thou, said the Aga, who hast dared to engage in so desperate an adventure? I am, said the soldier, a Zapparobian. Why, said the Aga, didst thou and thy companions thus rashly throw away your lives? Because we were Zapparobians, said the soldier. In what, said the Aga, didst thou place thy hopes of success? In my scymetar, said the soldier,—in what else should I place them? Which way didst thou enter the camp?—said the Aga. By a way, replied the Zapparobian, which I will never tell, lest thou shouldst guard it against my friends. If thou hadst found the Sultan's tent, said the Aga, what wouldst thou have done? I would have dispatched him, said the prisoner.—At this one of the Janizaries struck off his head."

* The Zapparobians are a race of lawless Cossacks who live in the islands at the mouth of the Boristhenes. The outlets of rivers are called *Zapparon* in their language.

The Remainder of this jeu d'esprit is unavoidably deferred till next Month, when it shall certainly have a Place.

MR. URBAN, *Yorke, July 12.*

AS the subject of the following Queries is an object of great national importance, I doubt not but they will be thought worthy of a place in the Gentleman's Magazine as soon as convenient, by which means I hope to see answers to them from different correspondents in various parts of the kingdom, which may lead to a just idea of the nature of the disease, and consequently of its cure.

Queries regarding the Rot in Sheep.

What soils, if any there be, as clayey, loamy, sandy, &c. what situations, as high, low, and what aspect, are most subject to the disorder?

Are sands near fresh running waters or rivers, near stagnant waters or marshes, or the sea or sea marshes, or where springs lie near the surface, more particularly liable to it?

At what season of the year is it oftenest observed; and whether most after wet or dry, hot or cold weather?

Are lands subject to rot sheep more ble to mists, fogs, or dews, than others?

What species of plants, especially grasses, are the usual produce of lands liable to rot the sheep; and are such lands particularly infested with toads, froggs, or newts?

Is the rot frequently observed on lands which naturally produce thyme, or wild daucus; and where bees are apt to frequent; or such as are much infested with moles, or ants?

Does the sex, or age of sheep, make any difference as to their being subject to the distemper? and is the female during gestation, or giving of suck, equally liable to it as at other times?

Are the sheep suddenly attacked with it when in high health; or do they droop gradually?

What are the first signs of the disorder, or such as shew the sheep to have recently caught the infection?

What are the progressive symptoms, as they gradually come on from the commencement to the conclusion of the distemper?

Do the infected sheep shew any peculiar like or dislike to any particular kind of food, or drink; or, when at liberty, to any particular soil, or situation?

What other animals are subject to the same disorder; and what not, though under similar situations?

EBORACENSIS.

This gentleman's former paper shall have place when opportunity offers.

MR. URBAN, *St—t—n, July 1.*

AS the Gentleman's Magazine still holds the first rank among all the publications under that title, and has done more for the promotion of true literature and science than perhaps all the rest united; therefore I am very desirous to have what follows conveyed to the public, in your next Number:

It has been an opinion pretty generally received, that the Sabbath has been coeval with the world, by the express appointment of the Deity. I wish to know on what foundation this opinion rests, and what are the evidences of a Sabbath antecedent to, and independent on, the Mosaick Revelation? Are there any beside tradition? What were the channels of that tradition? What force of probability does it bear? Had the ancient nations any idea of a septenary in their division of time? What had they analagous to our weeks? Had they any tradition or notion of a Sabbath?—Concerning these I wish to know the received opinions of the ancient Egyptians, Chaldeans and Phœnicians, and also of the Greeks and Romans.

The subject is not only curious, but also of great moment. For if any satisfactory evidence can be produced of the ancients using a septenary on dividing time; or their having any knowledge of a Sabbath—it will be a collateral proof, of considerable weight, of the revelation given by Moses; to obtain which is the chief design of this address.

In the hope that some of your numerous literary correspondents will throw light on this subject, and that you will favour the public with the best of their essays, the first opportunity.

Yours, &c. A. B.

P. S. Information is also desired who are the best writers on that subject, and most likely to give satisfaction to an inquisitive, unbiassed mind, which wishes to rest on a firm foundation.

MR. URBAN,

IN your last October Magazine you insert, what you call, in your extract from Dr. Nash's "*Worcestershire*," *An Account of Dr. Martin Wall*, it should be, *An Account of the late Dr. John Wall, of Worcester*, communicated by his youngest son, Dr. Martin Wall, of Oxford, who was also the editor of his father's Medical Works. Dr. Nash's account of *Shenstone* is liberal and humane; it is conformable to truth, except

cept the mentioning of Shenstone's visiting Bath, at which place he never was. Dr. Nash was misinformed in that.

In the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 316 and 317, Mr. Caslon, the famous letter-founder, is said to have been "born in that part of the town of Hales-Owen which is situated in Shropshire." The whole town and borough of Hales-Owen belongs to Shropshire. But Mr. Caslon was born of mean parentage, at Cradley, a large hamlet of Hales-Owen, above two miles distant from it, and situated in Worcestershire, near Stourbridge—He used to be kind to the natives of Hales-Owen, who visited him in London, and gave the young ones good advice, or endeavoured to put any of them into business that asked his assistance. He received Thomas Cottrell (who was a native of low birth of Hales-Owen town) into his house, and brought him into the knowledge of business. In 1757, Mr. Caslon expressed (in discourse to a friend) much dissatisfaction at the *unfair* (as he termed it) and *ungrateful* manner in which Cottrell had quitted his service. Mr. Caslon, who had much merit, had also his share of vanity, and could not bear a rival—His pride was hurt at the rapid progress Baskerville made in the same branch towards literary fame.—But peace to both their *manes*!

L. H. O.

Mr. Jago died the 8th May, 1781, not the 28th. A corrected copy of his *Edge-Hill, The Blackbirds, &c.* is in the hands of Mr. Jago's executors—It is wished they would oblige the public with it—it contains an addition of some new pieces.

ANECDOTE of the famous CATHARINE TUDOR.

AT Llewenne (says Mr. Pennant, in his *Journey to Snowdon*) is the portrait of a lady, exceedingly celebrated in this part of Wales, the famous Catharine Tudor, better known by the name of Catherine of Berain, from her seat in this neighbourhood. She was daughter and heiress of Tudor ap Robert Tycham of Berain. Her first husband was John Salisbury; at his death, she gave her hand to Sir Richard Clough. The tradition goes, that at the funeral of her beloved spouse, John Salisbury, she was led to the church by Sir Richard, and from the church by Morris Wynne, of Gwedir, who whispered to her his wish of being second.

She refused him with great civility, informing him, that in her way to the church she had accepted the proposals of Sir Richard; but assured him that he might depend on being the third, in case she ever performed the same sad duty (which she was then about) to the Knight. She was as good as her word. As soon as she had composed this gentleman, to shew that she had no superstition about the number three, she concluded with Edward Thelwall, of Plas y Ward, Esq. departed this life August 27, and was interred at Llani-vydd, on the 1st of September, 1759.

MR. URBAN,

July 13.

If any of your very ingenious correspondents would kindly solve the following nautical Problem, it may be of real and great national utility, and will very much oblige. W. D.

PROBLEM.

Given:—Several vessels of length, breadth, and the depth from upper works to keel, including draught, in proportion as two to one; decreasing in feet and decimals as follows:

Length	Breadth.	Depth
172	48.84	60
86	24.42	30
43	12.21	15
21.5	6.135	7.5
10.75	3.0525	3.75
5.375	1.52625	1.875
2.6875	.763125	.9375

The sails to be in the like proportion also. But the *same* wind and water to each; for the sails will proportionate the quantum of the former; and the parts immersed that of the latter.

Required: To know whether *either* vessel will make more way than the others, ballast or tonnage being in *due* proportion? And, if either will, what is the cause? And in *what* proportion the effect, particularly of the first to the last?

MR. URBAN,

SPRUCE Beer being a beverage much in vogue at present, introduced by our officers from America; the method of using it may be seen in your Vol. XXII. p. 399.

For the Story of Crispe (in last Mag. p. 474) see Vol. XVI. p. 497. B. S.

P. 481, col. 2. l. 34, r. "Seacheverill."

The favours of Mr. Greene and Mr. Bickerstaffe, and the Plans of St. Paul's Church, are received, and shall be punctually attended to.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

May 23.

IN looking over some old papers I lately found the following extract from the Forest Rolls of the county of Rutland, in 53 H. III. roll 3, lying in the Court of the Receipt of the Exchequer. On the back of it is written: "A notable precedent of Antequity relating to forest affairs." This must have been bad spelling even in the days when this extract was made, which seems to have been many years ago, by the appearance of the ink and paper.

Yours, &c.

MILDRED.

"PART of Leicestershire next adjoining to Rutland was made a Forrest by King Henry the first, who coming into the North passed thro a Wood in this County called R * * * (*paper torn here, and added by a more modern hand; "perhaps now the same called Rensby"*) and saw there five Does, whereupon he presently commanded a Servant of his called Pichardus to stay in those parts till his return out of the North to look after those deer to the Kings use; but the King not returning within the year, Pichard associated himself with a certain Serjeant of that County called Hascullus de Athelakeston, to whose house he often went. The year being spent, after the King's return from the North, Pichardus went to the King, telling him he would no longer keep that Baylewick; and being asked by the King who was a fit person to keep it, he answered the 1st Hascullus (*here spelt with an f*) who had land hard by, and lived therein; and the King committed to Hascullus the same accordingly, viz^t. the Forrestership of the Countys of Rutland and Leicester, who kept the same all his life, till King Stephen's time, being killed then in his house by Bertram de Verdon. Peter his son enjoyed it after in Henry the Second's time, who married the niece of Ivo de Nevill, which Ivo was son of Alan de Nevill, who made friends to the King, to hold the same by a more sure Title and to have the dead Wood and dry Wood of the King's Demesne Coppices in Rutlandshire, paying 40 shillings yearly to the Exchequer, who enjoyed to King John's time; and Hascullus his Son Succeeded his Father therein, who held it till King Henry the Third disafforrested the whole County of Leicester in the 10th year of his reign."

GENT. MAG. July, 1783.

To the Author of the Observations on WARTON, and of the Remarks on the last Edition of SHAKSPEARE.

IT is matter of real misfortune to observe, that, whilst the civilizing power of Literature has spread its influence through all the various classes of society, she alone partakes not of the common blessing of civilization. If either public injustice, or private oppression, call forth an individual to appeal to the world, the fear of injuring his own cause restrains him within the decent limits of decorum; lest, if he indulged himself in all the extravagance of resentment and disdain, those to whom he appealed might suspect that turbulence to be assumed to hide the weakness of his cause: these poisoned darts, rejected by common consent from honest warfare, are eagerly grasped by the virulence of literary contention; in which, if the fair means of reason and argument fail, the vindictive combatants seize those ready but dishonest weapons, contempt and ridicule. These sentiments forcibly struck me when I read your Observations on Warton; and, I am sorry to add, your last publication affords me no good cause to retract what I thought before.

It is not the purpose of this letter to canvass and examine every article you have advanced; I leave that to persons more able than myself, and more interested to support the credit of the works you depreciate. I am of no party, I am not connected with one of those eminent and learned men, whom you have made the subjects of your reprehension and obloquy. I am biassed by no prejudice; and, whilst I regard their various excellencies in literature with gratitude and admiration, I am by no means inclined to deny your claim to learning and critical ability. My chief object is, to expostulate with you on the illiberal asperity of your criticisms, and, with no unfriendly voice, to point out to you the inconvenience of positive contradiction, and to suggest the advantage of moderation.

It was with much concern that I observed, in your last publication, your irreverend and contemptuous notice of Christianity: "Whatever may be," you say, "the temporary religion, Popish or Protestant, Paganism or Christianity, if its professors have the slightest regard for genius or virtue, Shakspeare, the poet of nature, addicted to

‘no system of bigotry, will always be a favourite.’ What inference are we to draw from this disrespectful mention of our faith? Can we form any other, than that you regard all religion as priestcraft, fit only to impose on the ignorant? If such be your opinion, either let it be wholly suppressed, or come boldly forward and avow it. Excuse me, if I use something like your own language, and tell you, that such sly insinuations, and covert attacks, merit nothing but contempt, whether they are awkwardly tacked to the illustration of a play, or the history of an empire. In another place, speaking of Christianity, you observe ‘that it might be very easily proved that all the moral virtues were better understood by Heathen Greece and Pagan Rome than they have been by any Christian state since the invention or introduction of that system.’ Now, Sir, throughout the whole of your publication you are continually spurning at the authority of opinion unsupported by argument or proof: you will not believe the date of a poem, or the orthography of a name, on the dictum of Dr. Johnson or Mr. Warton; and have you the confidence to expect that such a novel doctrine, and of such questionable nature and dangerous tendency, will be received on the dictum of an anonymous writer?

You say it might very easily be proved—Gentle Shepherd, tell me where—indeed (as you say of Mr. Warton) ‘you either deal in very strange books, or else you are very unmindful of what you read, or careless of what you say:’ otherwise you would never venture to advance such a false and ridiculous opinion. Swift, in an excellent discourse (vol. VIII. p. 209), completely refutes this idle supposition: I would recommend it to your perusal, as it will give you some knowledge both of the Christian and Heathen morality, to the nature and extent of both of which you at present seem entirely a stranger. But, I think, that from your own pamphlet I can adduce very sufficient proof that your opinion and authority, whatever weight and worth they may have in criticism, merit very little attention in matters pertaining to morality and religion. In your defence of Hamlet you tell us, ‘He soon after espies the usurper at prayers, but resolves, and with great justice resolves, not to kill him in the very moment when he might be making his peace,

with Heaven: inasmuch as a death so timed would have been rather a happiness than a punishment, and by no means a proper revenge for his father’s murder.’ Of the character of Hamlet, and its author, I say nothing, but shall confine my short remark on this passage to you, who have adopted this sentiment, and very forcibly avow it as your own. In this place at least you seem to allow a future state of rewards and punishments: and do you really think that the temporal ruin of the usurper was inadequate to have satisfied the filial vengeance of Hamlet; but that justice and piety called on him not only to effect the worldly perdition of his uncle, but also to ensure his everlasting destruction? If you really entertain such horrible sentiments, can you expect to be accepted as a judge in matters of morality and religion? I have always regarded the resolve of Hamlet as disgraceful to the author of it; but to hear his abominable revenge defended and applauded by a man of apparent ability, and in this enlightened age, fills me with horror.

At the beginning of my letter I promised to point out to you the inconvenience of positive contradiction, and I will now produce a sufficient instance of it.

You quote (p. 103 of the Remarks) part of his Grace of Canterbury’s speech to King Henry V. from Shakspeare’s historical play of that name:

also King Lewis the ninth,
Who was sole heir to the usurper Capet,
Could not keep quiet in his conscience,
Wearing the crown of France, till satisfied
That fair Queen Isabel, his grandmother,
Was lineal of the lady Ermengare
Daughter to Charles, the foresaid Duke of
Lorain.

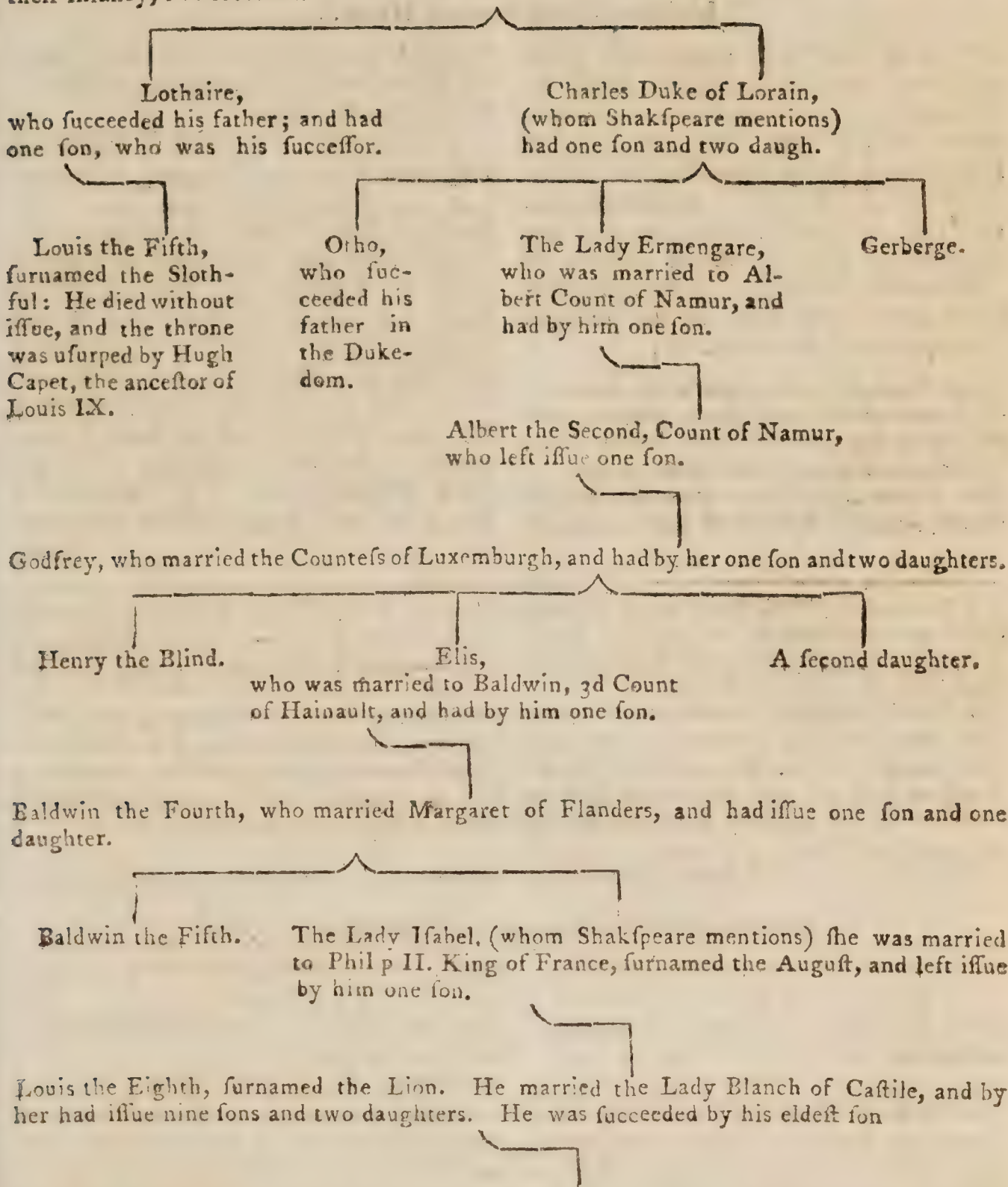
‘The word *ninth*,’ you say, ‘has been inserted by some of the modern editors. The old copies read *tenth*.’ No notice is however taken of any variation in the margin of the present edition. And yet *ninth* is certainly wrong, and *tenth* certainly right. Isabel was the wife of Philip II. father of Louis IX. and grandfather of Louis X. Notwithstanding the positive confidence of your assertion, and your apparent exactness, I had the hardness to doubt it; and, on referring to historical evidence, I found my doubts confirmed: for *ninth* is certainly right, and *tenth* is certainly wrong. Louis IX. better known by the appellation of St. Louis,

Louis, was, as Shakspeare says, 'sole heir to the usurper Capet;' and the poet does not deviate from historical truth when he says that the King Could not keep quiet in his conscience, Wearing the crown, &c. &c. &c.

The following genealogy will prove what I have asserted :

LOUIS THE TRANSMARINE

had five sons and two daughters; of the last I say nothing. Of the sons, three died in their infancy, two survived.



Louis the Ninth, better known by the name of St. Louis. This is the Louis whom Shakspeare mentions. He was sole heir of the usurper Capet, and was grandson of Queen Isabel, who was lineal of the Lady Ermengare, daughter to Charles Duke of Lorain.

I shall now proceed in the genealogy, and in the course of it you will perhaps see the cause of your mistake.

St. Louis had eleven children, and was succeeded by his eldest son Philip the Third, surnamed the Hardy. He married two wives: the first was Isabel of Arragon, who was indeed grandmother to Louis X.

But I should be glad to know in what history of France you find that Philip II. was father of Louis IX. and grandfather of Louis X? Surely this is a mistake of no small magnitude. Nor is it a less, concerning Queen Isabel, for, in asserting

asserting her whom Shakspeare mentions to be the grandmother of Louis X. you make her the wife of her own grandson.

But to return to Philip III.; he had two sons, and was succeeded by the eldest,

Philip the Fourth, surnamed the Fair: he left three sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son

Louis the Tenth, surnamed Hutin . . .

This descent is, I apprehend, plain and clear; and must, I think, manifestly convince you of the error of your positive contradiction. The genealogy of Hugh Capet in the preceding part of the Archbishop's speech is perplexed and doubtful, and well merits your close inspection in your promised edition of Shakspeare. Permit me to hazard something like a conjecture on the passage: Shakspeare's words are these,

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown
Of Charles the Duke of Lorain, sole heir male
Of the true line and stock of Charles the Great;
To fine his title with some shews of truth,
Tho' in pure truth it was corrupt and nought,
Convey'd himself as heir to th' Lady Lingare*,

Daughter to Charlemain, who was the son
To Lewis the Emperor, who was the son
Of Charles the Great.

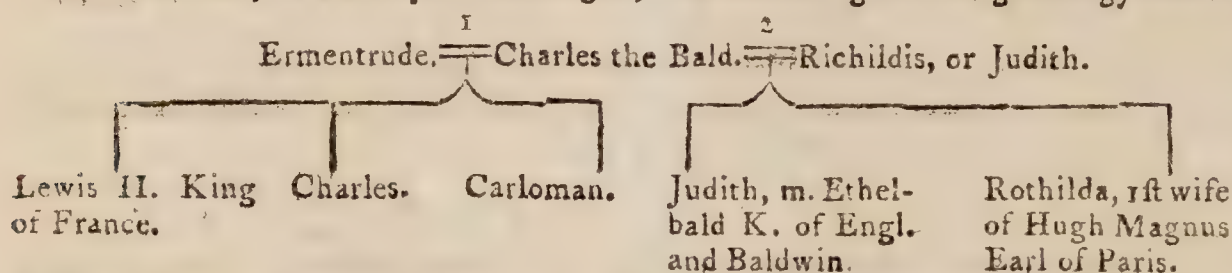
The conjecture I mean to hazard is concerning the Lady Lingare, of whom, you say, nothing has been discovered. Perhaps, but I speak with much doubt, what I shall offer may assist some future critic to develope the mystery. The Lady Lingare is corruptly said in the text to be the daughter of Charlemain, who was grandson of Charles the Great. You justly observe that Charlemain and Charles the Great were the same person, and that instead of Charlemain we should read Charlechauve. He left one † daughter, whom the French historians

name

* You say that Shakspeare gives this information as he found it in Holinshed: I do not know where to turn to the passage. In p. 107, speaking of Prince Henry's striking the Judge, you say, that it is more than probable it is recorded in Holinshed: it may be found there, vol. II. p. 1165, 1st edit.

† Here is a mistake: for Velley (II. 124) gives Charles the Bald by Ermentrude, Lewis who succeeded him, Charles of Aquitain, Carloman, Lothaire, Drogo, and Pepin who died young; Judith, who married Ethelbald and Ethelwolf, father and son, successively Kings of England, and afterwards Baldwin Earl of Flanders, Rothildis, and Ermentrude, both abbesses. He had by Richildis, sister of Boson, only Lewis and Charles, who died soon after their baptism.

Mr. Anderson, in his Royal Genealogies, Tab. cccixiv. gives this genealogy differently



Henault makes Judith his daughter by his first wife; and gives Pepin, Drogo, Lewis, and Charles, to his second. The Saxon Annals (p. 76) call the wife of Ethelwolf Leodete (Leotheta), but Florence of Worcester *Jutbita*, and other writers *Juitba*. If we believe Velley (ib. 242), the family of Charlemain ended with Louis V. consequently Hugh Capet had no claim from descent.

The speech put into the mouth of the Archbishop of Canterbury by Shakspeare, is from Holinshed, vol II. p. 546, where so much as concerns this pedigree is thus worded: "Moreover it appeareth by their own writers, that King Pepine, which deposed Childerite, claimed the crowne of France as heire generall, for that he was descended of Blitheld daughter to K. Clothair I. Hugh Capet also, who usurped the crowne upon Charles Duke of Lorain the sole heire male of the line and stocke of Charles the Great, to make his title seeme true and appeare good, though indeed it was farke nought, conveyed himself as heire to the Lady Lingarde, daughter to King Charlemaine, sonne to Lewes the Emperor, that was son to Charles the Great. King Lewes also the tenth, otherwise called St. Lewes, being verie heire to the usurper Capet, could never be satisfied in his conscience how he might justly keep and possesse the crowne of France, till he was persuaded, and fully instructed, that Queen Isabel his grand-

name Judith, but in our Saxon annals she is called Leotheta. She was married in 854 to Ethelwolf King of England, who died two years after the nuptial ceremony. In 868 she married a second husband, Baldwin Count of Flanders. Now what I conjecture is, that a daughter of this marriage might be the maternal ancestor of Hugh Capet: I am not, however, possessed of sufficient authority to authenticate this supposition; neither know I that such exists. The accurate Mezeray (Hist. Abr. vol.

IV. p. 263) expressly says, that Hugh Capet was descended, both by his father and mother, of royal race. His grandfather Robert usurped the sovereignty of France during the feeble reign of Charles the Simple: that successful crime might afford matter for ancient writers to assert that Hugh Capet his grandson was descended by his father of royal race. It will not detain us long to trace the genealogy of the House of Capet: the founder of it was

Robert the Bold, Duke of Normandy, who in 886 married Adelays, and had issue,

Robert, who usurped and shared the sovereignty of France with Charles the Simple. He reigned one year; and left issue by Beatrice, daughter of Hebert second Count of Vermandor's, one son and one daughter.

Eudes, who also usurped the sovereignty, and reigned a short time.

Hugh, named the White, the Great, and the Abbé. He married Hadoide, or Avoys, sister of the Emperor Otho I. and had issue one son.

Hugh Capet, who established his family on the throne of France, which is still filled with his lineal descendants.

Father Daniel, in his History of France, vol. II. p. 401, speaking of Hugh Capet, tells us, that he usurped the throne to which his birth did not give him any right: not but that his descent was illustrious. He then mentions his ancestors King Robert and Robert the Bold, and adds, that some have pretended to derive their family from Count Childebrand, brother of Charles Martel; and others have even deduced their descent from a daughter of Clothaire I. the grandson of Clovis, founder of the French monarchy. This splendid and fanciful genealogy was most probably that tribute which adulation pays to greatness. But, if the House of Capet has been adorned by flattery with ficti-

tious splendor and with a lustre not its own, it has also experienced a contrary extreme. The poet Dante, who, with his faction, was expelled from Florence by Charles of Valois, brother to Philip the Fair, says, in revenge for the wrong, that his ancestor Hugh Capet was the son of a butcher of Paris.

Chiamato fui di la Ugo Ciapetta:

Di me son nati i Filippi e i Luigi;

Per cui nouvellament e Francia retta.

Figliuol fui d'un beccajo di Parigi.

DANTE, Purg. Cant. xx.

Having thus discussed "King Lewis' title and Hugh Capet's claim," I shall conclude for the present, and resume this subject in a future letter.

Yours, &c.

W. J.

MR. URBAN,

East Barnet, July 8.

A CORRESPONDENT in your last Magazine wishes to be informed whether he is to read *Jab*, or *Yea*, in Pl. lxviii. 4, as he has seen both readings in different copies of the Bible. Be pleased therefore to inform him that the former is the true one; *Jab* being one of the names of the Most High God, denoting his absolute, independent, eternal existence.

B. U.

grandmother was lineally descended of the Lady Ermengard, daughter and heir to the above named Charles Duke of Lorraine."

Hence it appears, that Shakspeare was misled by his authorities, the prose historians, his contemporaries; and that, as far as Shakspeare followed Hollinshed, *tench* is the right reading, though, in respect of historic truth, we should read *smith*. EDIT.

MR.

*Remarks on the Poems of Ossian;**(Continued from p. 494.)*

I shall conclude these Erse Songs with a Poem called *The Ode of Oscar*; whose authenticity perhaps admits the least dispute of any which I have sent you. I did not obtain it, like most of the rest, from Mac Nab: but wrote it down immediately from the mouth of a man, who was a wright or carpenter, at Mr. Macleane's of Drumnah in Morven; and who knew a number of these Songs. Mrs. Macleane and her son's wife, a daughter of Sir Alexander Macleane, were so kind as to sit by and translate for me, while he repeated and I wrote. In order to have some kind of check against deception, I attempted to

1.

I am very sad after thee, Chaoilte, since those who were my contemporaries are departed: I am filled with grief, sorrow, and pain, since my foster-brother is gone from me*.

2.

Chaoilte, my dear foster-brother! I would fight under thy banners in all weathers: Chaoilte! thou wert my support in time of success and honour.

3.

Did you hear Fingal's journeys on every forest in Erin? Great Cairbar, with his armour, sent for us to destroy us†?

4, and 5.

We were not all of us about the house that were able to satisfy him; but nine score of noble riders, on great grey horses. We got honour and respect as we at all times acquired: But we got still more than that, Comhal and Cairbar pursuing us‡.

6.

The last day of our drinking match, Cairbar spoke with his tremendous voice, "I want we should exchange arms, brown Oscar that comest from Albion§.

write down the Erse together with the translation; but, as a language written by one who is a stranger to it must necessarily be unintelligible, I shall only trouble you with the latter. The Poem relates the death of Oscar, which is the subject of the first book of Macpherson's *Temora*. It opens with a lamentation for the death of Chaoilte, which is foreign to the rest of the Song: a practice not uncommon among the Poems attributed to Ossian, and similar to that of Pindar. I do not remember to have met with the name of Chaoilte in Macpherson or Smith, but it has already been twice mentioned in the foregoing Songs: in *Cubha Fhinn*, line 27. and *Urnigh Ossian*, verse 23.

Oscar.

7.

What exchange do you want to make, great Cairbar? who even presses the ships into your service? and to whom I and all my host belong, in time of war and battle||?

8.

Surely it is oppression to demand our heads when we have not arms to defend ourselves. The reason of your doing so is, our being deprived both of Fingal and his son.

9.

Were Fingal and my father with us, as they used to be, you would not during your whole life obtain the breadth of your feet in Erin**.

10.

The great hero (Cairbar) was filled with rage, at the dispute which arose between them. There were exceeding horrible words between Cairbar and Oscar.

11.

That night the women had a warm dispute about the heroes, and even Cairbar and Oscar themselves were half and half angry††.

12.

Nine score men, armed with bows and arrows, that came to destroy us, all these fell

* The intimate connections of fosterage, here so strongly expressed, are in a great degree peculiar to Ireland, and seem strongly to point out the origin of this Song.

† This verse exactly agrees with the narrative of Macpherson.

‡ These verses are by no means consonant to the Poems of Macpherson. Riding is a practice unknown in them; his heroes are all charioteers. The Comhal of Macpherson also is the father of Fingal; whereas here he is united with Cairbar, Fingal's greatest foe.

§ The quarrel in Macpherson begins after a treacherous feast; though not of so long a duration as that here referred to. Cairbar, in Macpherson, does not desire Oscar to exchange, but to surrender his spear. "Oscar, said the dark red Cairbar, I behold the spear of Erin. The spear of *Temora* glitters in thy hand, son of woody Morven!—Yield it, son of Ossian! Yield it to car-borne Cairbar."—*Temora*, book 1.

|| "Shall I yield, Oscar replied, the gift of Erin; injured King," &c. The reply of Oscar, in the Poem above, by no means agrees with Macpherson: it even seems to represent Oscar as a vassal of Cairbar.

** "Were he who fought with little men (Fingal) near Atha's haughty Chief (Cairbar); Atha's Chief would yield green Erin to avoid his rage." *Temora*, as above, b. 1.

†† What night is this? What have women to do with the dispute? There is no appearance of these circumstances in Macpherson. I suspect there is some omission in this part of the Poem.

by the hand of Oscar, enraged at the sons of Ireland*.

13.

Nine score strong able Irishmen, that came bounding over the rough Highland seas; all these fell by the hand of Oscar, enraged at the sons of Ireland*.

14.

Nine score brave sons of Albion, that came from rude and distant climes; all these fell by the hand of Oscar, enraged at the sons of Ireland*.

15.

When the red-haired Cairbar saw Oscar destroying his people, he threw his javelin dipped in poison at Oscar †

16.

Oscar fell on his right knee, and the poisoned javelin pierced through his heart: but, before he expired, he struck a mortal blow that killed the King of Erin ‡.

17.

Fingal addressed his grandson, and said, "Do you remember the dreadful battle we fought on Ben Erin? you were forely wounded on that day, yet were you cured by my hand §."

18.

Oscar replied to his grandfather, "My cure is not under the Heavens, for Cairbar plunged his javelin dipped in poison between my navel and my reins ||."

19.

And there was great slaughter that day by the hand of Oscar; he slew Cairbar at

one blow, and his son Arisht, that great hero at the next **.

20.

We bore the corpse of the beautiful Oscar, sometimes on our shoulders and sometimes on our javelins. We carried him in the most respectful manner to the hall of his grandfather ††.

21.

And Oscar said, "The howlings of my own dogs, and the cries of the old heroes, with the dreadful lamentation of the women, grieve me more than the pain I feel from the poisoned javelin ‡‡.

22.

Such were the distresses of the multitude for Oscar, that even the women forgot to grieve for their own husbands or their brothers; as all that surrounded the house were mourning for Oscar §§.

23.

Fingal said, "Thou wert my son and the son of my son; thou wert my love and the love of my son. My heart beats sore at thy untimely end: it galls me to the soul that Oscar is no more |||.

24.

It was never imagined by any person that your heart was made of any other materials than steel ***.

25.

Oscar, the son of my lucky beloved Ossian, raised the vast flag from off the head of the King, which was the last brave action of the hero †††.

Mr.

* The original, I believe, represents Oscar as a giant, and as killing these multitudes at one stroke: the title of Great Hero given to Cairbar, v. 10, and to Arisht, v. 19. I believe is also Giant, in the Erse. I do not understand why Irishmen are represented in v. 12, as bounding over the Highland seas to Ireland.—"Behold, says Macpherson, they fall before Oscar, like groves in the desert, when an angry ghost rushes through night and takes their green heads in his hand. Morlath falls, Maronnan dies, Conachar trembles in his blood."

† "Dark red Cairbar," (see note §, on verse 6.) Macpherson does not mention poison. "Cairbar shrinks before Oscar's sword. He creeps in darkness behind a stone, he lifts the spear in secret, and pierces Oscar's side."

‡ "Oscar falls forward on his shield, his knee sustains the Chief. But still his spear is in his hand. See gloomy Cairbar falls!"

§ How came Fingal to his grandson? there seems to have been an omission in this place also. Fingal is the Machaon of his army here, as in the song of the death of Dermid. Mag. for Feb. p. 143.

|| The wound is described here, with all the particularity of Homer.

** Arisht is not mentioned by Macpherson. See also note *, on v. 12, 13, 14.

†† Fingal is evidently represented there as living in Ireland, in spite of v. 6. and v. 12, 13, 14. Macpherson transports the corpse, by sea, to Morven.

‡‡ "When Oscar," says Macpherson, "saw his friends around, his heaving breast arose! The groans, he said, of aged chiefs, the howling of my dogs, the sudden bursts of the song of grief, have melted Oscar's soul; my soul that never melted before."

§§ "And the heroes did weep, O Fingal! dear was the hero to their souls!—No father mourned his son slain in youth, no brother his brother of love. They fell without tears, for the chief of the people is low."

||| Fingal in Macpherson says, "Art thou fallen, O Oscar! in the midst of thy course, the heart of the aged beats over thee!—Weep ye heroes of Morven! never more shall Oscar rise" &c.

*** Oscar in Macpherson thus speaks of himself, "My soul that never melted before: it was like the steel of my sword." See the note on v. 21.

††† Mrs. Macleane, jun. to whose elegant abilities and hospitable friendship, I was principally

Mr. Macpherson, in a note on his *Temora**, mentions an Irish Poem on this subject which he had seen; and wherein the death of Oscar is related with many different circumstances. The quarrel is indeed ascribed to a dispute at a feast, about the exchange of arms; but it does not represent the heroes as fighting till some time after, when Cairbar met Oscar at the pass of Gabhra, through which Oscar was returning home with the spoils of Ireland, which he had been ravaging in consequence of the quarrel. Possibly Mr. Macpherson might say the foregoing Poem also is Irish, and indeed not without reason, notwithstanding it contains some of the very passages he has inserted in his *Temora*.

Since I sent you, Mr. Urban, the two untranslated Poems, inserted in your Magazine for May last, pp. 399 and 400, I have received the following account of their contents, in consequence of Dr. Willan's application to his friends at Edinburgh. The first of them, called *Duan a Mhuileartich*, is "an account of a hideous monster called Muileartach, which swam by sea into Ireland, attacked Fingal's army, killed a number of his men, and was at last killed by his own hand."—I ardently wish that this remarkable poetical romance was literally translated, as it probably contains much curious knowledge. It strikingly resembles the serpent of Bagrada, which is said to have opposed the Roman army under Regulus in Africa.

The first part of the other Poem, called *Cubba Fhinn do Riogh Lochlin*, describes "the compensation offered by Fingal to the King of Lochlin, to save Ireland from a threatened invasion."

"A thousand whelps, a thousand dogs;
"A thousand collars † upon a thousand dogs;

"A thousand spears ‡ fit for battle;
"A thousand fine plaids of the brightest colours §;
"A thousand hardy bay horses ||;
"A thousand nobles of red gold;
"A thousand maidens with two gowns **;
"A thousand mantles of new silk ††;
"A thousand warriors wearing them;
"A thousand bridles of gold and silver;

"Though the King of Lochlin should get these things and all the wealth of Ireland, he and his people would not return back till Ireland should be tributary to them §§.

The remainder of this Poem is "a description of the standards of Fingal's army, as they appeared in order." Perhaps this part may contain some of the passages of Mr. Macpherson's *Ossian*.

It is already observed that these Poems evidently appear to attribute Fingal to Ireland ||||; an assertion which the foregoing account so strongly corroborates, that I could not omit repeating it here.

I shall trouble you, Mr. Urban, with another letter of conclusions deducible, as they appear to me, from the foregoing premises; but which I shall endeavour to render as short as possible. I think myself much indebted to you Sir, for the attention you have already shewn to,

Yours, &c.

THO. F. HILL.

Nº 31, Ely Place, Holborn.

* * THE first and second notes in your last Magazine, p. 493, have been erroneously printed. The first note * is right to the end of the first period: the remainder belongs to the second note, which should have been as follows: "† Though Ossian is generally represented as the son of Fingal, this verse and the next do not seem to speak of him as such. Mac Nab said, St. Patrick was Fingal's son." See Mag. for Jan. last, p. 34.

principally indebted for the foregoing Song, honoured me with the traditional explication of this verse, which is in the true style of gigantic fable. It agrees with Macpherson in respect to Cairbar hiding himself in a hole, when he attacked Oscar: see the note on v. 15. and represents Oscar as possessing an invulnerability, very similar to that of Achilles.—"The word *flag*, here used, relates to the following story: Oscar could only be slain by his own javelin; this Cairbar knew, when he desired to exchange arms with him. After Cairbar had slain Oscar with this javelin, he hid himself in a hole of the earth, and covered himself with an enormous flag, which is above referred to."—Perhaps, however, the last verse affords some suspicion, that it is itself a bare interpolation.

* B. 1, p. 14, edit. 8vo, 1773.

† Or chains to lead them.

‡ Or Lochaber axes.

§ Or fine wool or silk coverings.

|| Or bard red breast-plates.

** Such maidens were probably scarce. See also Mag. for June, p. 489, about the Custom relating to women.

†† See Mag. for May, p. 400.

§§ Mac Nab translated part of this poem for me: yet, though he wrote the copy of it, he did not seem clearly to understand it.

|||| Mag. for May, p. 390.

99. *Remarks, Critical and Illustrative, on the Text and Notes of the last Edition of Shakspeare* *. 8vo.

THESE Remarks can proceed from no other than the virulent pen of *Wartono-Mastix*, the modern Zoilus, who, however just his criticisms, by the manner in which he conveys them, cannot fail to disgust his readers and irritate his opponents. It has been his principal business, very properly, to collate the original and authentic editions of his author. The assertion of his "eight professed editors," particularly Dr. Johnson, Mr. Steevens, and Mr. Malone, that they have diligently performed this laborious but necessary task, our critic denies, even for a single play; and these assertions, it must be owned, are abundantly confirmed, *supposing the references just*, in the course of these Remarks. Of them we shall exhibit a few, as a specimen both of his matter and manner; though of the latter he is so bad a judge himself, that he thinks it "not inconsistent with a due sense of obligations and the profoundest respect."

LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

"*Dr. Warburton's note upon the old Romances*]" "Dr. Warburton," says this redoubted critic [Dr. Percy] "is quite mistaken in deriving *Oliver* from [Palmerin de] Oliva, which is utterly incompatible with the genius of the Spanish language." So that, from his thus recurring to mythology, he clearly appears to be not a whit better acquainted with the history than Dr. Warburton was. "The old Romance," continues he, "of which *Oliver* was the hero, is intitled, in Spanish, '*Historias de los nobles Cavaleros Olivera de Castilla, y Artus de Algarbe, in fol. en Valladolid, 1501, in fol. en Sevilla, 1507*;' and in French thus, '*Histoire d'Olivier de Castile, & Artus d'Algarbe, son loyal compagnon, & de Helene fille au Roy d'Angleterre, &c. translatée du Latin, par Pb. Camus, in fol. Gotbique*.'"

"From so much seeming knowledge, from the annotator's great credit, and from his very confident assertions, who would be forward to suspect his ignorance, or doubt his veracity? But it is even so; he knows no more of the history which he quotes with so much parade than Bp. Warburton knew of *Amadis* or *Palmerin*; with *either of which*

* Our critic confirms this spelling from a more decisive authority than Shakspeare's will, viz. from a lease or mortgage from him of a house in Blackfriars, thus subscribed with his own hand, which the editors (he says) must have known to have been in Mr. Garrick's possession, "though they did not think it necessary to notice the fact."

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the story of *Oliver the Paladin* has just as much connection as it has with the history of *Oliver of Castile and Artbur of Algarbe*. With respect to the above French and Spanish titles, they are literally transcribed from Fresnoy. And so much for Dr. Percy's acquaintance with old romances."

Cavalierly as Mr. R. treats these two learned prelates, Dr. Johnson fares much worse, and, bulky as his Dictionary is, he lugs it in headlong, merely to bespatter a work which does honour to its author and to our language; e. g. *Minnekin* is evidently a corruption of *mannekin*, or *manikin*, properly *mankin*, "a little man."—"Dr. Johnson," says Mr. R. "is so very imperfectly acquainted with the nature and derivation of the English language (and, in that respect, his Dictionary, how valuable soever it may be on account of the explanation and use of English words, is beneath contempt; there being scarcely ten words properly deduced in the whole work,) that it is no wonder to find him making *minnekin* and *minx* the same word. But *minnekin* does not mean a nice trifling girl; and, though a substantive, is oftener used adjectively than otherwise. So in *Midas* (not John Lylyes), '*My minikin Miss*.'—As *man-kin* got changed into *minnekin*, 'a little man,' so they formed *minnekenness*, 'a little woman, a girl;' which has since, by corruption, become *minx*. Thus *lad-dess* (*ladess*) from *lad*, has, by a similar progress, become *lass*."

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

"Mr. Steevens is certainly mistaken in assigning Spenser's death to Dublin. He died in King Street, Westminster, and was buried in Westminster Abbey."

TAMING OF THE SHREW.

"Sly. Am not I Christopher Sly, old Sly's son, of Burton-heath? Ask Marian Hacket, the fat-ale-wife of Wincot, if she know me not, &c."

"Mr. Steevens suspects that we should read *Barton-heath*, *Barion* and *Woodmancot*, vulgarly *Wincot*, being both in Gloucestershire, near the residence of Justice Shallow. [The ingenious observer might have recollected *William Visor of Wincot*.] But the matter is fully cleared up by the celebrated Mr. Warton, who positively assures us, that "*Wincotte* is a village in Warwickshire, with which Shakspeare was well acquainted, near Stratford; that the house kept by our genial hostess still remains, but is at present a mill." A stranger to the chronology of Mr. Warton's life would be apt to conclude, from this satisfactory information, that Shakspeare and he had had many a merry meeting over a cup of our genial

genial hostesses. Warwickshire ale; or how should we suppose him to have come by such a perfect knowledge of the house, our authors intimate acquaintance with it, and the character of its mistress? *Burton Dorset* is a village in Warwickshire."

FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV.

"I *Car.* An't he not four by the day, I'll be hang'd: *Charles' wain* is over the new chimney."

"*Charleses wain* is the vulgar name given to the constellation called the Bear. But why *Charleses wain*? What *Charles*? It is, in fact, a mere corruption of the *Charles* or *Churles wain* (Sax. *ceop*, a countryman.) For this very ingenious and judicious etymology the author is indebted to a learned friend."

SECOND PART OF KING HENRY IV.

"*Fal.* [on seeing the Prince and Poins disguised as waiters] Ha! a bastard son of the kings? and art not thou Poins, his brother?"

"His brother! whose brother? the kings, or his bastard sons? Astonishing, that the editors did not perceive the absurdity of printing, or, at least, pointing the passage thus:

And art not thou Poins his brother?

(i. e. Poinses brother, or brother to Poins) a vulgar corruption of the genitive case!"

That so easy a mark should never before be hit is strange indeed. But the meaning, though obviously wrong to the eye, can never be mistaken by the dullest ear. Such an advantage in this, and in many other instances, has the stage over the closet.

"*Sbal.* — Will Squele, a *Cotswold* man.

i. e. says *Mr. Steevens*, one versed in the gymnastic exercises; and, consequently, of a daring spirit, and athletic constitution. I suppose, continues he, the following passage contains an allusion of the same kind:

By my faith ye are wont to be as bold
As yt were a *lyon of Cotswold*.

"Again:

You stale old ruffin, you *lyon of Cotswoll*."

"It is rather unlucky that the ingenious commentator did not comprehend the force of this expression. A *lyon of Cotswold* is a *sheep*."

Dr. Farmer, though he is sometimes corrected, fares much better with this literary Drawcanfir than his brethren, being quoted, p. 100, only to be praised, and styled "an ingenious and learned critic, whom every lover of Shakspeare, literature, and truth, must always regard with the utmost gratitude and respect." And in p. 176 *Mr. Malone* also is complimented with gratitude and respect for the pertinence, propriety, and great im-

portance of his learned and ingenious remarks."

P. 112. The critic cites two instances of *Dr. Johnson's* producing the reading of the old copies as his own conjectures.

Of this writer's political principles we may form a judgement from his saying, ironically, p. 84, that the barring the succession of the innocent issue, in any case, for the personal misconduct of the ancestor, is "a humane and righteous principle, reserved for the discovery and practice of a more refined and liberal people, in a more enlightened and polite age," by which his present Majesty is virtually declared an usurper; and asserting, p. 124, that the "*Revolution Parliament*, unhappily for this country! contributed as much to destroy the constitution as that described by Shakspeare (3d Part of King Henry VI.) did to preserve it."—His religious principles may, in like manner, be collected from several passages and expressions, which we shall leave the reader to discover, particularly his quotation from Collins, p. 144.

KING RICHARD III.

2. *Mar.* Why strew'st thou sugar on that bottled spider?

"A spider," says *Dr. Johnson*, "is called bottled, because, unlike other insects, he has a middle slender, and a belly protuberant."

"A most rational and satisfactory explanation, — very little worse than none at all. A bottled spider is the large bloated spider, with a deep black shining skin, generally esteemed the most venomous."

OTHELLO.

"*Oth.* A liberal hand: the hearts, of old, gave hands;

But our new heraldry is — hands, not hearts."

"Without it can be proved that this play existed, in its present shape, prior to the institution of the order of baronets, one may, pretty safely, admit that this passage contains an allusion to the arms allotted them. But that Shakspeare intended to sneer at the establishment, or had such a refined and complex meaning as *Dr. Warburton* would contend, is not quite obvious. As to the inconsistency of Othello's acquaintance with an English honour of the writers own time, every play abounds with similar instances."

The vulgarism of *Without* for *Unless* cannot escape the intelligent reader.

HAMLET.

— "that young Hamlet was born.] By this scene, *Judge Blackstone* observes, it appears that Hamlet was then thirty years old. And yet, says he, in the beginning of the play he is spoken of as a very young man, one that designed to go back to school, i. e. to the University

University of Wittemberg. The poet, in the fifth act, he thinks, had forgot what he wrote in the first.

"In fact, however, the poet has forgot nothing; neither is there any reason to suppose the least inconsistency in the matter: men may study, or reside at the University to any age."

This could not be unknown to the learned judge, who continued at the University *hissself** till past that age—as a fellow of a college. But neither he, nor his animadverter, ever knew an instance of a nobleman or a prince (like Hamlet) continuing his studies there to that age.

Many of these Remarks it must, however, be owned, are very pertinent, and display much critical knowledge and sagacity. Though far from being faultless *hissself**, Mr. R. is more successful than could have been expected in detecting the faults of others. But it must be acknowledged that he has had the advantage of purloining, from the Supplements of the very Editors he censures, materials for correcting their errors. It is hoped, however, that the new edition of this great bard, which is here advertised as preparing for the press in eight duodecimo volumes, will be free from that personal and illiberal abuse which disgraces the present and his former publication, so as frequently to make even the better cause appear the worse. Then, besides his own discoveries, availing himself also of the researches of his predecessors, he may be able to see farther, and explore more, than the giants on whose shoulders he stands.

We shall close this article by copying two letters from "The St. James's Chronicle."

"SIR, June 5.

"I have just seen a volume of *Remarks* on the last admirable edition of Shakspeare. I here send you my sentiments of a work which, I believe, few of your many and respectable readers will have the patience to peruse. This redoubted Reformer of modern Criticism attacks some of the first Writers of the present age with the malevolence of a cynick, and the dulness of a pedant. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Warton are the chief objects of his resentment. His Commentary is confined to topics of a most trivial and insignificant nature. He explains nothing that is of any consequence to Shakspeare's real merit and character. He entertains us with dissertations on the just size of minikin

pins; the original way of spelling the word *Scribbler*; the ancient method of scraping and washing trenchers at the Temple; the puppet-show of the Nine Worthies, and the inhumanity of cutting a cur's tail. Not a single important or shining passage of Shakspeare is the subject of any one of his elaborate elucidations. If he wants taste, at least he might write with good manners. As he wants both, he in vain attempts to confute or correct ingenious Criticks.

ALCIPHRON."

"SIR,

June 10.

"Your correspondent *Alciphron* either has not read the *Remarks* on the last Edition of *Shakspeare*, or from ignorance, interestedness, or prejudice, is incapable of passing a just sentence upon it. The Writer of this Book has evidently proposed to himself a certain design, which, in my humble opinion, he has fully accomplished. It has been to prove the late *admirable* edition (as your correspondent calls it) of the above great author an *execrable* bad one. And this, I say, he has done. To object the *trifling* and *insignificant* nature of his *Remarks* is nugatory and absurd; since the objection, if founded, applies with equal force and propriety to the Annotations of those great Criticks whom he has undertaken to oppose. Such a reader as *Alciphron*, who can be neither acquainted with the subject, nor sensible of the use and indeed importance of this, or any other species of Criticism, is little qualified to determine the taste or manners pertinent to the occasion. And as his humanity seems to be of a piece with his judgement, his censure is much more valuable than his praise. JUSTICE."

100. *The Works of the Right Reverend Thomas Newton, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Bristol, and Dean of St. Paul's, London. With some Account of his Life, and Anecdotes of several of his Friends. Written by Himself. 3 Vols. 4to.*

THE Contents of the 1st volume are as follows:—"Preface to the Life. Some Account of the Author's Life, &c. (as above). Appendix to it, containing, 1. A Speech intended for the House of Lords, on the second Reading of the Dissenters Bill, May 19, 1772. 2. The Sentiments of a moderate Man concerning Toleration, 1779. [These were printed on a single sheet, and distributed in the House of Lords.] 3. A Letter to the New Parliament, with Hints of some Regulations which the Nation hopes and expects from them, 1780. [This was printed and delivered gratis, at the two Houses, to their respective members.] Dissertations on the Prophecies, which have remarkably been fulfilled, and at this Time are fulfilling in the World. In Three Parts."

* This word is always substituted by our author for *himself*.

Of the Bishop's Life, though the last of his writings, (which, for the sake of correctness, he printed as he wrote, with his other works, and left his executors to publish) we will first give an abstract, and then add some detached and striking passages.

THOMAS NEWTON was born at Lichfield Dec. 21, 1703. O. S. (or Jan. 1, 1704, N. S.) St. Thomas's day, which occasioned his christian name. His father was a considerable brandy and cyder merchant, of a respectable character and good substance, which enabled him to retire from business several years before he died, which was at the age of 83.—His mother, who was the daughter of Mr. Rhodes, a clergyman, died young, of a consumption, when this, her only child, was about a year old. He was first educated in the Free-School of Lichfield, which then flourished greatly under the direction of Mr. Hunter. But his father marrying a second wife, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Trebeck of Worcester, and sister to the first rector of St. George, Hanover Square, by the advice of the latter, and the encouragement of Bp. Smalridge, the son was removed to Westminster School after the Whitsun holidays 1717, when he was between 13 and 14 years old. He lost his friend, the worthy prelate, by whose nomination he was admitted into the college, not long after, viz. Sept. 27, 1719.—Our author, in his account of him, corrects an error in the "Biographia Britannica," as the bishop left a widow and *three* (not *two*) children, the son named Philip (not *Henry*), and *two* daughters. Mr. Addison died the same year. And our author being captain of the school in August 1722, when Bp. Atterbury, their chief governor, was taken into custody, his discourse naturally applies and treats largely of that ingenious prelate. Among his contemporaries at school, who distinguished themselves afterwards in the world, the bishop briefly characterises Walter Tittle, tutor to Bp. Atterbury's son, at last envoy at the court of Denmark, where he died; Sir Thomas Clarke, master of the Rolls; Andrew Stone, sub-governor to the King, when Prince of Wales, &c.; Lord Mansfield, "the greatest character of the age;" Bp. Johnson; Lord Chancellor Northington; Lord Primate Stone; and the present Primate Robinson; not forgetting "the less fortunate, but not less deserving, Pearson Lloyd, who was usher and se-

cond master 47 years."—After being six years at Westminster School, five of which he passed in College, in May 1723 Newton was elected first, by his own desire, to Trinity College, Cambridge, where Dr. Bentley (of whom he treats largely) then presided. Murray was at the same time elected first to Oxford. Of his College our author (being then B. A.) was chosen fellow in October 1728. At Cambridge his chief friends and companions were, *Clarke* and *Lloyd* (before mentioned); *Hawkins Browne*, "who was his countryman and school-fellow, both at Lichfield and Westminster, an extraordinary genius, well known afterwards in the literary world;" *Hugh Robinson*, of Appleby; and *Philip Byerley*, of Goldesborough in Yorkshire: and at Lichfield, where he spent his vacations, and where (he adds) "there were then so many remarkable pretty women that Hawkins Browne used to call it the Paphos of England," he associated chiefly with *Charles Howard*, a proctor of the court, *Theophilus Lowe*, afterwards canon of Windsor, and *John Green*, then assistant to Mr. Hunter in his school; "and at last the worthy Bp. of Lincoln, which see he filled with more ability and dignity than any of his predecessors since Bp. Gibson." By that prelate (settling in London) Mr. Newton was ordained deacon Dec. 21, 1729, and priest in the February following, officiating at first as a curate, and for several years as assistant preacher, to Dr. Trebeck at St. George's Hanover Square. His first preferment was that of reader and afternoon preacher at Grosvenor Chapel, in South Audley Street, which introduced him into Lord Carpenter's family, as tutor to his son, afterwards created Earl of Tyrconnel, where "he lived very much at his ease several years." Bp. Chandler was also fond of his company, yet, though 20 years Bishop of Durham, gave him no preferment. In 1738, becoming acquainted with Dr. Pearce, vicar of St. Martin's, afterwards bishop of Rochester, he was appointed morning preacher at Spring Garden Chapel. By another friend, Mrs. Anne Deanes Devenish, first married to Mr. Rowe the poet, and then the relict of Col. Deanes, he was made known to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and introduced to the acquaintance of Mr. Pulteney, the two happiest incidents in his life. The latter, when created Earl of Bath, appointed Mr. Newton his first chaplain, who

who here adds the sum and substance of a particular account of the principal transactions at that important period, written at the time, we presume, by himself, and all tending to exculpate his noble but unpopular friend. This account was also confirmed by the late Lord Sandys, as it has been since by Bp. Pearce. To Dr. Douglas too the writer appeals, and hopes that, well qualified as he is, he will complete it.

In the spring of 1744, Lord Bath's interest procured Mr. Newton the rectory of St. Mary le Bow in Cheapside; upon which he quitted his chapel and fellowship, and took the degree of D. D. at Cambridge in 1745, where (we can also add, from our own knowledge) he preached one of the commencement sermons, on the subject of the woman taken in adultery. In the spring of 1747 Dr. Newton was chosen lecturer of St. George's Hanover Square, in the room of Dr. Savage, deceased. In August following, he married his first wife, the eldest daughter of Dr. Trebeck, with whom, as they had no children, they continued to board. In 1749 he published his edition of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, which, in 1775, had gone through eight editions. To these he afterwards added the *Paradise Regained*, and other poems of Milton. And though by these he gained more (he says) than Milton did by all his works, his greatest gain was the friendship and intimacy of Bp. Warburton and Dr. Jortin, two very extraordinary men, whose characters he most admirably draws and contrasts.

Dr. Newton's sermon on the death of the Prince of Wales, in March 1751, contained an affecting passage (here printed), which, at her royal highness's particular request, occasioned its being lent to, and perused by, the princess, though the preacher declined to publish it. In consequence, her royal highness appointed him one of her chaplains, and was ever afterwards particularly gracious to him.

In June 1754 he lost his father, at the age of 83, and, within a few days, his wife, at the age of 38. Declining the invitation of Lord and Lady Egremont (whose hands he had joined in marriage), he recollected himself in his little retirement at Shelly, in Essex, and applied himself closely to his *Dissertations on the Prophecies*; the first volume of which was published in the following winter, but the other two not till three

years afterwards. "For his encouragement, he was in the mean time appointed to preach the Boyle's lecture." This work, "having gone through five editions, is ready prepared for another," and has also been well received abroad, particularly in Denmark. After having been seven years promised it, and often disappointed by the Duke of Newcastle, Dr. Newton obtained a prebend of Westminster in the spring of 1757, when Dr. Greene was made dean of Salisbury: in October following Archbp. Gilbert appointed him his sub-almoner, and soon after precentor of York. On Dr. Trebeck's death in 1759, Dr. Newton was obliged to look out, not only for a house, but a house-keeper; and therefore married (he says) Mrs. Hand, relict of the Rev. Mr. H. and a daughter of John Viscount Lisburne, whom he had known and observed and esteemed "from a little child in a white frock." They were married by their friend Mr. Lowe, canon of Windsor, on Sept. 5, 1761; and on the 18th he kissed his Majesty's hand for the bishoprick of Bristol and residentiaryship of St. Paul's, in the room of Bp. Yonge, translated to Norwich. Yet "he had no notice to kiss the king's hand sent him from the office, as the rest had; so much less regard was paid to the king's nomination than to the minister's." At the coronation, which was soon after, he walked and officiated as a prebendary of Westminster. Though he was no great gainer, St. Paul's had always been the object of his wishes, being used to say, that "if he could get into Amen-Corner, he should arrive at the end of his prayers. *Hoc erat in votis*, but *Dii melius fecere*." The noblemen and gentlemen of St. George's parish, who had made his lectureship worth better than 200l a year, took a handsome leave of him, by an order of vestry, dated Jan. 26, 1762. On March 9 in the same year, he lost his friend the Earl of Tyrconnel; Aug. 21, 1763, the Earl of Egremont; and, July 7, 1764, the Earl of Bath; all of whom are characterized, particularly the last. On the death of Lord Primate Stone, Dec. 19, 1764, our bishop was offered by Mr. Grenville, but declined, the primacy of Ireland, as did also Bp. Keene; but on Bp. Cornwallis succeeding to the see of Canterbury, on the death of Archbp. Secker, in August 1768, Bp. Newton was appointed to the deanery of St. Paul's, on which he resigned his living

in the city. Soon after, he was seized with a desperate cough and cold, an inflammation of the lungs, and shortness of breath, from which Dr. Eliot's skill and care with difficulty recovered him. But the tenderness of his constitution disabled him from attending his duty at St. Paul's, though every summer he visited Bristol till the year 1776, when on his visitation he burst a blood vessel, and was obliged to return to London. Of the neglect of duty, or attendance, in that cathedral, where "he saw not for months the face of dean or prebendary," he complains most loudly; yet surely the late dean, against whom there seems to have been some prejudice, had too good a plea for his absence, being blind, which, in candour, should have been mentioned. The bishop, in this part of his memoirs, laments the loss of Bp. and Lord Lyttelton; and particularly (in February 1772) that "of his great friend and patroness the Princess Dowager of Wales," whom he defends from popular aspersions. Bp. Johnson and Andrew Stone are also much lamented. His ill health seldom allowed him to attend the House of Lords, where he was no speaker. The respective talents of Lords Chatham and Mansfield are well described. In the summer he now resided on Kew Green, in a house bought of Mr. Blair, and most agreeable in its situation and neighbourhood. "It was an additional pleasure to see and hear so much more of the King and Queen in their privacies, of their conjugal happiness, and of their domestick virtues, which, the nearer they are beheld, appear greater and more amiable, and are a shining pattern to their very best subjects."—Being a lover and collector of pictures, a proposal for embellishing St. Paul's was made to him by the Royal Academy in 1773, an account of which, and its failure, through the opposition of Bp. Terrick, we have extracted in our last volume, p. 476.—He was much more successful in improving his house, than in adorning the church. And at Bristol (where his episcopal house required no improvement) he raised the certain income (besides fines) from 3 to 400*l.* a year.—Bishops *Green* and *Warburton* are two other friends whom he laments in the spring of 1779. The sudden death of the former he compares with that of Bp. Berkeley. He was at this time wonderfully recovering (in his 76th year) from two most dangerous illnesses, one a large

carbuncle on his back, the other the fracture of a blood-vessel, which, with bleeding, occasioned the loss of more than 100 ounces of blood. "Yet he was sorry to live and see the distresses and miseries brought upon his country in the spring of 1780, by a band of lawless and outrageous ruffians. The facts (he adds) are too recent, and too well known, to be related; and it is to be wished, that they could be blotted out of all history, and out of the memory of every soul living, that they might be mentioned no more to the shame and disgrace of the British name and nation. The Papists, the Dissenters, the Magistrates, the Ministers, the Parliament, all parties and persons almost were to blame, but the Opposition most of all."—The bishop's deanery-house (among others) was destined for destruction. He and his family removed to Kew, and a guard preserved it. The officers stationed at St. Paul's were entertained by him, as dean, and his three brethren of the chapter (Dr. Douglas especially), as were the common men by the Ward, and both officers and soldiers behaved incomparably well." By "the rage of the populace falling, not on the chief promoters of the act for the relief of the Papists, but chiefly on those who had no hand in it, the friends of government, and particularly on the great dispenser of law and justice, who was not even present at any reading of the bill," our author infers that "this was only a cry and a pretence, and that the fore lay much deeper. As Lord Mansfield resembled the great Roman orator in several particulars, so in this, among others, for Cicero's house was in like manner set on fire and pulled down by the wicked faction of the profligate Clodius. It was really wonderful, after such a shock as he had received, that he could so soon recollect himself, and so far summon up his faculties, as to make one of the finest and ablest speeches that ever was heard in parliament, to justify the legality of the late proceedings on the part of government, to demonstrate that no royal prerogative had been exerted, no martial law had been exercised, nothing had been done but what every man, civil or military, had a right to do in the like cases. "I speak not from books," said he, "for books I have none," having been all consumed in the fire. The effects of his speech were the admiration and conviction of all who heard him, and put an end to the

the debate without a division. Lord Mansfield never appeared greater in any action of his life."—The principles and practices, both of the Protestant associators and the leaders of Opposition, the bishop reprobates most severely.—His *Letter to the New Parliament*, N° 3, was his last duty to his country. His spitting of blood returned in the beginning of 1781; and the deaths of Dr. Lloyd and other friends added to his sufferings. Lord Mansfield, and Mr. Church of Suffolk, commonly called *Honest John Church*, were then his only contemporaries living. Of the latter, had his lordship lived longer, he would have said less and known more. On Dr. Marriott's death, Dr. Smith, the master of Westminster School, was recommended by him for a stall at Westminster, by an unanswerable letter to Lord North. His lordship promised the next vacancy. But Dr. Smith, after 18 or 19 years labour, still remains uninstalled.—Some books published in 1781 employed some of the bishop's leisure. To Mr. Gibbon's *History* he allows less merit than is generally thought its due, *exceptis excipiendis*. At the malevolence of Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the Poets* he was much offended, and respecting not only his genius and learning, but his humanity and charity, his morality and religion, was the more surprised and concerned for his townsman. With Dean Milles and Mr. Bryant, contrary to the general opinion, he concurred in thinking it impossible, from what he could learn and collect at Bristol, for Chatterton to have been the author of *Rowley's Poems*. In the summer, and even in the autumn of that year, he laboured under repeated illnesses. His friends, who usually dined with him on his birth-day, Jan. 1, 1782, were reduced to Sir John Eliot alone, besides his own family. He would have died much happier if he had left his country in a more flourishing condition. With praying to *be the Lord's*, whether *living or dying*, he closes his last act of these memoirs, and drops the curtain but a very few days before his death, which the editor, in a postscript, informs us, happened on Thursday, Feb. 14, 1782, after five days illness. His dissolution, at last, was easy; and he died, as he lived, placid and serene.—He was buried, by his own desire, in the vaults of Saint Paul's, near the remains of Sir Christopher Wren, immediately under the South-aisle; and it is the intention of his

widow, with the permission of the trustees of the fabrick, to erect a monument in the church to his memory; a plan to which, it is hoped, his present Grace of Canterbury will be more friendly than was the last.—Narrative old age was never more pleasing and amiable than in these memoirs, as (except in what we have noticed of the late dean of Bristol) the whole seems dictated by a spirit of candour and benevolence which does great credit to the heart of the writer.—Prefixed is a good likeness of his lordship, from a picture by Sir Josh. Reynolds, engraved by Collyer.

A few detached anecdotes will be no improper addition to the above.

"Dr. Knatchbull, one of Bp. Chandler's chaplains, was of a weak, delicate constitution of body, but of a pleasing elegant turn of mind. Some young ladies, relations of the family, went one day into his apartment, and not finding him there, they laid a great folio book between his sheets, which he did not discover till he slept into bed, and the next morning he sent them the following billet:

"Pray tell me, ye who deal in quaint conceits, "How a book bound can be a book in sheets?"

"Lord Chesterfield, in some publications since his death, has made free with the character of Lord Bath, as well as of several others, and has represented him as one of the most sordid covetous wretches breathing. But Lord Chesterfield's writings are a dead weight upon his memory; and the profligacy and immorality of the two former volumes, and the futility and frivolousness of the two latter, have sunk him much in the opinion of the world: and surely he must have been an excellent judge of mankind, and very well qualified to draw characters, who could commit the tuition of his own heir apparent to Dr. Dodd, and also recommend the said Doctor to his Majesty as a proper person for sub-preceptor to the Prince of Wales. The truth is, Lord Chesterfield and Lord Bath never much loved one another. Mr. Pulteney had his reasons for suspecting that Lord Bath betrayed the Opposition to Queen Caroline, and through her to Sir Robert Walpole; for which reasons, when the whole power was put into his hands, he would enter into no treaty or connection with Lord Chesterfield; and *hinc illæ lachrymæ*, hence these complaints and invectives." (To be continued.)

101. *Letters on the Medical Service in the Royal Navy. With Occasional Remarks, in which are included, New Observations on the general Practice of Physic, and the best Means of preserving the Health of His Majesty's Seamen.* Newbery.

THESE Letters appear to be written by a man of a feeling and benevolent heart,

heart, equally solicitous for the good of the service and for the advantage of those who are entrusted with the care of the men. In his first letter he animadverts on the answer given to Lord Keppel by a certain Court: "*That Government does not give sufficient encouragement for able practitioners to enter into the service.*" "According to the present regulation of a service in which other officers are allowed a superiority to those who serve on shore, the SURGEON (he says) is not only prohibited the *half-pay* allowed to every surgeon of the army, (unless he has been five years in actual service, and comes within the senior list of a fifth part of the whole number employed), but, as soon as his health obliges him to go on shore, he continues destitute of any subsistence till he returns to sea." — This is surely a great hardship!

In the second Letter he relates the singular case of a young gentleman recommended to a noble lord a few years ago, which does not seem to have much connection with his general design of promoting the interest of the navy surgeons. In the close of this letter he asks, "If the naval service be deemed of equal importance with that of the army, why is the *surgeon* of a first rate only a *warrant* officer, while the regimental surgeon bears a commission?" [Here he remarks on the awkward situation of persons known by the examiners to be men of tried abilities, standing up before them to have their abilities *more certainly ascertained*. "It cannot," he observes, "be called a true or just trial of genius and ability *when Impudence and Ignorance succeed where Modesty and Capacity fail.*"]

His third is a complimentary letter to Lord Keppel, on his lordship's promotion at a period in which the gloom that now darkens the political hemisphere is so generally expected to brighten under the illumination of ministers on whose united abilities the confidence of the people is so universally reposed.

His fourth letter is addressed to the surgeons of the royal navy, on the appointment of a naval prime minister, under whose regulations there is reason to hope that the peculiar hardships of their situation will be carefully attended to; that their *warrants* will be changed into *commissions*; and that their half-pay will be made equal to that of lieutenants.—Here he remarks on the education necessary to qualify for surgeons of

his Majesty's navy, in every respect equal at least to that of midshipmen to qualify them for lieutenants, and therefore equally entitled to the same pay.

His fifth letter, relative to the manning of the navy, is of the last importance to the health of the ships' companies. "A ship," he observes, "of 450 healthy men, has been rendered sickly by the precipitate supply of 50 more." His remarks upon this letter are truly worthy of attention; for which we must refer to the treatise.

Letter VI. has no particular merit, as it has no particular object.

In the seventh letter there is a continuation of the narrative alluded to in the second letter, which seems to be a mixture of truth and fable, intended by the writer to excite the tender passions.

To these Letters is added a P. S. in which he endeavours to shew, in contradiction to the late Address of Dr. Hawes to protract the burying of the dead, that such a practice, were it to become prevalent, would be of a more alarming nature than people are generally aware of. Epidemical malignancy in the common air would soon be propagated, and plague and pestilence would be the unhappy consequence.

102. *The Recess: or a Tale of other Times.* By the Author of "*The Chapter of Accidents*" [Miss Sophia Lee]. Vol. I. 8vo.

THE scene of this romance (for such it must be called) is laid in the eventful reign of Elizabeth, and the principal performers are two (supposed) twin-daughters of the Queen of Scots by the Duke of Norfolk, educated in a *Recess* near a St. Vincent's Abbey; and the Earl of Leicester, who marries one of them. But, though the writer has a fruitful invention, we cannot say much in commendation of a work which abounds with intrigues, illegitimacy, and love at first sight. Nor can we approve of the falsification of a history, so well known in various instances besides those of Lord Leicester's wives, though he had three, the poisoning Lady Essex, who survived him, giving Sir Philip Sydney a wife, &c. &c. *Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic incredulus odi.* And how a West Indian from Jamaica could be resident in London in the 16th century, when that island was in the hands of the Spaniards, and was known by the name of St. Jago, we leave the writer to explain. This volume ends very abruptly. More therefore may be expected.

1703. *Six Discourses delivered by Sir John Pringle, Bart. when President of the Royal Society, on Occasion of Six annual Assignments of Sir Godfrey Copley's Medal. To which is prefixed the Life of the Author.* By Andrew Kippis, D.D. F.R.S. 8vo.

SIR JOHN PRINGLE was the youngest son of a baronet of both his names, of Stichel-house, in the county of Roxburgh, North Britain, where he was born, April 10, 1707. His mother was sister to Sir Gilbert Eliott, of Stobs, Baronet. He was educated at home, under a private tutor, till he was removed to the University of St. Andrew's, from whence, after some years, he went to Edinburgh in October 1727, and, being intended for the mercantile line, afterwards to Amsterdam. But there his mind was turned to physic, by accidentally hearing, at Leyden, a lecture of Boerhaave's*, whom, in consequence, he diligently attended. There also he contracted an intimate friendship with Van Swieten, afterwards so famous at Vienna, who was not only his friend, but physician. He completed his medical studies at Paris*, and, on July 20, 1730, was admitted to the degree of M. D. at Leyden. His inaugural dissertation, which (as usual) was printed, was "*De Marcore Senili.*"—When he quitted Leyden, he settled as a physician at Edinburgh, where he was generally esteemed, both by the magistrates and professors, so that the former appointed him, on March 28, 1734, joint professor of pneumatics and moral philosophy with Mr. Scott, while Mr. S. lived, and his successor after his decease, and, in consequence, he was admitted a member of the University. His textbook, in discharging the duties of this new office, was "*Puffendorff de Officio Hominis et Civis;*" and he also annually delivered several lectures on the immateriality and immortality of the soul. In 1742 Dr. Pringle was appointed physician to the Earl of Stair, who then commanded the British army; and, by his lordship's interest, he was constituted, on Aug. 24, physician to the military hospital in Flanders, with twenty shillings a day salary, and half-pay for life, being still allowed to retain his professorship, and teach by deputies. The hospitals, in both armies, were made sanctuaries for the sick during the cam-

paign of 1743, probably by his suggestions, the British and French generals concurring; and the attention with which he discharged his duty as an army physician, is universally acknowledged. At the battle of Dettingen he was in a coach with Lord Carteret the whole time, in a dangerous situation, being much exposed, and they were obliged occasionally to shift their post. On Lord Stair's resignation, Dr. P. offered to resign with him, but that his lordship would not permit. In 1744 he attended the army in Flanders. On March 11, 1745, the Duke of Cumberland appointed him physician-general to the British forces in the Low Countries, &c.; and, on the next day, physician to the royal hospitals in the same countries: he then resigned his professorship. He was that campaign with the army in Flanders, till he was recalled, in the latter end of that year, to attend the forces sent against the rebels in Scotland. On October 30 he was chosen F.R.S. In 1746 also he was with the Duke of Cumberland in Scotland till after the battle of Culloden. In 1747 and 1748 he was again with the army abroad till the conclusion of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. And from that time he principally resided in London. In April 1749 he was appointed physician in ordinary to the Duke of Cumberland. In 1750 he published his "*Observations on the Jail or Hospital Fever,*" occasioned by the jail distemper then raging in London, which now forms the 7th chapter of the III^d part of his "*Diseases of the Army.*" In the same year he began to communicate to the Royal Society his famous "*Experiments upon Septic and Anti-Septic Substances, with Remarks relating to their Use in the Theory of Medicine,*" comprised in seven papers, ending in Novemb. 1752. These procured him the honour of Sir Godfrey Copley's medal, and are also now subjoined to the above mentioned work, by way of Appendix. In February 1753 he presented to the Society "*An Account of several Persons seized with the Jail Fever by working in Newgate, and of the Manner by which it was communicated to one entire Family,*" which was previously, at the desire of Dr. Stephen Hales, for the general good, inserted in our XXIII^d volume, p. 71—74. His next communications in the Traumatic

* These two circumstances were communicated by Mr. Boswell.

tions, vol. XLIX. were, Accounts of an earthquake at Brussels, of another at Glasgow and Dunbarton, and of the agitation of the waters, on Novemb. 1, 1756, in Scotland and at Hamburgh; in the Lth volume*, Observations on the case of Lord Walpole; and a relation of the virtues of soap, in dissolving the stone; in the Lth, different accounts of a very extraordinary fiery meteor on Nov. 26, 1758, and a variety of remarks on the whole. In the Edinburgh Medical Essays, vol. V, he also wrote an account of the success of the *vitrum ceratum antimonii*.

On April 14, 1752, Dr. P. married Charlotte, the second daughter of Dr. Oliver, an eminent physician at Bath, who lived but a few years. [His behaviour to this accomplished lady, we apprehend, was not the most shining part of his character.] About the same time he published the first edition of his "Observations on the Diseases of the Army," which has gone through seven editions, with additions, besides being translated into French, German, and Italian. "It is allowed (says Dr. Kippis) to be a classical book in the *physical*† line, and that it hath placed the writer of it in a rank with the famous Sydenham." In 1753 Dr. P. was chosen one of the council of the Royal Society. In the war of 1755 he attended the camps in England as physician, for three seasons; but in 1758 he entirely quitted that employment, and fixed wholly in London, being admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians on July 5. In 1761 he was appointed physician to the Queen's household; and in 1763 physician extraordinary to his Majesty. In the same year he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Haerlem, a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians‡, London, and a second time one of the council of the Royal Society. In 1763 he succeeded Dr. Leatherland§, deceased, as physician extraordinary to the Queen. In 1766 he was elected a foreign member, in the *physical*† line, of the Royal Society of Sciences at Goettingen, and also advanced by his Majesty to the dignity of a baronet. On July 18, 1768,

Sir John Pringle was appointed physician in ordinary to the Princess dowager of Wales, with a salary of 1000. a year. In 1770 and 1772 he was chosen a third and fourth time into the council of the Royal Society, of which learned body he was elected President, on the death of James West, Esq. on Nov. 30 following, though opposed by the late respectable Sir James Porter. He was then 66. His discourses on bestowing Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal, into which more liberal form that gentleman's donation of five guineas had been changed, were the first that had been printed. And in the subjects of them (which, as they are only republications, we shall notice) the President was peculiarly happy. They are, I. On the different Kinds of Air, 1773. II. On the Torpedo, 1774. III. On the Attraction of Mountains, 1775. IV. On some late Improvements of the Means for preserving the Health of Mariners, 1776. V. On the Invention and Improvements of the Reflecting Telescope, 1777. And VI. On the Theory of Gunnery, 1778. Dr. Priestley, Mr. Walsh, Dr. Maskelyne, Capt. Cook, Mr. Mudge, and Dr. Hutton, were the persons rewarded. Sir John Pringle's last English honours were, his being chosen F. A. S.; and appointed physician extraordinary to his Majesty Nov. 14, 1774. He was enrolled, in 1776, as a member of four learned bodies, viz. at Amsterdam, Madrid, Paris, and St. Petersburg; in 1777, of the Society of Antiquaries at Cassel; in 1778, a foreign member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Medical Society of Hanau; in 1779 a foreign member of the Royal Society of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Naples; and lastly, in 1781, a fellow of the newly-erected Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh. He resigned the chair of the Royal Society in 1778, finding his health and strength decline; to recruit which he made an excursion to Scotland in 1780, and purchased a house at Edinburgh, whither he returned in the following spring, selling his house in Pall Mall, and most of his books. But this removal did not answer his expectations. Most of his old friends were dead, and the air also was too sharp and cold for his frame. He returned, therefore, once more to London in September. At his house, on Sunday evenings, he had the pleasure of seeing his friends; and at a society which met at Mr. Watson's, a grocer in the Strand, he

* Misprinted "the fifteenth."

† Why not rather "*medical*?"

‡ Could Dr. P. be chosen a fellow of the College of Physicians without being of an English university?

§ Misprinted "Dr. Wollaston."

he met them on other nights, and there, on Jan. 14, 1782, he was seized with a fit of which he never recovered, dying on the 18th, in the 75th year of his age. He was buried, with great solemnity, in St. James's church. The bulk of his fortune, which was considerable, he bequeathed to his nephew, Sir Jas. Pringle, of Stichel, Bart. subject to annuities of about 700l. a year, revertible to that gentleman, and some legacies. Particulars of Sir John Pringle's character it is not our purpose, nor within our limits, to detail. Suffice it to say, that Dr. Kippis seems to have drawn it with his wonted candour and impartiality*; at the same time that he pays a due elogium to his intellectual, moral, and religious character, freely owning, that his friend was averse to theory, unsupported by experiments, and therefore disliked Plato; and that he had no relish for poetry, and therefore did not admire Shakspeare. Yet he was fond of Voltaire's critical writings, and of music. But divinity was his favourite and most interesting study†, after having, in the early part of his life, been at least a sceptic. In this part of his subject Dr. Kippis, in a note, very ably vindicates the rational Christians, of whom he professes himself to be one, from the severe and unjust charge exhibited against them by a late Disquisitor. It remains only to add, that the nephew and heir of our physician has ordered a monument for him in Westminster Abbey, by Mr. Nollikens, for which an English inscription is intended.

104. *Lodbrokar-Quida; or, The Death-Song of Lodbroc; now first correctly printed from various MSS. with a free English Translation. To which are added, the various Readings; a literal Latin Version; an Islando-Latino Glossary; and Explanatory Notes.* By James Johnstone, M. A. Chaplain to his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Denmark [Morton Eden, Esq.] sm. 8vo.

TO those who are versed in Islandic lore, and fond of Northern literature,

* "A certain degree of uncertainty," p. lxvii. we presume, is an expression that was not intended.

† His critical attention to the New Testament our friend Mr. Nichols confirms.—Sir John Pringle was very anxious to see the sheets of Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures" as they passed through the press, made them the companions of his journeys, and even contributed some notes. EDIT.

this poem will be interesting and curious. The chorus of the song is, "We hew'd with our swords;" and it contains a spirited recital of the actions of Regnier, king of Denmark, who is generally believed to have flourished in the VIIIth century. After a variety of adventures, this Northern Tyrtæus was at last taken prisoner by Ella, a Northumbrian prince, and being condemned to die by the bite of vipers, during the operation of the poison, is reported to have sung the *Lodbrokar-Quida*. Of the merit of the English or Latin translation we pretend not to judge.

105. *The Norwegian Account of Haco's Expedition against Scotland, A. D. MCCLXIII. Now first published, in the original Islandic, from the Flateyan and Frisian MSS.; with a literal English Version and Notes.* By James Johnstone, M. A. Chaplain to his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Denmark [Morton Eden, Esq.] sm. 8vo.

THE Frisian MS. a large vellum 4to. is supposed to have been written at the end of the XIIIth century, and the book of Flatey, a large vellum folio, in the XIVth. This account begins in 1249, and ends with the death of King Haco, who was interred in March 1264 — An account of the *Anecdotes of Olave the Black*, published also by Mr. Johnstone, was given in our volume for 1781, p. 522, and to that we refer for our opinion of these Northern Epics.

106. *Some Account of the late John Fothergill, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. &c.* By John Coakley Lettsom. 8vo.

THE publication of Dr. Fothergill's Works, long promised by Dr. Lettsom, being still postponed, the Life, which is to be prefixed to them, at the request of many, is here printed separately, and the contents of the Works are subjoined. Additional communications are also requested. Having given memoirs of Dr. Fothergill in 1781, p. 164, and corrected and enlarged them from Dr. Thompson in 1782, p. 297, we shall only mention a few particulars in which the present biographer differs, or which he has added. He was born (says Dr. L.) "on March 8, 1712." [Dr. T. says, "Oct. 12."] His account of his excursion to the continent in 1740 is here extracted from a Latin letter to Dr. Cuning, of Dorchester. To the mention of his new and successful treatment of the Pelham fore

fore throat, as it was then called, it should have been added, in justice to a great physician still living, that Dr. (now Sir Edward) Wilmot, being called in, preserved Lady Catherine P. after her sons had died of it, by launcing her throat; a method which, he said, he had once before pursued with the same success. Among the other beneficent schemes suggested by Dr. Fothergill were those of bringing fish to London by land carriage, which, though it did not in every respect succeed, tended to destroy a supposed combination; and, to render bread much cheaper, though equally wholesome to the poor, a method of making it with one part of potatoes, and three parts of household flour*. But his public benefactions, his encouragements of science, the instances of his attention to the health, the police, the convenience of the metropolis, &c. we cannot pretend to specify. "As the most censurable part of a life, otherwise blameless," his friend considers "the promptitude of adopting an opinion and tenacious retention of it," a failing remarked with censure by the faculty in consultations. Some propositions produced by Dr. Franklin, in a conference with Dr. Fothergill and another gentleman, just before the former left England, but which were thought to demand too much, are here inserted; and "that the laudable exertions of the physician and the patriot were thus unhappily frustrated," cannot be enough lamented.—Other endeavours for conciliation, used by our doctor, do equal honour to his head and heart.—Dr. Franklin's opinion of him appears from the following letter to ******, dated Passy, Feb. 12, 1781:

"DEAR SIR,

"I condole with you most sincerely on the loss of our dear friend, Dr. Fothergill. I hope that some one, who knew him well, will do justice to his memory by an account of his life and character. He was a great doer of good. How much he might have done, and how much mischief prevented, if his, your, and my joint endeavours, in a certain MELANCHOLY AFFAIR, had been a little attended to!"

On the whole, the life of this great philanthropist seems indeed to have been one continued series of doing good. For

* On this subject Dr. L. recommends Parmentier's Observations, &c. reviewed p. 517.

* * Mr. SACK's Translation of VER, an excellent German Poem, intended for this Month, is unavoidably deferred till our next, when it shall certainly appear, with his German Sermons.

the particulars we must refer to his friend and biographer, who has delineated his character *con amore*, but, we doubt not, with the strictest regard to truth. As a specimen we will select a description of the doctor's plantations near Stratford.

"The whole estate at Upton, purchased in 1762 or 1763, was extensive; the seat was formerly called Rooke-hall, from the name of the person who possessed it in 1566; and in 1666 it descended to Sir Robert Smyth, from whose family it was purchased, almost a century afterwards, by Admiral Elliot; and in August 1762 it became the property of Dr. Fothergill. The walls of the garden inclosed above five acres of land; a winding canal, in the figure of a crescent, nearly formed it into two divisions, and opened occasionally on the sight, through the branches of rare and exotic shrubs that lined the walks on its banks. In the midst of winter, when the earth was covered with snow, evergreens were clothed in full verdure: without exposure to the open air, a glass door from the mansion-house gave entrance into a suite of hot and green-house apartments, of nearly 260 feet extent, containing upwards of 3400 distinct species of exotics, whose foliage wore a perpetual verdure, and formed a beautiful and striking contrast to the shrivelled natives of colder regions. In the open ground, with the returning summer, about 3000 distinct species of plants and shrubs vied in verdure with the natives of Asia and Africa. It was in this spot that a perpetual spring was realised; where the elegant proprietor sometimes retired for a few hours, to contemplate the vegetable productions of the four quarters of the globe, united within his domain; where the spheres seemed transposed, and the Arctic circle to be joined to the Equator.

"But in the midst of this enchanting combination of nature, he never lost sight of the *cui bono*? "In these, as in every other pursuit, he had always in view the enlargement and elevation of his own heart; "having formed early habitudes of religious reference, from the display of divine power and wisdom in the beauty, the order, and "the harmony of external things, to the "glory of their Almighty Former. From "the influences of these habitudes, his mind "was always preserved in a disengaged and "independent state, enjoying, but yet a- "doring *."

* "Dr. Hird's Affectionate Tribute to the Memory of Dr. Fothergill, p. 13. I am sorry to add here, that this excellent physician and agreeable companion did not long survive this Tribute to his honoured friend and relation. At the time of his decease he was physician to the Leeds Infirmary."

MR. URBAN, *Bridgnorth, June 10.*
THE very elegant Latin lines, *In Atys*, inserted in p. 432, excited my particular attention. The subject indeed was quite new to me, and, as it recorded a very interesting and beautiful circumstance, I thought it would be doing an acceptable service to your less classical readers, were you to give it them in a more intelligible language. With this view I send you the following poetical translation, the production of a lady of this town, to whom I shewed a prose translation, which I had taken for my own amusement.
 Yours, &c. WM. COLEY*.

ON ATYS†.

From infant years no speech could *Atys* find
 To paint the soft ideas of his mind;
 Nature unkind the powers of voice deny'd,
 And signs expressive its sad loss supply'd:
 Yet these evinc'd his piety to Jove,
 His fervent feelings, and his filial love.

Lo! in the field he saw the foe uprear,
 Against his father's breast, the hostile spear;
 The dreadful sight emotions gave so strong,
 As burst the strings which had confin'd his tongue:

Impetuously distinct the accents broke,
 And his glad fire escap'd the fatal stroke.
 That his most secret thoughts were still reveal'd,

The happy youth to Jupiter appeal'd;
 And all the remnant of his future days
 He spent in pious truths and grateful praise.

How filial actions claim the Gods' regard,
 And duteous *Atys* met a just reward,
 This faithful eulogy shall loud proclaim,
 And long re-echo thro' the trump of fame.

Bp. PERCY's exquisite Ballad, "O Nancy, wilt thou go with me?" attempted in Latin verse.

ANNA, mihi comites dignaberis addere
 gressus;
 Urbis adoratae linquere delicias?
 Et poteris vallis jam nunc taciturna placere;
 Rusticus ornatus indecorisque casa.
 Vestis et immemor esse velis quæ serica fuit,
 Gemmarum ferculas spernere splendidas!

Aulica tunc etiam, mea lux contemnere regna
 Inter tot pulcras pulcior una potes?

ANNA mihi longum non dedignaberis ire
 Juncta iter, ut votis non et abesse velis?
 Torrentesque feres æstus pluviasque libenter,
 Flaminaque inhorrescens dum mare vexat
 hiems?

Atque ea mollities teneræque ea gratia formæ
 Mecum ea condiscant aspera quæque pati!
 Mœstaque delicias non respectare relictas
 Inter tot pulcras pulcior una potes.

ANNA tuum veri tantum persentit amoris
 Cor mecum ut perstes cuncta pericla sequi?
 Cumque feret vulnus fortunæ immitis amator
 Illa eadem tenera vulnera mente feres?
 Morbus ubi veniat, fessos dolor hauriat artus
 Ægroto adstabis officiosa toro?
 Blanditiarum urbis et tunc oblita tot esse
 Inter tot pulcras pulcior una potes?

Et tandem 'suprema mihi cum venerit hora'
 Tunc animæ efflatum flebilis excipis?
 Luctanteis reprimis genitus tu, et dulce re-
 nidens

Solari mortem et mœstitiam hanc poteris?
 Defunctosque tegent manes violaria vestra
 Sparsa manu; et lacrymam tunc dabis ci-
 neri!

Nec tunc delicias ægre istas ferre relictas
 Inter tot pulcras pulcior una potes.

Ah pio! non fœdus me namque jugale fefellit;
 Fœdere nec quovis sanctior alma Venus.

ANNA scio: tali vestros dulcedine mores
 Imbuit et casto pectore spirat amor:
 Atque animus individuo ceu corpore inhæret
 Unica sic nobis vita duobus inest.

At tu vive mihi (faciantque id fata) superstes!
 Sic meliore mei parte superfuero.

I hope the harmony and simplicity of the
 pathetic original has not been violated
 by the additional stanza. C. L.

B—N—R's Word of Comfort to C—NT—R—
 B—RY † no Prophecy.

AN impartial and competent judge of de-
 sert [expert:
 At such a conclusion must have needs been
 And to baffle detraction I'll venture thus far—
 If — rose like a meteor, he'll shine a true
 star.

* This gentleman's promised drawing and description will be highly acceptable.

† ATYS was the son of CROESUS King of Lydia, and was dumb all his life till CYRUS overcame his father in battle. He seeing a common soldier ready to slay his father, out of an earnest desire to speak, the string of his tongue burst, and he cried, Save the King! CROESUS was the last King of LYDIA, the son of HALYATTES, the richest man then living, whence the proverb CROESI DIVITIAS, when we shew abundance of wealth. This CROESUS once asked SOLON who was the most happy. He named certain others; CROESUS thought he would have named him; but he told CROESUS, that no man could be said to be happy before death. CROESUS afterwards was taken prisoner by CYRUS, and, being ready to be burned, he said, SOLON, SOLON, SOLON! CYRUS asked why he called on SOLON, and he told him SOLON's saying. CYRUS, considering it might be his own case, saved him alive, and used him all his time as a counsellor. Reg. An. 14. Olymp. 55. An. M. 3893. See Holyoke's Dict. fol. 1677.

† See Gent. Mag. vol. XLIV. p. 40; and Nichols's "Select Collection of Miscellany Poems," vol. VIII. p. 237. HORACE,

HORACE, EP. II. B. I. MODERNISED.

By Dr. D——N, of S. W——rmb——r——gb, as a
Moral Lesson for his Son at Winchester School.

(Continued from p. 430.)

YOUTH wings and fires thee—On—resolve
to thrive; [strive,
Age, palsied, cold, and cramp'd, shall pant, shall
Too late! If recreant now thy soul relents,
Nor at thy welcome task the dawn prevents,
Thy drowsy soul, at learning's labour slack,
Shall restless want, and spleen and envy rack.
Quick flies thy rapid thought, relief to find
For aching sense:—Ah! why neglect the mind?
Its putrid fore, untended, soon shall spread,
Thy manners foul infect thy heart, thy head.
Get wisdom.—arduous aim!—not hopeless;—
Begin; half ended is the task begun. [run;
Be mark'd the dolt, for life, who now demurs;
Who listless eyes the gliding stream, nor stirs;
But waits its gliding off, that gliding still,
From ages past, to countless ages will.

We nought but shadows chace; vexations,
vain,

Our fond pursuits, for pleasure, grandeur, gain.
Of souls we reck not, all corporeal grown,
On seeming each intent, on being none;
A brilliant equipage, a modish wife,
The flutter, noise, and outside glare of life.

Plac'd by kind Heaven above dependent state,
Pity, like me, nor fawning court the great;
Nor taunting scorn. Be thine, delight serene,
The smile of reason, and a golden mean.
The smile of reason!—Pshaw! the mention
cloy.

A golden mean what modern wight enjoys?
For homespun virtues ransack history now,
Back to young Rome's Dictator at the plough.
With some plain put retir'd, like R—— and me,
From fashion's taint, and dissipation free,
Shun random commerce, to respect mankind,
Keep sound and strong thy native health of
mind;

The sound shall seek thee, few indeed, but such,
As need no caution to frequent too much.

The hood-wink'd goddess gives not mental
health,

Her minions find it ill-afforts with wealth.
To mar the search, the leisure to be wise,
What fluttering swarms of cares and wishes rise!
Where haunt these fiends, magnificent in vain,
His marble palaces, his gorgeous train,
Strike the pall'd owner, as an ulcer'd ear
Seraphic Linley's trill; as optics bear
The breathing forms which thy creative art,
Reynolds, evoking, from their canvas start.
In casks impure the finest-flavour'd growths
Of Sillery*, turn'd sour, the palate loaths.
Pleasure dear-bought the coxcomb strives in vain
To taste, or tasting frets to find it pain.

How blest, in blessing, wealth aright em-
ploy'd;

Possess'd, when spent, in death itself enjoy'd;
Then most, when cherubs to the closing eye
Present it, stor'd for ever in the sky.

* The Champaign wine in most esteem.

One gift the power, that gave the miser pelf,
Withholds, the heart to use her gifts himself.
Himself!—what scares the caitiff!—with
affright,

Pale conscience holds a mirror to his sight.
In splendid wretchedness the squanderer pines,
His glare some gaudier prodigal outshines;
Envy corrodes his heart. No tyrant fierce
Than envy can inflict a direr curse.

* * * * *

*An Inscription taken from a square Brass Plate,
fixed against the Wall, in the Chancel of the
Parish Church of Danby-dale, in Yorkshire,
to the Memory of SAMUEL RABANKS,
Steward to the Earl of DANBY.*

Vincenti dabitur corona vite.

Consecrated to the precious memory
of SAMUEL RABANKS, Gent.
late Steward
to the Right Honourable Earl of DANBY.

His life was an academy of virtues,
His conversation a precedent for piety,
His estate a store-house for charity,
His good name a place for innocency,
His death a passage to eternity,
His eternity a perfection of glory;

Where now

He sits, triumphs, and sings,
With angels, archangels,

And

Cherubins and Seraphins;
Holy, holy, holy,

To him that is, and that was,
and that is to come.

Hallelujah.

He died, aged 66 years, in the year of Grace
1635, December 14th.

*In ST. JOHN'S Church-Yard, MARGATE.
In memory of Mr. JOHN SACKETT, Mariner,
who died Nov. 17, 1753, aged 57 Years.*

THOU' boist'rous winds, and Neptune's
waves,

Heve tost me to and fro,
In spite of both, by God's decree,
I harbour here below:
Where now at anchor I do ride,
With many of the fleet,
Yet once again I shall set sail
Our Admiral CHRIST to meet.

EPIGRAMS.

I. * * * * *, thy wit has cost thee more
Than nonsense ever cost before.
Must thou all charities resign,
To make that lawless monster thine?

II. * * * * * has books, a mighty store!
Yet buys and borrows many more!
Of books a grave! o'er which must mourn
His friends; for theirs shall ne'er return.

W. B.

ODE addressed to the BATHING-MACHINES at
EXMOUTH.

TO swell the trophies of the rich and great,
To deck the gilded bowers of pamper'd state,
Oft strikes the venal Muse the soothing lyre;
Oft wakes to fame dull piles of pond'rous stone,
The ivy-cover'd ruin bids be known,
And guides the traveller to the distant spire,
If music whisper through the trees,
She heightens every sound,
And where the bubbling water plays,
Still consecrates the sound;
And where fair Fortune smiles the most, there most
her notes astound.

Far from th' ignoble tribe, I silent hail
Th' amphibious buildings of this sea-clos'd vale,
Temples of health! which grace Exmothia's
shore!
Sole sovereigns ye of these wide watry fields!
To whom the sea her daily tribute yields
Of coral shells and wild fantastic ore:
Your priestesses each early morn
Salute the fragrant brine,
While in your sacred robes of snow
Fair nymphs their limbs entwine,
And beauty from your portals wide re-ushers more
divine.

The blustering winter your low roofs defy,
While howling whirlwinds whistle wildly by,
And foaming surges sweep the sounding shore,
Whose curling summits dare the low'ring cloud,
White eddying sand is whisk'd on blasts aloud,
And repercussive rocks return the roar.
Still, amid nature's wreck secure,
You view the scene forlorn,
And while the stout, the towering mast,
Is crackling downward borne,
Your sacred humble roofs nor dread, nor yet pro-
voke, the storm.

Oft as your hallow'd rounds I silent tread,
As fancy holds sweet converse with the dead,
From yon rough rocks, upon th' enraptur'd
Bursts the pale moon in silver majesty, [light
And in the bosom of the tranquil sea
Pours her broad stream of pure refulgent light:
The winds their hollow breath retain,
Unheard the minutes veer,
Unruffled floats the azure main,
No voice, no sound, is near,
Save where some hapless lover's sigh slow undu-
lates the air.

Not thus the glowing orb of parting day,
Whose streams of glory on the mountains play,
His ruddy flames dart o'er the western sky;
Not thus the grey-ting'd deep receives the even,
But bright reflects the lustral tints of heaven,
And cloud for cloud returns, and dye for dye.
So some fond maiden from the eyes
Of him her soul's delight,
Catches his passions, as they rise,
In her reflecting light,
Till, from th' inspiring lover torn, she sinks in
shades of night.

A Ballad written by THOMAS POYNTON, a Pauper, (see p. 215) after he
had read Drummond of Hawthornden's History of Scotland.

THE beauties I sing of my Jane,
No damsel her charms can outvie;
At wake, rural feast, or beltein,
She eclipses all others when by.
Thus when Phœbus his glory displays,
The lustre of stars quickly fade,
O'erwhelm'd in the glittering blaze,
To shine they must wait the dun shade.
At the quern, luaghahb, or the wheel,
Her music enraptures my ear;
What emotions my bosom must feel,
When with transport her sweet voice I
hear!

The deeds of the mighty Fingal
'Tis pleasure to hear her repeat;
But *Grimora* and Connald's sad fall
To hear her lament is more sweet.
T'other day as she work'd at her wheel,
She sang of fair *Eleanor's* fate,
Who fell by stern jealousy's steel,
As on Kirtle's smooth margin she sat.
Her lover to shield from the dart,
Most eagerly she interpos'd;
The arrow transpierc'd her fond heart,
The fair in his arms her eyes clos'd.

O, Fleming! how wretched thy doom,
Thy love to see wounded to death;
No wonder that, stretch'd on her tomb,
In grief thou surrender'st thy breath.
Yet one consolation was thine,
To soften fate's rigid decree,
Thy mistress her life did resign,
A martyr to love and to thee.

Would Jenny, should I haply die
A victim to love in youth's bloom,
Heave o'er my remains a soft sigh,
And shed a fond tear on my tomb?

Would she at my Coranick weep,
Transported I'd yield up my breath,
Contented I surely should sleep,
Delighted and happy in death.

If my bones they were earth'd in cold
clay,

And my spirit in heavenly bowers,
Delighted I'd look down each day,
To see Jenny my grave strew with flow-
ers.

Inthron'd 'midst immortals above,
Transported I'd list from my sphere,
To hear from the lips of my love,
"The dust of my Jammie lies here."

Where the following Epitaph may be
found we know not.

HERE lies Martin Elphinstrode,
Have mercy on his soul, O God,
As he would do if he was God,
And thou wast Martin Elphinstrode.

The Description of CASTLETON CAVE, p. 432;
attempted in humorous Verse.

I SING a grave song, if I could but be grave,
I sing of the wretches of Castleton cave:
For the mole and the miner, that work under-ground,
Have a cold winter's night of it all the year round.

And yet, by the bye, I've a sort of a doubt,
That the wretch may ne'er find his wretchedness out;
The rock's his horizon, the candle his sol,
A miner may laugh, and sing *tol de rol lol*.

For by keeping at home, tho' one's home be a fright,
For years by mistake one may live in delight;
While oft a good home would be huff'd and abhorr'd
If folks knew what things there are passing abroad.

At Castleton cave, 'tis exceedingly true,
There was once, I assure you, the devil to do;
The devil he came, for his humour is grave,
And he said he would settle in Castleton cave.

Now if but the devil had kept in his cell,
The thing might be borne, and I never should tell;
But so oft he came out and was found *damage fesant**,
That you know such a neighbour was not very pleasant.

And yet, if we give to the devil his due,
He did but the same, Sir, as I should, or you;
For tho' we may enter for once and away,
Who the devil, I beg, would be willing to stay?

Ulysses he once, as old Homer can tell,
Went a strange expedition a visiting hell;
Now tho' it was bold, and the feat it was brave,
'Twas no more than descending to Castleton cave.

For in Castleton cave, like Ulysses's place,
Here's a terrible black river Styx in the case,
Here's a Charon alike, Sir, of horrible phiz,
I'll bett brother Homer as frightful as his.

The distinction, in short, Sir, is wonderful nice,
For it simply consists in the ferryman's price;
A penny of old was the regular toll,
But in Castleton shades 'tis a *shilling* a soul.

Old Charon, I think, if you'd nothing to pay,
Some twice fifty years would tell you to stay;
But the Charon I sing (his distinction is small)
In such pennyless case never takes you at all.

Anchises once jump'd, like a boy, pick-a-pack,
And escap'd out of Troy on Æneas's back;
Æneas's wife was to follow the train,
But alack! sir, the never was heard of again!

Just thus, O ye ladies! the thought it is grave,
Before you'll escape out of Castleton cave;
In good truth you must follow Anchises's plan,
And mount pick-a-pack on the back of a man.

But if there's a husband the peace of whose life
Demands that he quickly be rid of his wife;
Let him give her the slip, let him find her a grave,
And tip her Æneas in Castleton cave.

* *Damage fesant* is a law term commonly applied to cattle that are trespassing and doing mischief.

An elegant Repository for preserving the
Virtues of departed Friends:

As applied by a LADY to the MEMORY
of the late Mr. SHENSTONE.

"ON the left side
of the sole building I can call my own,
is consecrated
a Monument,
To the memory of
WILLIAM SHENSTONE:
It is formed something like an urn,
but of a substance so soft,
that all his virtues
were with ease engraved upon it:
yet so tenacious,
they never can be erased.
It is inscribed with affection and respect,
for the gentle and elegant qualities
of which he was
the happy possessor;
and stamped with the deepest gratitude
for the honour he had conferred
by his kind and condescending notice
of the
thereby dignified owner.

WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Esq. died
Feb. 11, 1763. Aged 48.

Epitaph on a Tomb-stone in the Abbey
Church Yard at Durham, to the Memory
of Mr. ROBERT DODSLEY, an emi-
nent Bookseller at London, who died
while on a Visit to the celebrated Mr.
SPENCE, then one of the Prebendaries of
that Cathedral.

IF you have any respect
for uncommon industry and merit,
regard this place,
in which are deposited the remains
of

MR. ROBERT DODSLEY;
who, as an author, raised himself
much above what could have been
expected

from one in his rank of life,
and without learned education;
and who, as a man, was scarce
exceeded by any in integrity of heart,
and purity of manners and conversation.
He left this life for a better
Sept. 23, 1764,
in the 61st year of his age.

On a Grave-stone in EDGBASTON Church-
Yard, near Birmingham.

IF th' innocent are favorites of Heaven,
And God but little asks where little's
given;

My great Creator has for me in store
Eternal joys;—what wise man can have
more?

Here lieth the body of John,
the son of Edward Richards,
who died Sept. 21st, 1728, aged 17.

The following is the PETITION of the EAST INDIA COMPANY to PARLIAMENT; of which some Notice has been taken in p. 553.

The Petition sets forth,

THAT the petitioners were incorporated by charter, made for a valuable consideration, whereby the whole, sole, and exclusive trade to, in, and from the East Indies was granted to the petitioners, with other rights and privileges, which have been confirmed by divers acts of Parliament; and that, under the authority of the charters granted to the petitioners, and the faith of acts of Parliament confirming the same, the petitioners raised a very large sum of money by way of capital, and have carried on the trade to, in, and from the East Indies for above 80 years, to the very great emolument and advantage of this country; and that, till the year 1745, the petitioners were considered in India merely in the character of traders enjoying such settlements or factories and privileges of trade as were from time to time granted to them by the Princes of India, without having any military force, or expences of that kind, more than were necessary for the defence of the petitioners settlements and factories against a sudden attack of the natives; and that the petitioners would probably have continued in the same condition of traders to the present time, had the Company not been involved in the war between France and England in the year 1745, when a squadron of English ships was sent to India by Government to annoy the French trade; several French prizes were taken at sea by this squadron, and an intention was formed of attacking the French by land on the coast of Coromandel, but the then Nabob of the Carnatic required the President and Council of Madras to stop hostilities against the French within his dominions, threatening, that, if the English squadron should venture to act contrary to his orders, the town of Madras should atone for the disobedience; and the Nabob enjoined the French to the like line of conduct towards the English; and that the President and Council of Madras prevailed on the English commander (Commodore Barnet) to desist from hostilities at land; but, when a French force arrived in India, the Nabob departed from his resolution, and permitted the French, without any resistance on his part, to capture Madras, and the Company sustained a very heavy loss in this capture, besides the expences of the war, which was wholly European; and that, at the peace in 1749, the settlement of Madras was restored; nevertheless the French continued their hostilities upon the coast of Coromandel, in the character of auxiliaries or allies to some of the country powers, but with an evident ambitious view of acquiring territory, and injuring the petitioners in their trade; and that the petitioners, in their own defence,

GENT. MAG. July, 1783.

were under the necessity of giving support to those native Princes who were friendly to their interests, and these contests were continued at a very heavy expence till the territories were obtained in the year 1765, and in this space of time the Company had the additional misfortune of another European war, which spread into the East Indies from about the year 1756 to 1763, and very greatly increased their expences, amongst which there are now three very large debts owing to the petitioners, one of 260,687*l.* for the maintenance of French prisoners, another for hospital expences for his Majesty's troops at Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, amounting to 21,447*l.* and the third of 139,877*l.* remaining unpaid, for the Company's expences at the capture of Manilla, undertaken by the express orders of his late Majesty King George II.; and that the petitioners troubles were not confined to the coast of Coromandel, but extended to Bengal; in 1756 the settlement of Fort William in Bengal was taken from the petitioners by Sourajah Dowlah, and although it was afterwards retaken, hostilities in various shapes, and under different circumstances, were continued with little intermission, until, by the treaties concluded in August 1765, the Duannies of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and the Five Northern Circars, were granted to the petitioners; and that the expences sustained by the petitioners from their trading stock in England, on account of the hostilities in India, which ended in the cession of territories as abovementioned, together with the expences occasioned by the European wars, amounted to upwards of 5,069,000*l.* sterling; and the petitioners beg leave to submit to the House, that in respect to so much of this expenditure as related to European wars, the petitioners should have been indemnified by Government, and as to so much as respected the mere Indian wars which produced the cession of territories and revenues, the petitioners conceive it must be allowed, that, if the Company in obtaining the revenues acted as agents of the state, they ought to be reimbursed their expences as agents, and that the state ought not to avail itself of the benefit of the acquisition, without first making a satisfaction for the expences: But his Majesty's ministers, on behalf of the public, having soon after the said acquisition laid claim to the said territories for the use of the public (a claim which the petitioners resisted), a treaty took place thereon, and, under a mistaken idea of immense riches expected to flow into the petitioners treasury in England from the revenues in India, an agreement was made by way of trial, and twice renewed, to suspend the determination of the claim, the petitioners during this suspension paying 400,000*l.* a year to the use of the public. Under those arrangements the Company made sundry payments to the public,

lic, down to July 5, 1772, to the amount of 2,169,398*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.* and thereby incurred debts in England to a large amount, and were drove to such distress as to be obliged to apply to Parliament for relief, upon which occasion a loan was made to the petitioners by the public, which was afterwards repaid with interest; and that, although the public reaped such great advantage as herein before is mentioned from the said territories, besides a very great increase in the duties of customs and excise, which, on an average of fifteen years immediately preceding the acquisition of the Duannee, produced no more than 14,940,659*l.* and in the fifteen years immediately succeeding amounted to 19,940,659*l.* the petitioners have received no other advantage therefrom than the sum of 1,453,000*l.* which was appointed to reduce their bond debt from 2,898,124*l.* 10*s.* down to 1,497,000*l.*; and that, after deducting the said sum of 1,453,000*l.* received by the petitioners out of the said territories and revenues as aforesaid, from the said 5,069,000*l.* disbursements on account of the wars and troubles in India, the petitioners are now in disburse on that account to the amount of 3,616,000*l.* besides interest on such disburse to a very large amount; and that, the loan made by Government being repaid, and the Company's bond debt reduced as aforesaid, his Majesty's ministers resumed their claim of a participation in the said territories and revenues, and in the beginning of the year 1781 demanded the immediate payment of 600,000*l.* as a share of three-fourths of past profits; and that the petitioners strongly remonstrated against the very severe terms insisted upon on the part of Government, as hard and oppressive, and made various propositions to mitigate the severity of the terms: At length the petitioners were induced to agree to pay the public 400,000*l.* in full of past profits, up to March 1, 1781, and from that time to pay the public three-fourth parts of all their profits in England beyond a dividend of 8*l.* per cent. to the proprietors, and to take upon themselves the payment of sundry naval and military expences, which at all times before had been borne by Government, and even during the last war sundry payments were made by Government to the petitioners, pursuant to acts of Parliament, in lieu of troops withdrawn from India; and that objections were made to this agreement on the part of the petitioners, from an apprehension of the inability of the petitioners to sustain it, and subsequent events have but too fully evinced that such apprehension was just, for the petitioners having paid 300,000*l.* in part of the said sum of 400,000*l.* have not been able to pay the remaining 100,000*l.* nor have they been able to pay the whole of the customs which have become due to his Majesty; but, pursuant to an act made last session of Parliament for that purpose, the said sum of 100,000*l.* and 396,466*l.* due for cus-

toms, have been postponed to April 1, 1783; and the petitioners have also been obliged to postpone many of their commercial debts: Upon the whole, the terms of the said agreement, carried into execution by an act of the 21st of his present Majesty, appear to the petitioners so contrary to their just expectations, and the terms in other respects so hard, that the petitioners hope the House, upon mature consideration of the various parts thereof, with the petitioners observations thereon, and proposals for varying the same, will be pleased to grant the petitioners relief therein; for which purpose the petitioners now beg leave to submit the same to the House, in the order in which they arise upon the said act of Parliament: First, The agreement and act compel the petitioners to pay the public 400,000*l.* in full for past profits, up to March 1, 1781, in part whereof there has been already paid 300,000*l.* and the remaining 100,000*l.* is only postponed to April 1, 1783: Secondly, All the petitioners profits in England, beyond a dividend of 8*l.* per cent. to the proprietors, are to be divided between the public and the petitioners, in the proportion of three-fourths to the public, and one-fourth to the petitioners; and, according to the letter of the said act, this profit may be computed on the accounts of a single year, without providing for the reimbursement of any loss sustained in the preceding year, the whole of which is, by this mode of computation, thrown upon the petitioners; and that this appropriation of profits, for the time past and to come, arises from an idea of the public being entitled, independent of the petitioners, to the territorial revenues in India: The petitioners do not acquiesce in this claim; however they do not think it incumbent upon them at this time to enter into a discussion of it, and the question, to which the petitioners intreat the attention of the House, is, under what condition justice can require a participation from the Company? The petitioners rely, that the most strenuous asserter of the claim of the public (much more those who will give a liberal consideration to the subject) must allow that the Indian revenues, or any part thereof, ought not to be wrested from the petitioners without a reimbursement of the expences of acquisition; to which the petitioners must add, that the situation of their affairs, distressed at home, and loaded with debt abroad, requires such a reimbursement, or an adequate recompence in lieu thereof; the bond debt which the petitioners now owe in a great measure arose from their military expences in India, or has been necessarily continued on that account. Independent of these expences, the petitioners ordinary mercantile profits would have enabled them to have extinguished the whole of their bond debt long before the territories were acquired; and that the petitioners necessities, arising from the want of being re-

imburshed

imbursed a principal of above three millions and an half, and an interest increasing on such principal to a much greater amount, it is conceived, will justify hopes of receiving effectual aid from the public. Whilst these disbursements remain unpaid to the petitioners: they must conceive they are within the bounds of moderation in thinking that the payments of 2,169,000*l.* and 300,000*l.* for the use of the public, were made under mistaken ideas of the petitioners pecuniary abilities; and they confidently hope and trust, that so much thereof will now be returned as may enable them to carry on their affairs, at least that the 300,000*l.* so lately advanced, when the petitioners were utterly unable to spare it, may be returned in part of the reimbursement of their expences in acquiring the territories, and that the petitioners may be released from the 100,000*l.* which remain unpaid; and the petitioners beg leave to inform the House, that the sum which they will want to carry on their affairs only to March 1, 1784, upon the most correct calculation they have been able to make, allowing for the safe arrival of all their expected ships within that period, will be about 900,000*l.* without paying the said 100,000*l.* But what farther supply the demands upon the petitioners, subsequent to that period, may require, they are not at present able to ascertain, nor will the House be surprized at the pecuniary difficulties in which the petitioners are involved, when they are informed, that, in addition to the expences and other losses necessarily attendant on a state of hostility, the increased charge of the petitioners in the article of shipping alone during an European war exceeds the annual sum of 500,000*l.*; and if, upon mature consideration, it shall not be seen fit for the public to return the money received from the petitioners as aforesaid, or any part thereof, it will be necessary that some other means of relief should be given to the petitioners; in this case, and in order to provide for all events without reducing the dividend, which must affect the petitioners credit, and consequently the interests of the state in their commerce, the petitioners would propose to the House, that they should be permitted to increase their bond debt, as their occasions may require, to any sum not exceeding their former bond debt, and to repay the same from their subsequent profits before any participation takes place, which increase of debt, as the law now stands, cannot be made, preserving the very moderate dividend at present paid on their stock; and that, although the petitioners trust that a recompence will be made to them for their disbursements in acquiring the territories, they do not wish to apply the same in dividends beyond 8*l.* per cent. as long as they shall owe money upon bond exceeding 1,500,000*l.* nor after that time to increase their dividend beyond the rate men-

tioned in the said act of the 21st of his present Majesty, until the present bond debt shall be wholly discharged; and that the petitioners further hope, that the House will not only see proper to vary the subsisting agreement, but that the term of the agreement will be extended: so short a term as ten years (whereof two years are now expired) is injurious to public credit, in promoting speculations upon what may be the terms of new agreements; and the affairs of the petitioners, by means of short terms, are kept in a continued state of agitation. On the part of the public, the petitioners conceive, a long term cannot be objected to, as the public cannot possibly ever require to be paid a greater share than three-fourths of the profits of the territories. And the petitioners further beg leave to submit to the House, that the clause of the said act of the 21st of his present Majesty, which directs that the payment of the three-fourths of profits appropriated to the public shall be made on the first day of May in every year, should be varied; the September sale, when the petitioners sales are regular, is always the largest, and it frequently happens, in the ordinary course of the Company's affairs, independent of any uncommon or unforeseen expences, that the petitioners are obliged to borrow money in the summer half-year, to pay duties, or for other purposes; therefore the payment to Government of the public's share of profits being fixed to be made on the 1st of May, is very inconvenient; two remedies may be applied, the first (and which appears to be the most eligible) is, out of the surplus profits to raise a joint fund, to remain by way of stock, not to be divided till the end of the term of participation; the other is, to give liberty to the Lords of the Treasury to allow such time for the payment of the public's share of profits as the Company's affairs may require: The third observation which arises on the said act of the 21st of his present Majesty is, on the clauses which oblige the petitioners to pay two lacks of rupees for each regiment of soldiers belonging to his Majesty employed in the East Indies, to victual the King's ships in India, and to supply naval and military stores; these were always considered by the petitioners as insupportable burthens, and time confirms this apprehension; and that these expences, till the said act of the 21st of his present Majesty, have always been borne by Government, and, it is submitted, ought to continue so to be paid; the same reason which makes it incumbent upon Government to protect the rest of the British dominions, fully holds in respect to the East Indies: the India trade brings an immense revenue to Government, from the customs and excise upon the imports, besides great benefits to this country from the large exports of its produce and manufactures; in these respects, independent of participation, the public are

much

much more interested than the proprietors of stock: if these expences are to be continued as a burthen upon the petitioners, they will very materially affect both the public and the Company. Those who framed these clauses supposed the payments would be no burthen upon the Company in England, because they were to be made out of the produce of the revenues in India: but this will be found to be a very mistaken notion, for it now clearly appears, that, if these payments are made in India, there will be nothing left for investments to England, nor will the revenues, even without any investment, be sufficient to pay these and the other enormous military expences in India. If the investments fail from this cause, the duties payable to Government in England will proportionately be diminished, and there can be no fund for participation; on the contrary, the petitioners will yearly be brought in debt by their trade, for bills will be drawn to pay for such investments as shall be made, in order to avoid sending home unloaded ships upon demurrage, and will encourage smuggling, which is highly injurious to the public and the Company. And that in respect to victualling the ships in India, the petitioners conceive, that the words of the act most clearly shew that the provision relates only to such victualling as the East Indies produce, and this was fully expressed to be the intention of his Majesty's ministers, yet the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy have required the Company to send out victualling from England, and opinions of counsel have been taken on both sides of the question, which may probably end in a suit at law, if the petitioners are not relieved by Parliament; and that, in regard to the naval and military stores, the quantity of them is such as very greatly increases the petitioners expences of freight and demurrage, which are wholly a charge upon their cash in England. The complicated mode in which they are to be provided and paid for, is highly exceptionable, and may be injurious to the Company in paying for them, for although a mode of reimbursement is fixed, the Company, at a certainty, is to remain in advance for a part of the disburse, which the state of their treasury will not be able to bear. The petitioners therefore hope, that the House will consent to a repeal of the clauses in the act respecting naval and military stores. And the petitioners must also crave the House to take into consideration the supply of salt petre, and consent to a variation of the law relating thereto; and that the Company by their charter are obliged to supply Government annually with 500 tons of salt petre, if demanded, the charter stipulated that this supply should be made by the Company at prime cost, without charging any profit, but, by an act made in the first year of Qu. Anne, it was enacted, that such salt petre should be paid for at the rate of 45l. per ton

in time of peace, and 53l. per ton in time of war; these prices, at the time the act was made, were computed to be about the amount of prime cost, including freight, losses, and charges, but for many years past, on account of the increase of freights, and other circumstances of expence, they have been greatly inadequate to the prime cost and charges, and are likely to continue so; wherefore the petitioners hope, that the House will vary the said act, either by directing the payment to be made upon a new computation of prime costs and charges, or according to the prime costs, charges, and losses, upon an account to be from time to time made up thereof; and, as Government for a long time past have demanded a much larger supply of salt petre than 500 tons a year, provision should be made for the payment of any surplus supply at the same rate at which salt petre was sold at the petitioners sale next preceding such surplus supply; and the petitioners further beg leave to state to the House, that there now remains due to them for salt petre from the Office of Ordnance, the sum of 80,008l. 15s. 3d. which the Master of the Ordnance, and the other officers of that Board, do not think themselves authorized to pay, although the same was included and voted in the supplies of the year 1781: Upon the whole, the petitioners intreat the House to take their case into consideration; and, trusting and confiding in the wisdom and justice of the House, the petitioners most humbly pray, that so much of the said several sums so disbursed by the petitioners, as shall be necessary to relieve the petitioners from their present distress, may be repaid to the petitioners, at least, that the said sum of 300,000l. so lately advanced when the petitioners were utterly unable to spare it, might be returned, and that the petitioners may be released from the said sum of 100,000l. which remains unpaid as aforesaid, and that the petitioners may be paid the said debts due to them for French prisoners, hospital expences, and the charges of the expedition to Manilla, and that provision may be made for raising money from time to time, not exceeding 1,500,000l. in such manner as to the House shall seem meet, to enable the petitioners to carry on their affairs without prejudice to the dividend of 8l. per cent. and that the money so raised may be repaid out of future profits in preference to a participation, and that provision may be made for raising a fund to carry on the petitioners affairs, or time allowed for payment of the publick's share of profits, till the petitioners are enabled to pay such profits without borrowing money for that purpose, or for the ordinary currency of their affairs: and that, in case of a deficiency in any year's account, the same may be carried forward in the account of next year, in like manner as was directed by an act of the last session; and that the petitioners

tioners may be relieved from the military and naval expences in India with which they are burthened by the said act of the 21st of his present Majesty; and that provision may be made for the petitioners being paid the debt now due to the petitioners from the Board of Ordnance, and being freed from loss in the supply of salt petre to Government, and for the petitioners being paid the market price for so much as they shall supply beyond 500 tons per ann. or that the petitioners may have such other relief in the premises, as the nature of their case shall require, and as to the House shall seem proper.

The following very interesting Remarks on the late extraordinary State of the Atmosphere have been lately published at Paris.

FOR a considerable time past the weather has been very remarkable here; a kind of hot fog obscures the atmosphere, and gives the sun much of that dull red appearance which the wintry fogs sometimes produce. The fog is not peculiar to Paris; those who are come lately from Rome say, that it is as thick and hot in Italy, and that even the top of the Alps is covered with it, and travellers and letters from Spain affirm the same of that kingdom. Some people of abilities declare they never remember the like; and the timid, who think of the recent misfortunes of Calabria, dream of earthquakes and vast revolutions, &c. &c. Happily for the age, there are too many enlightened people at present to suffer these things to spread so universally, as, to the great benefit of the priesthood (here), they formerly did, though it is remarked even now that the churches and saints are more respectfully attended than usual, and that the fear of impending calamities has occasioned one of the literati of the Academy of Sciences to write the following letter, and have it inserted in the *Journal de Paris*.

To the Authors of the *Journal*.—It is known to you, gentlemen, that for some days past people have been incessantly enquiring what is the occasion of the thick dry fog which almost constantly covers the heavens? And as this question is particularly put to astronomers, I think myself obliged to say a few words on the subject, more especially since a kind of terror begins to spread in society. It is said by some that the disasters in Calabria were preceded by similar weather, and by others that a dangerous comet reigns at present. In 1773 I experienced how fast these kind of conjectures, which begin amongst the ignorant even in the most enlightened ages, proceed from mouth to mouth, till they reach the best societies, and find their way even to the public prints. The multitude therefore may easily be supposed to draw strange conclusions when they see the sun of a blood colour, shed a melancholy light, and cause a most sultry heat.

This however is nothing more than a very natural effect from a hot sun after a long succession of heavy rain. The first impression of heat has necessarily and suddenly rarefied a superabundance of watery particles with which the earth was deeply impregnated, and given them, as they rose, a dimness and rarefaction not usual to common fogs.

This effect, which seems to me very natural, is not so very new; it is at most not above nineteen years since there was a like example, which period too brings the moon in the same position on the same days, and which appears to have some influence on the seasons. Among the meteorologic observations of the academy for the month of July 1764, I find the following: The beginning of this month was wet, and the latter part dry; and, from the second to the ninth, the wind continued in the north. The mornings were foggy, and the atmosphere in a smoke during the day.—This, you perceive, bears a great resemblance to the latter end of our June, so that it is not an unheard-of or forgotten thing. In 1764 they had afterwards storms and hail, and nothing worse need be feared in 1783. I have the honour to be, &c.

DE LA LANDE, *de l'Acad. des Sciences.*

Conclusion of the Evidence before the Coroner's Jury on Mr. POWEL, from p. 539.

AFTER Mrs. Stables had given her testimony, Mr. Woodhouse, solicitor to the deceased, was called, to describe what had been the state of Mr. P.'s mind for some days previous to his death. He deposed, that within the interval of the last fortnight he had frequently conversed with Mr. P. and had attempted to transact business with him, but found him totally unfit for it, and incapable of connected or rational discourse upon any subject whatever. Mr. P. wished, within the period alluded to, to have made an alteration in his will; and the witness carried his former will to his house to annex a codicil, with the alterations proposed, but upon closer conversation with him on the subject, he found him so incoherent, so forgetful, so perfectly irrational in every respect, that he relinquished all intention of making the alteration, conceiving it improper to attend to the wild dictates of a man, evidently, in his opinion, at that time in a state of lunacy. He also requested Mr. W. to write the original of a letter for him, intended to be addressed to the Earl of Shelburne, which Mr. P. was to have afterwards transcribed, so that it might appear to have been written by himself; but, after Mr. W. had done this, Mr. P. was in such a state of imbecillity, that he could not even copy a letter from an original before him. Mr. Burke and Mr. Rigby, both of whom had had frequent interviews with Mr. P. for a few days preceding his death, attended the inquest, and gave testimony to the same purpose, that

Mr.

Mr. P. had been for some time in a state of actual and indubitable insanity. After a full investigation of all the circumstances attending this melancholy event, the jury brought in their verdict LUNACY, which, indeed, was so amply established by the evidence adduced before them, as to leave no kind of doubt in the breast of every person attending, that that was actually the case. Mr. Powel was described by Mrs. Stables to have been a man in the highest degree nervous, and also of the most consummate sensibility; and that though he persevered to the very evening preceding his dissolution in the most solemn asseverations of innocence with respect to any intention of defrauding government, yet that the public disgrace incurred by his dismissal, and the subsequent severities that had been levelled against him, operated so powerfully upon a frame naturally so very irritable, that he had been, from the first moment of his removal from office, the most miserable of human beings, and hardly capable of giving a rational reply to any questions that had been asked him. Mr. Powel's will is in the possession of Messrs. Drummonds, the bankers. He has left a son, about fifteen years old, who has been some years at Harrow school.

Minutes of the TRIAL of Mr.
BEMBRIDGE.

FRIDAY, June the 18, an information filed against Mr. Charles Bembridge (late Accountant of the Pay Office), by his Majesty's Attorney General, charging the said Mr. Bembridge with neglect of duty, in having connived at the concealment of certain items in the account chargeable to the late Lord Holland (as Paymaster General of his Majesty's land forces) to the amount of *forty-eight thousand seven hundred and nine pounds ten shillings and a fraction*, came on to be tried before the Earl of Mansfield and a special jury in Westminster-hall.

In the absence of the Attorney General, Mr. Lee (Solicitor General) conducted the prosecution; he had for his assistants, Sir Thomas Davenport, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Baldwin. After the nature of the information and the whole of the case had been opened to the jury, a variety of witnesses were called to establish the several facts on which the charge was rested.

The examination of Mr. Bembridge, on oath, before the Commissioners of Public Accounts, was exhibited, in order to prove, that he had sworn the duty of his office to consist in examining and stating the accounts of Paymasters General, as well Ex-Paymasters, as those in office.

Mr. Hughes, and another gentleman from the office of the Auditor of the Imprest, were sworn, to establish the custom of passing the accounts of Paymasters General, as well those in office as Ex-Paymasters. They stated, that two errors had been discovered

after what was called the final balance was pencilled to the bottom of the accounts, and that the accounts were sent to the Pay Office to have those errors rectified. This discovery was stated to have been made in and about October 1782, and the items were proved to consist of moneys chargeable to Lord Holland's accounts between the years 1757 and 1765.

A warrant for the payment of certain sums for fees on passing the accounts of Lord Holland was produced, and it was proved that Mr. Bembridge had claimed and received 2600l. of those sums as his due for stating and examining the said accounts.

Mr. Rose, of the Treasury, proved the examination of Mr. Bembridge before the Lords of the Treasury, when it appeared, that Mr. Bembridge then avowed, that he had not recently discovered that 48,709l. 10s. had been omitted in the former accounts of Lord Holland, but that he was perfectly apprised of the omission all the time.

After the witnesses in support of the information had been all examined and cross-examined, Mr. Bearcroft rose, as counsel for Mr. Bembridge, and made a long address to the jury in his favour. Mr. Bearcroft admitted the facts charged, but denied that his client had been guilty of any crime, described by the law of England as it now stood, and challenged his learned friend to cite him a single case that tended in the smallest degree to fix legal imputation of criminality upon such conduct as that which he was ready to admit had been pursued by Mr. Bembridge.

The Solicitor General, in reply, did not believe any such case could be found; but this he was ready to shew, that in almost every book, from those written in the earliest times down to Mr. Justice Blackstone's Commentaries (the last of the books containing the elements of the English law) his learned friend would find that mal-feasance, mis-feasance, and non-feasance, were offences indictable and punishable as other indictable offences were. If his learned friend stood in need of a case to exemplify this, let him recollect the case of a chief magistrate of London, who had been recently convicted—of what? Of non-feasance, of not having been so active and diligent as he might have been, and as he ought to have been, in quelling the riots in June 1780. There was no doubt, he said, but every man in a public office was responsible to the public for his official conduct, and punishable for offences of omission, as well as commission, if the public are liable to be injured by either.

Lord Mansfield, when he came to give his charge to the jury, said, he had no difficulty in declaring, that as to the point of law, he had not the smallest particle of a doubt, but that any person holding a public office under the King's letters patent, or derivatively from such authority, was amenable to the law for every part of his conduct, and obnoxious

anxious to punishment, in case he was convicted of not having faithfully discharged his duty.—The jury went out of Court, but returned in less than a quarter of an hour, finding the defendant GUILTY.

Mr. Scott, Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Adam, were counsel for the defendant, besides Mr. Bearcroft.

Much Stress having been laid in Parliament on the promised Recommendation of the Loyalists by Congress to the Favour of the respective States to which they belong, and the Advantages to which they are entitled by the PROVISIONAL TREATY having been insisted on by a Gentleman of very superior Abilities (see p. 475); the following Votes, which passed At a Meeting of the Freeholders of the Town of Worcester in New England, May 19, will shew if the Expectations of those who still retain any hope are well or ill grounded, as those Votes appear to contain the general Sense of the Inhabitants from one End of America to the other.

VOTED, That this town, with an equal and sacred regard to treaties of peace, and of alliance; to the resolves of Congress, and the solemn acts of this Commonwealth, passed from time to time, for its preservation, safety, and defence; and especially to those great and important principles of liberty and a free government, for which they have been struggling, at the risque of their lives; will continue, with spirit and firmness, their most vigorous efforts, to render glorious, and secure from danger, interruption, or diminution, the ends of their past exertions, peace, liberty, and happiness.

2dly, Voted, That this town considers every country, in times of invasion, as having equally a right to the assistance, the personal services, and the property, of all its subjects, in opposing the assailants—That this country, more than eight years since, was invaded, and has been scourged by a war, which, for the purpose of reducing it to the servile subjection of foreign domination, has been, by sea and land, wasting, and by every species of barbarity distressing its innocent inhabitants; a war that has desolated and burned whole towns, and rendered wretched, and turned out thousands of virtuous Americans, destitute, despoiled, and unprovided for by the treaty of peace, which leaves them dependent on the gratitude and generosity of their country—a war promoted, encouraged, and invited by those, who, the moment the bloody banners were displayed, abandoned their native land, turned parricides, and conspired to involve their country in ruin, tumult, and blood.

3dly, Voted, That such traitorous conduct, upon every principle of policy and justice, in all ages, and in all countries, would, in the opinion of this town, operate as a forfeiture of the conspirators civil and political relation to their injured and betrayed country; cut

them off for ever from a standing therein, render them enemies and aliens, and justify those necessary laws, and that general voice of the people, by which they have been thus declared.

4thly, Voted, That considering, while the sword was slumbering in its scabbard, when this country was in the hour of quiet, and at peace with the world, only pleading and petitioning for its rights, for a free government, the sentiments of the absentees, their principles, language, and feelings, were fixedly opposed to those rights, and to that freedom; they then preferring, and, to evince the sincerity of that preference, engaged to risk their all for its possible attainment, a government totally inconsistent with the principles of the one we have established, and for the destruction of which they have been waging a cruel war; that therefore this town cannot conceive it to be their duty, or their interest, ever to provide for the return of such ingrates, to naturalize them, or admit them to the privileges and immunities of citizens.

5thly, Voted, That whereas the said absentees and conspirators have, at all times, uniformly, by their representations, addresses, and avowed principles, considered the subjects of these States, of our great and illustriously, and the treaties of alliance, amity, and commerce, as the proper subjects of abuse, calumny, and reproach—the former as the deluded tools of a party spurred on to treason and rebellion; the second, as the cowardly machine of a Monarch perfidiously plotting the ruin of the former; and the latter as originating from the worst of motives, delusive, treacherous, artful, insincere, and not to be adhered to, and have even attempted to seduce the subjects of these States to violate their faith, and those sacred treaties: That therefore, in the opinion of this town, to admit persons of such principles and such practices to incorporate with and reside among us, would betray the want of a due regard to a generous friend, who has been fighting and bleeding by our side, endanger the treaty, and injure our national character.

6thly, Voted, That whereas persons of the above description have been of opinion, which they have been assiduous to propagate, that these States could find happiness or protection no where but in a re-union with the kingdom of Great Britain; that, left to themselves, they would become the sport of each other, break to pieces, and crumble into ruin: That no calamity was more to be deprecated, for our own sakes, than independence established; and no blessing more earnestly to be sought for than independence destroyed: And whereas when, by a change of British counsels and British measures, there was a prospect of peace, they reprobated that change, and solicited, for the purpose above, the continued utmost exertions of British power and British resources; and even after the commencement of the pacific treat-

ty, with malicious intentions, equally hostile to both countries, dared to represent America as the proper subject of an easy conquest: That therefore, in the opinion of this town, our independence must ever be in danger an of annoyance from such persons, who can never have our confidence, friendship, or society.

7thly, Voted, That the plea for the return of the absentees, of their becoming good subjects, increasing our numbers and our strength, is, in the opinion of this town, groundless and fallacious, as it is improbable that persons who have thus acted, that are thus principled, and thus situated, would, without any new reason, light, or argument, alter their conduct, and at once reject those principles they have embraced, and embrace those they have rejected; endeavour to support that government they have been struggling to destroy; cultivate that harmony which they have been industrious to prevent; prevent that discord they have been assiduous to create; quell those riots and unlawful assemblies which but of late were the foundation of their darling hope; and endeavour to strengthen that friendship and alliance which they have laboured to weaken, and tried to asperse, and by a conduct the reverse of their past become useful and good.

8thly, Voted, That, agreeably to the treaty of peace, this town wishes for no recollection of past disputes with Great Britain, no repetition of past injuries; but, the seeds of discord being excluded, that such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse may be established between the two countries, as promises and secures to both perpetual peace and harmony, which would be extremely difficult, were those persons to reside among us whom this country considers as the occasion of interrupting that intercourse formerly, and the cause of all their sufferings; especially as these wretched beings have already begun a quarrel with that peace, and those who made it, which terminates a long, bloody, and unnatural war.

9thly, Voted, That therefore, in the opinion of this town, it would be extremely dangerous to the peace, the happiness, the liberties, the interest, and safety of the States, to suffer persons of the above description to become the subjects of, and to reside in, this government: that it would be not only dangerous, but inconsistent with justice, policy, our past laws, the public faith, and the principles of a free and independent State, to admit them ourselves, or have them forced upon us without our consent.

10thly, Voted, That, in the opinion of this town, this commonwealth ought with the utmost caution to naturalize, or in any other way admit as subjects, a common enemy, a set of people, who have been, by the united voice of this continent, declared outlaws, exiles, aliens, and enemies, dangerous to its political being and happiness.

11thly, Voted, That while there are thousands of the innocent, peaceable, and defenceless inhabitants of these States, whose property has been destroyed and taken from them in the course of the war, for whom no provision is made, to whom there is no restitution of estates, no compensation for losses, that it would be unreasonable, cruel, and unjust to suffer those who were the wicked occasion of these losses to obtain a restitution of the estates they refused to protect, and which they have abandoned and forfeited to the justice of their country.

12thly, Voted, That whereas persons of the above description have already made various attempts to introduce themselves into this government, and thereby establish principles and precedents, by which others might be admitted and restored to their forfeited estates; that this town will adopt every reasonable and consistent measure to prevent so great an evil; and that it is their expectation, and earnest request to Samuel Curtis, Esq. whom they have chosen to represent them at this critical period, that he will, with firmness and steadiness, continue his patriotic exertions for the above purpose; that he will use his influence to have those good and wholesome laws touching the matter duly executed, and such others enacted as events and circumstances from time to time may render necessary; that he will receive a copy of the above votes—to the principles of which—the principles of a sovereign and independent government—the principles of our free constitution—and those great principles which have carried us triumphantly through a severe and bloody conflict—to those principles he will invariably adhere, and make them the governing rule of his conduct—as what alone, under Heaven, has given energy to war, will give dignity to peace, and make life happy.

13thly, Voted, That it is the expectation of this town, and their earnest request to their committee of correspondence, inspection, and safety, that they will with care and vigilance observe the movements, and watch the conduct, of our only remaining enemies—that, until the further order of government, they will, with decision, spirit, and firmness, endeavour to enforce, and carry into execution, the several laws of this commonwealth respecting those enemies of our rights, and the rights of mankind, give information, should they know of any obtruding themselves into any part of this State, and suffer none to remain in this town, but cause to be confined immediately for the purpose of transportation according to law, any that may presume to enter it.

(A true Copy.)

WILLIAM M'CARTY,
Attest, Town Clerk.

IF, say the Pennsylvanians in reasoning on the same subject, the several descriptions of persons

persons in whose favour the said recommendations are to be made are considered as citizens of these States, we have an indispensable right to deal with them as we please, and it is an insult on our dignity to suppose

otherwise. If they are subjects of Great Britain, the insolence of the requisition on her part can only be equalled by the folly and absurdity of it.

F O R E I G N

PETERSBURG, June 10. The departure of the Empress for the frontiers of Finland is fixed for the 20th instant; above 1000 horses have been already sent off to be distributed at different stations. Her Imperial Majesty will be accompanied in her journey by the Princess Daschkow and two ladies of honour. Count J. Czernichew, vice-president of the Admiralty, and several other great officers of state, will also attend her Majesty.

From *Amsterdam*, That a ship is arrived at the Texel from the Cape of Good Hope, which place she left on the 30th of December. A Dutch Squadron had arrived there from Europe on the 23d, consisting of four ships of the line, three frigates, four store-ships, and ten of the East India Company's ships; the fleet had a tolerable passage, but lost many men, particularly on board the men of war. There were at the Cape seven ships from China and Batavia that were waiting a convoy home, having been there above 12 months. The ship that is arrived at the Texel is the regular packet from Batavia, which place she left in September; there were then several ships lying for want of convoy to the Cape, which did not attempt to run it till they should hear of the English Squadron being off the coast; that there was only one man of war at Batavia, an old ship of 50 guns, worn out and unfit for sea.

The fleet for America sailed the 16th from the Texel; another small Squadron is preparing at the same port; the India Company have 15 sail of ships at the same place ready for sea, which, however, will not sail till matters are finally adjusted respecting the peace, and till it is certainly known if the English are to keep the settlement of Negapatnam.

June 6, Sailed from the Texel the Overijssel man of war of 64 guns, with M. Van Berckel, Ambassador from their High Mightinesses to the United States of America; the Erf-Prins, of 56; the Brille, of 36; and the Windhond cutter. These four ships are bound to Philadelphia.

Copenhagen, June 7. The Asiatic Company having lately sustained a very considerable loss through the ill conduct and frauds of some of the principal persons concerned, one of whom has absconded, and another put an end to his life, the King has declared, that his Majesty will indemnify the Company for that loss. After which the dividend was fixed for this year at 100 crowns per action.

From *Hungary*, That a most violent storm happened there on the 13th, which has done

A F F A I R S.

very great damage to the upper part of that Kingdom. The city of Creminitz is entirely ruined; the lightning fell in nine different parts of it, and the whole city was in flames at once, and all but seven houses burnt down; 50 persons have lost their lives, either by the fire or by the torrents of water which came from the mountains with such violence as to carry all before it.

Warsaw, May 31. It is reported, that a few days ago a large part of the forest which extends along Landhut, in Lesser Poland, suddenly disappeared. As we are not accustomed to such phænomena in our part of the world, every one is impatient to learn the particulars of this occurrence.

Utrecht, June 27. Letters received this moment from Germany advise, "That great preparations for war are making at Prague; that the first transport of ammunition, which was sent off the 5th of June from Budweis, consisted of a train of about 800 carriages, and of 60 pieces of cannon of different calibres; that on the 13th a second was dispatched, and on the 20th a third; that a great number of boats are building to transport the troops across the Danube, and that several regiments of cavalry are advancing towards Moravia."

The above letters add, "that the army of his Prussian Majesty actually consists of a corps of artillery of 10,760 men; of infantry 171,190; and of cavalry 42,501. Total 224,451 men."

Further, a report universally prevails, "that Russia hath declared war against the Porte, and that the Russian army is advancing in three divisions towards Bender."

Versailles, June 26. The resolution of our Court, in case the Grand Signor is attacked by Russia, begins in some measure to be unfolded. A fleet of 12 sail of the line is fitting out at Toulon, to be commanded, it is said, by M. de Barras. This fleet, however, is not to sail till a number of foreign ships of war shall enter the Mediterranean; it will then sail to protect our trade. In the mean time a fleet of armed vessels will cruize off the Heights of Candia. These dispositions began to be made after the answer given by the Minister to the Ambassador of one of the Northern Powers, viz. That his Majesty will never suffer the Squadrons of any foreign power whatever to enter the Mediterranean to interrupt the commerce of his faithful subjects.

This answer naturally occasions the following reflections: "That it is not strange the Courts of France and Spain should hold

this

this language, when they formally agreed to the pretensions of the Northern Powers, in this article of the armed neutrality, viz. That without their consent not a gun should be fired in the Baltick." Now if the Northern Powers have thought proper to make this law concerning the seas near their own coasts, why are not the Southern Powers equally authorized to make a similar law with respect to those seas bordering on their respective coasts?

From *Stockholm*, That the King of Sweden being at a review of his troops near Tavesthaus, his horse took fright, and, stumbling, threw the Monarch, by which his arm was broke below the elbow; but the surgeons were apprehensive of no danger.

Hague. On the suppression of the High Court of War in the Provinces of Holland and West Friesland, of which we have given an ample account p. 517, the Stadtholder sent a message to their Noble and High Mightinesses, in which he remonstrates seriously on the subject, and concludes with delivering it as his opinion, that their persisting in their resolves will seem with consequences as fatal to the administration of justice in general, as to the honour and discipline of the army. He therefore thinks it a duty incumbent upon him to lay these considerations before their Noble and Great Mightinesses; and earnestly intreats, after having weighed this important matter, that they will restore the said tribunal to all its functions and authority, during the sitting of the States General, who are to debate whether the said Council shall or shall not be any longer considered as making part of the military establishment.

The conspiracy against the State, denounced by the gardener Van Brakel, (see vol. LII. p. 547, which gave occasion to the suppression of the above Council) is now said to have existed only in the head of that guilty informer, who, in hopes of the reward promised for discovering a correspondence with the enemy, had broached that chimæra. To give some colour of truth to his plan, he had found means to deceive the young officer, who was afterwards to be sacrificed to his interest; and this odious manœuvre would probably have succeeded, had it not been for the contest that arose respecting the military jurisdiction, which is suppressed. It is assured, that the informer's own confession leaves it no longer doubtful, that, in this affair, he is the only guilty person to be punished.

The city of *Klattaun*, in Germany, on the 29th of May was thrown into the utmost dread. The lightning fell upon the church of St. Albert, set fire to the powder magazine, and totally destroyed the church of St. John, with the houses round it.

Accounts have been received from *Szweidnitz*, of a very violent thunder-storm having happened in the county of Glatz on the 22d ult. which was followed by so great a fall of

rain, that the whole country has been overflowed, and much damage occasioned. The town of Neisse, in Silesia, has likewise suffered much from the same inundation, and great injury is done to the fortifications and magazines there. *Gaz.*

A most violent hurricane arose in the province of *Bourbonnois*, in France. Hail of an extraordinary size, driven by an impetuous wind, and followed by incessant rain for three hours, laid all the country waste. The country seat of Count Viri was unroofed, and all the windows broke; many trees were torn up by the roots, and the harvest of ten domains entirely ruined. Ten or twelve parishes have shared the same fate.

Constantinople, June 10. The plague has begun to spread in different quarters of the city, and some accidents have happened in two of the villages situated on the canal of the Black Sea. This disorder has also broken out at Foglieri, or Foggio, in the Bay of Smyrna, where the Consuls furnish foul bills of health. *Gaz.*

Information having likewise been received that the plague has broke out and now rages at Cherson, at Oczakow, and in the Crimea, and hath manifested itself likewise on the Frontiers of Poland, his Majesty therefore hath thought fit to enjoin all ships, &c. coming from Dantzick, or any other port or place in the Royal or Ducal Prussia, to make their quarantine of 40 days.

EAST INDIES.

The Grosvenor, Coxen, was lost on the 12th of August last, in the Caffre country, about 29 deg. S. to the Eastward of the Cape. Four of the crew arrived at Cape-Town, after several months travelling, and gave information that 15 people were lost when the ship struck; that they, with several others who perished on their journey through hunger and fatigue, left the Captain, passengers, and the greater part of the crew, where the ship was lost.

The sad series of events attending this disaster form too strong a counterpart to the tale of Capt. Inglefield. (See p. 77.)

Eighty human beings beginning to wander through a distance of near 550 miles!—for such was the distance of the coast on which the ship was wrecked from the Cape of Good Hope.

Of these unhappy people the greater part dropped down through fatigue; some were devoured by wild beasts. The women who were passengers, in all seven or eight, were not among the first who fell.

Ten days were the period of their sufferings; beyond which time but four survived, who, continuing along the coast, surmounted every obstacle, and at last arrived at the Cape. Of these four, two are arrived; the other two are yet to come. They are all common sailors.

The ship was returning from a Bengal voyage,

voyage, which had turned out very profitable, the cargo being valued at 300,000l.

The number who perished, on reckoning the crew at 99, was about 95.

By advices copied from the Calcutta Gazette the Hawke Indiaman, Capt. Scott, narrowly escaped being captured by the enemy, (a two decker and a frigate) just as she was about entering the Bengal river. Having fortunately crossed the Bar, she got safe in the Subtarnooky river, where the enemy durst not pursue her.

Advices have been received by the Fox Packet, which sailed from Bengal the 17th of February last, that peace had been concluded with the Mahrattas; that Hyder Ali died in the month of December last; and that his successor, Tippou Saib, appeared more pacifically inclined towards the English than his father, having permitted such as were prisoners in the towns taken by him to have a free communication with the Presidency at Madras, to be better supplied with necessaries, and to have free egress and regress: That Monf. Suffrein, after watering his fleet at Achin, had crossed over the Bay of Bengal to Ganjam, with nine sail of the line and two frigates, where he captured the Coventry frigate and the Blandford East Indiaman: That the Medea frigate had retaken the Chacer sloop of war, on her way from Trincomale, with dispatches from M. Bussy to M. Suffrein, by which it appeared, that the rest of the French fleet was in great distress from a violent dysentery, having lost a number of men, and was unable to join M. Suffrein as soon as intended; and that M. Suffrein remained only a few days on the coast, and it was supposed had returned to Trincomale, leaving two frigates to cruize from Ganjam to Ballasore Road, which had captured a number of vessels bound to Madras with rice, *Gaz.*

AMERICAN NEWS.

The American papers give us the form of treaty lately concluded between the Chiefs of the Six Nations, and Sir John Johnstone, son of Sir Wm. Johnstone, late Superintendent of Indian affairs; which, however, does not partake of that sublime simplicity that characterises the contracts of the Indian nations, and is therefore not worth reciting.

The officers who led on the Indians to plunder and depredations on the frontiers of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and who were instantly executed by a party under Gen. Gift, who surprized and took them near the Great Buffalo Town, are a Captain Munro, of Sir John Johnson's corps of Royal Yorkers, who was a settler, and had some property near Saratoga Lake; and a Serjeant Ferguson, formerly of the 26th regiment, but afterwards a Captain in Major Rogers's corps of Woodsmen.

A discovery has been lately made of the persons who robbed the French treasury at

Wilmington, near Philadelphia, last Spring; the robbery was perpetrated by three men, named Delany, Clarke, and Dowdle; the sum taken, about 5000 French crowns, to prevent discovery, was thrown into a little house, where they were found. Dowdle and Delany are in confinement, but Clarke is not yet taken.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

About the beginning of the present month a number of riotous persons assembled in the north side of the city of Dublin, and proceeded to cut such garments of nankeen and muslins as the passengers had on; but on the approach of the magistracy they immediately dispersed.——It is a fact, that every ship that has lately sailed to America has had one or more master manufacturers on board.

The present Lord Mayor of Dublin had long projected a plan for accommodating the poor of that city with water, by means of fountains, which he has now accomplished at an expence incredibly small. It was at first proposed to erect a superb fountain on College-green; a plan was drawn for an ornamental building, the estimate of which amounted to 1200l.; but the ingenious Mr. Milne, of the Pipe-office, suggested that the base and pedestal of the Equestrian statue of K. William III. might be converted to that use. This hint was attended to; and, upon examination, the lower part was found every way adapted for that purpose, while that beautiful statue crowns the summit.

By a letter from a Genevese to a friend in Ireland, there is advice, that M. Melly, one of the Gentlemen who had been employed in negotiating a settlement for his countrymen in Ireland (see p. 260), had, on his return to Geneva, a criminal prosecution instituted against him. As this affair has become a public concern, and Mr. Fox, as Secretary of State, is said to have taken cognizance of it, we shall forbear to make any remarks upon it till the issue is known.

The Dublin Bank opened for the transaction of business on the 25th of June; the King's orders, communicated through the Lord Lieutenant, have been, that all public money in that Kingdom, payable on his account, by taxes, aids, duties, &c. should be henceforward deposited in that Bank.

A letter from that city concludes with these words: "It is not in the power of language to describe the misery of the manufacturers: those who are able to crawl from their wretched dwellings faint with hunger at our doors, and many perish unnoticed in corners."

INTELLIGENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

In the Town-Council of *Edinburgh*, Mr. Hunter Blair moved, that the thanks of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh, be transmitted to Sir Adam Ferguson, Bart. for his spirited and suc-

successful efforts for the interests and privileges of the Medical department of the University of Edinburgh, in the House of Commons, on the 26th of June last, where a clause, prejudicial to these interests and privileges, was proposed in one of the tax-bills.

He also moved, that Sir Adam should be presented with the freedom of the city; which motions were unanimously agreed to.

The Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh met at their Hall in the College, when they unanimously resolved to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on Sir Adam Fergusson, and to request his acceptance of it as a testimony of their respect and gratitude on the same account.

The clause above alluded to was that in the Quack Medicine Bill, where it was proposed, among others, to exempt graduates in physic in either of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge from taking out licences, which, Sir Adam thought, conveyed a reflection on the University of Edinburgh, and therefore insisted that the same exemption should be extended to those who were graduates in this last University; which was agreed to accordingly.

PORT NEWS.

From *Bourdeaux*, a fine new ship just fitted up for the East-India trade, and had got part of her cargo on board, was set on fire by lightning, and burnt down to the water's edge. Several other ships were much damaged.

From *Brest*, that they are there dismantling all the ships of war in that port, 37 are already put out of commission and their seamen discharged; but under such regulations as that they may soon be called together.

Cadix, July 7. Six Spanish men of war, from the Havannah, with ten sail of large ships, all laden with specie, valued at four millions of money, are arrived in this harbour. The thunder and lightning has done much damage amongst the shipping as well as among the houses.

Some very particular regulations are now taking place here, in laying by the men of war, so that on any emergency a respectable fleet may be fitted out in a short time: This, however, shews that doubts are entertained of the permanency of the peace.

From *Lisbon*, that two American ships had lately touched at Madeira, to take in wines, being bound to the E. Indies to trade. They were said to be fitted out by a Company of Merchants at Boston.

Flushing, June 20. In a very heavy storm, a brig making into this harbour was over-set and lost, by lightning striking her main-mast.

A vessel is just fitting out here to carry over some Dutch emigrants, who are going to settle in North Carolina, where Congress have had it in contemplation to establish a new town on the banks of one of the rivers. The first foreign settlers are to have the same

privileges as Americans born.

Hamburg, July 1. Arrived here the first ship loaded with herrings; with surprize we observed that it was a Dutch vessel. The Captain of the ship brought 109 tons and a half of herrings, which were sold for about 78 Dutch Florins per ton.

Belfast, July 5. For the first time since the peace, the Thirteen Stripes were displayed in our harbour, a sloop having arrived from Philadelphia, with tobacco and flour.

From *Corke*, That the ship Fox, Capt. Coldbeard, from South-America, by some accident took fire in her passage, and was burnt down to the water's edge; the crew took to their boats, and were taken up by a vessel in sight.

From *Dover*, July 22, that the oldest man living can scarce remember any fog of so long continuance as the present, not being able to descry the opposite shore for almost three weeks.

From *Portsmouth*, that the Beer-hoy that was sunk by the going down of the Royal George has been weighed up. By means of the diving-bell they girt cables round her, and weighed her up in the usual manner. There is reason to hope the Royal George will be weighed up in the same way.

From the same port, that the Favourite Kitty, Blackburn, was arrived there from Barbadoes, with sugar. She is the first ship from the W. Indies that went out from England since signing the Preliminaries. She brings, that all the ships of the line had left the windward passage, except the Caton of 64 guns, which was under repair, and that the Leander of 50 guns, and two or three lesser frigates, were all that were intended to be left in those seas.

Arrived here *Ld Hood* in the *Barfleur*, with some other ships. The Prince and his *Ldp* landed this morning, June 26. The town was illuminated at night, a large quantity of fire-works were played off, and every demonstration of joy expressed by the inhabitants for the return of the Prince.

Whitby, The *Henrietta*, Capt. Bean, with 14 fish, from Greenland, is arrived in this port, and brings an account of the success of the following ships, viz. *Whitby* ships. James and Mary, 12 fish; the Volunteer, 4.—Hull. Manchester, 24; Caroline, 8; Benjamin, 4.—Lynn. Experiment, 5; Archangel, 3.—London. General Conway and Hawk, 14 each; Francis, 12; London and Neptune, 10 each; Edward, 9; John and Susannah, 8; Betsey, 7; Mary-Brig, Supply, Favourite, Peggy, Unicorn, Industry, and Generous Friend, 6 each; Mentor, 5; Felicity, Lion, British Queen, and Rising Sun, 4 each; Mary-Ann, Achilles, and General Elliot, 3 each.—Liverpool. Venus, 1; Lion, 2; Swan, 4.—Newcastle. Kitty, 14.—Dunbar. Rodney and Prince of Wales, 3 each; North Star, 4; Endeavour, 6.—Two Frinds of London damaged.

Accounts from the Country of Damage done by the late STORMS.

The thunder has been more alarming, and the lightning more fatal, during the course of the present month, than has been known for many years, as appears from the accounts that follow.

On the 2d inst. near the church, at Fen-Stanton, in Cambridgeshire, a fire ball fell on a barn belonging to Mr. Hipwell, to which it set fire, and the flames were instantly communicated to the house of a poor weaver at some yards distance, whose whole property, together with a quantity of cloth belonging to his employers, was consumed. Six dwelling houses, with several barns, outhouses, &c. were destroyed. Next day a labouring man was found dead at the heels of a horse in a stable; but whether he received a kick, or dropped down in a fit, was not certain.

A violent flood of rain overflowed the town of *Stilton*.

A daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cranwell, of *Abbot's Ripton*, in Huntingdonshire, was struck dead by lightning as she was sitting near the chimney corner close to a small bell-wire. A young woman at *Hilton*, and a lad at *Needingworth*, met with a similar fate.

At *Witney*, in Oxfordshire, a man and woman were severally struck dead in the fields at a distance from each other.

At *Cockfield* in Suffolk, a house was set on fire and entirely consumed, and most of the family were much hurt: Several cows and horses that were in the fields were struck dead by the lightning.

At *Sherrington*, near Warminster, 18 sheep were struck dead; they were just folded, and the shepherd had, happily for him, been driven from his flock by the severity of the storm a few minutes before the catastrophe happened.

At *Walmsford* in Huntingdonshire, a ball of fire falling on the school-house killed three children: one of them was sitting in a chimney corner, and remained in this posture so long after the accident, that he was hardly believed, for some time, to be dead; and two others were singled out from many more who sat next to the wall of the school-room; neither were the two who were thus taken off seated close by each other, but at some interval, with others between them. Mr. Swan, who lived over against the school, drinking a glass of wine after dinner, as he was lifting up the decanter, was struck speechless, and continued so for some considerable time.

At *Northleach* in Gloucestershire, a ball of fire struck the chimney of Mr. Eycot's house, shivered a bedstead in one of the chambers, and shattered the window. The bosom of a woman was scorched, but no life lost.

At *Wetherington*, a cow standing under an oak was killed.

At *Reaborough*, one of the rafters of the house of Mr. Bumford was torn from the roof, and forced to a considerable distance; some windows were shattered, and a woman that was working was struck senseless, but recovered.

Near *Ledbury*, a team of five horses on the road were struck by the lightning; the two first and the two last mortally; but that in the middle appeared unhurt.—In the same neighbourhood, two oxen and ten sheep that had taken shelter under some oaks, were killed.

Two horses grazing on the Downs near *Lincoln* heath were struck dead.

At *Derby* the thunder was remarkable; at first the claps were loud, but grew gradually more faint, and continued rolling without intermission for half an hour, supposed from the electrical matter mingling with the vapours with which the atmosphere has been long crowded.

At *Newport*, in Shropshire, the lightning made its way down a chimney, attracted by a scythe, the point of which was melted off.

On the 10th, at *Leicester*, a black cloud preceded the lightning, which almost darkened the whole hemisphere; the thunder was uncommonly loud, the flashes quick and vivid, and seemed to run along the ground: two cows were struck dead, and a hay-rick set on fire at *Knighton*, a ball of fire was seen to fall from the clouds and struck the chimney of the hot-house in the Bath Gardens, and shivered the windows. The master of the gardens felt himself, as it were, lifted up, in the great ball room, and thought the gable end of the room had been crushed. At the same time, at *Blaby*, the hail broke the windows facing the South West, where they happened to be exposed, throughout the whole town. At *Hinckley*, where much damage had happened in June, the storm raged dreadfully; the roof of a house was torn off, and several windows broken.

Iddelsleigh mills, on the river Okemouth, near Exeter, were nearly burnt to the ground by lightning. It is remarkable that though the millstones were shattered and the fragments thrown at some distance, the iron in the centre remained untouched. A man and boy in the mill-house were struck down; but recovering, said, they neither saw lightning nor heard thunder, but waked as from a trance; and knew nothing of the danger till they saw the House burning over them.

In *Portsmouth* harbour, the *Belisarius* storeship had her fore-top-mast shivered and a part of her fore-mast. The powder was fortunately taken out a day or two before the storm happened, or it is impossible to tell what would have been the consequence.

Near *Lynn* in Norfolk, the lightning struck dead several horses, and above forty sheep, grazing in the fields.

Near *Monymaal* in Scotland, a shepherd lost

off a son and a daughter by one flash; one ten, the other 15 years of age.

On the 10th also the storm was extremely violent at *Lincoln*. A thick hot vapour had for several days before filled up the valley between the hill on which the upper town stands and that which descends from the heath; so that both sun and moon appeared through it like heated brickbats, and as they sometimes do in a morning fog near London. Various conjectures had been formed on this vapour by persons of different capacities: some conceived it the electrical effluvia travelling hither from Calabria and Sicily; others that the end of the world was approaching; others that it was the effect of violent heats on the earth saturated before with cold rain. Towards the close of the evening the storm began; the thunder rolled incessantly, and the lightning assumed a variety of shapes, sometimes in sheets, at other times as the flashes emitted from the mouth of a cannon. Nor was the rain less violent. After an intermission of near two hours about midnight, it was resumed with greater violence towards morning. Nor was the heat abated in consequence of it for several days, till on the 16th a cool gentle rain fell.

On Sunday evening, July 20, between seven and eight o'clock, the lightning burnt a cottage near the Rev. Mr. Browne's at *Wildhill* near *Hatfield*, and between 10 and 11 the stables of Sir Richard Chate, at *Haddenham*, Herts. The servants were just gone to bed, in order to set out early next morning, and were awakened by the hay blazing from one end of the loft to the other. The horses were with difficulty saved.

The same storm struck the late Mr. Alderman Masters's house on *Wardly Common*, and shattered it in a shocking manner, but happily no lives were lost. The lightning penetrated the roof, and every other part of the house; some of the sashes were beat in, and the panes of glass shattered to pieces; the wires of the bells melted, the wainscot shivered in many places; two balls of fire burst in the house, one in the kitchen among the servants, and the other in a back parlour where Mr. Masters and his lady were at supper, and Mr. Miller, the City Marshal, with them on a visit; he was beat down from his chair by the violence of the explosion, but providentially received no further damage than a slight hurt on the side of his head. It burst into the china closet, and broke the greatest part of the china to pieces, and burnt some of the linen on the beds, but happily did no other damage.

The roof of an old house in *Shoreditch* was beat in by the lightning, by which a poor man, his wife, and one child perished.

A vessel off *Languard Fort* was, on the 20th, struck with the lightning, and all on board perished except two.

On *Howslow-Heath* seven sheep were found dead by the lightning.

ADVICES from the COUNTRY.

York. The corn mills at *Clifford*, near *Wetherby*, by some accident, lately took fire, and were entirely destroyed. To add to this misfortune, Mr. Lee, the miller, had unfortunately left his coat in the mill, in which was his pocket-book, containing Bank notes and other bills to the amount of near 200l.

Cambridge, June 25.

The four annual prizes, of 15 guineas each, given by the Hon. John Townshend, and James Mansfield, Esq; Members for this university, were yesterday determined in favour of Dr. Dampier, of King's college, and Dr. Catton, of St. John's college, sen. Bachelors; Dr. Reine, of Trinity college, and Dr. Sparke of Pembroke-hall; one prize of a former year being left undetermined, is this year given to Dr. Michell, of King's college, junior Bachelor.

Subjects for the senior Bachelors was—
“*Utrum plus boni an mali Europæis gentibus attulerit Trans-Atlantici orbis patefactio?*”

For the junior Bachelors—“*Ex quibus præcipuè causis in tantam magnitudinem creverit res Romana?*”

Two gold medals left by Sir William Browne, M. D. to be annually given, were on Monday last determined in favour of Messrs. Ramsden and Raine, of Trinity college.

The Chancellor's prize at Oxford for this year are adjudged as follow: To Mr. Barker, of Christ-Church, Bachelor of Arts, for an English Essay on the Study of History; and to Mr. Bowles, of Trinity college, for Latin Verses on Calpe obseffa, or the siege of Gibraltar.

Tuesday, July 1.

At *Cambridge* commencement, the following degrees were conferred:

3 Doctors of Divinity, viz.

Dr. Heath and Dr. Sumner, of King's college, and Dr. Bacon, of Trinity-college.

7 Bachelors of Divinity.

Messrs. Barrow, Symonds, and Fiske, of St. John's-college; Messrs. Robins and Homer, of Emanuel-college; Mr. Woodroffe, of Clarehall; and Mr. O'Beirne, of Trinity-college.

11 Bachelors of Law.

Messrs. Harrison, Turner, and Place, of Trinity-college; Messrs. Vanbrugh and Simons, Queen's-college; Mr. Chaplin, Emanuel-college; Mr. Barry, St. John's-college; Mr. Edwards, Caius-college; Mr. Raynsford, Clare-hall; Mr. Longmore, Peterhouse, and Mr. Smyth, of Magdalen-college.

3 Masters of Arts, in right of Nobility.

The Hon. William Brodrick, St. John's-college; the Hon. Jacob Marsham, King's-college; and the Hon. Edward Vernon, of Trinity-college.

1 Mas-

1 Master of Arts, by Royal Mandate.

The Hon. Charles Yorke, of St. John's-college.

1 Bachelor of Physic.

Mr. Robert Darling Willis, of Caius-college.

And 62 Masters of Arts.

Cambridge, July 3. The 50 guineas prize, on The Pernicious Effects of Gaming, was yesterday assigned to Dr. Richard Hey, L.L.D. of Sidney college.

A gentleman has proposed to give 50 guineas as a reward for the best English Dissertation in Prose on Duelling, to be written by any person who either now is, or at any has been, a Member of the university of Cambridge.

From *Alnwick*, near Newcastle, that the celebrated tower at Brizles, built by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, is finished. The foundation of this tower was laid near five years ago, upon the top of a lofty hill, within two miles of Alnwick. The whole height of the tower is 90 feet. There is an ascent by winding stairs to an open gallery, which is very near the top of it, and immediately below the Beacon, from whence there is one of the most extensive and commanding prospects in this kingdom.

From *Nottingham*, that a dangerous insurrection among the stocking-weavers of that town, owing to an attempt made to lower their wages, had been happily quieted by the Civil Power without the intervention of the military. Above 100 of the inhabitants had been sworn constables on this occasion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

About the middle of last month, a youth, seemingly about 17, came to the Bolt and Ton Inn, from the country, attended by a black servant, and took up his lodgings there. He spoke broken English, said he was the son of a Danish merchant; that he came over to take possession of a considerable fortune left him by his uncle, and that by the laws of Denmark he should be of age at 18, when he would be entitled to receive it. His behaviour, which was very genteel, in some measure corresponded with his story, and he was much taken notice of by the gentlemen who frequented the Inn; one of whom invited him to accompany him to Kingston, on a visit to a friend; of this gentleman he found means to borrow money. In his absence suspicions arose, which led to enquiries that by no means proved favourable to the young man; and on his return, after he was got to bed, he was waited on by the waiter with his bill. This occasioned high words, when it was soon discovered that the voice of the guest was not the voice of a man, and upon examination the pretended youth proved a woman, between thirty and forty years of age, who was well-

known to the Justices in Bow-street.

June 27.

A most daring villain, who, with one other accomplice, on the 18th instant, at 12 at noon, entered the dwelling house of Paul Maylor, Esq; of Broad-street, Navy-Agent, armed with pistols, and robbed the clerk in the counting-house of a considerable sum of money, was apprehended at his lodgings in Wentworth-street, and committed to Newgate.

The same day the report was made to his Majesty of the prisoners under sentence of death there, who were condemned last April sessions; (see p. 444) when five of them were ordered for execution.

His R. H. Pr. Wm. Henry arrived at Windsor. His first voyage was to Gibraltar with Lord Rodney, when he fell in with Langara's squadron, near Cadiz, and took or destroyed most of them; he then returned with Adm. Digby, with whom he soon afterwards went to New-York, and was in the engagement between Adm. Greaves and Count de Grasse, off the Chesapeake. His R. H. then went on board the *Barfleur*, on the Fleet's return to N. York, in which ship he went to Jamaica, and continued on board the same vessel till his return to England.

June 30.

The following resolutions were reported in the House of Commons: Resolved, that 11,236l. be granted to his Majesty, to make good the like sum, issued in pursuance of addresses of this house.—14,452l. be granted to Duncan Campbell, Esq; for defraying the expences of maintaining the convicts on the river Thames.—25,000l. for compleating the building at Somerset-house.—7,500l. for the Commissioners of public accounts.—1006l. for the Officers of the Board of Works for their trouble and expences in surveying and estimating the losses occasioned by the riots in June 1780.—76,849l. be granted to make good the money issued to American sufferers.—800l. for new paving certain streets in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.—15,000l. for half-pay to Provincial corps in the British service.—13,000l. for supporting the forts and settlements in Africa.—2760l. for the pay of General and Staff Officers in Great Britain.—77,983l. for the pay of reduced Officers of Land Forces and Marines for 1783.—574l. for allowances to Officers and private Gentlemen of the Horse Guards reduced for 1783.—47,500l. upon further accounts of reduced Officers of Land Forces for 1783.—3513l. upon account of several Officers pay late in the service of the States-General.—5329l. for defraying the expences of building bridges, and making roads and communications in Scotland.

In the H. of Lords, the Bill brought into Parliament by W. Pitt, for regulating the public Offices, the Admiralty, Navy, and

Vicereading Offices, the Treasury, Hackney-coach Office, &c. agreeable to the plan pointed out in his Majesty's speech, at the opening of the session, and which had passed the H. of Commons. was rejected (40 to 24) by the H. of Lords, on the ground of its encroaching on the executive power of the Crown. Against which the following protest was entered:

Dissentient,

I. Because the information laid before the House of Commons, authenticating many facts of gross abuse and mismanagement, upon which it is presumed this Bill was there passed, was refused by a majority of this House.

II. Because various facts adduced in debate, to prove the existence of gross abuse and mismanagement, were on all hands admitted.

III. Because this House hath refused even to entertain a Bill, founded upon the information contained in those papers, and maturely considered and adjusted in the other House; and because no adequate solution was proposed, that held a reasonable expectation, that these abuses would be redressed, in the common course and practice of office.

Radnor,	Nugent-Temple,
Osborne,	Chandos,
Abingdon,	Ferrers,
De-Ferrars,	Chatham,
Say and Sele,	Rutland,
Sydney.	

TUESDAY, July 1.

The H. of Commons having resolved itself into a committee, to consider of his Majesty's message previously delivered by Ld J. Cavendish, respecting a grant of 2000l. a year to Ld Rodney and his two successors, for his gallant conduct during the war; and likewise to take into consideration his Majesty's message, intimating his Royal approbation of the exertions of Sir Augustus Eliott, in his unparalleled defence of Gibraltar, and intimating his Majesty's intention of granting 1500l. a year to him and his son. The same was agreed to.

Wednesday 2.

Was celebrated in the Sheldonian Theatre, the annual commemoration of the benefactors to the University of Oxford, according to the institution of Bp. Crewe, with the usual ceremonies.

The Creweian Oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr. John Randolph, B. D. Student of Christ-church, and Professor of Poetry. At the same time Sir John Read, Bart. of Magdalen college, and Mr. Wyndham, Gentleman Commoner, of Wadham college, were presented to the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

The compositions for the Chancellor's prizes were then recited, viz. 1st. in English, an Essay on *History*, by Mr. Barker, Student of Christ Church; 2d. Latin Verses on the *Siege of Gibraltar*, by Mr. Bowles, Scholar of Trinity-college. And in the evening

Handel's Alexander's Feast and other music was performed to a crowded audience as was the choral music for the Term.

John Mills, who was tried on the Coventry Act for wilfully cutting off part of the ear of John Brazier, and wounding him in different parts of his body and face, was carried from Newgate, and executed on Holborn-hill, near where the fact was committed, amidst a most numerous crowd of spectators. This desperate villain, with others, way-laid Brazier, in revenge for having defeated them in a scheme for robbing the cart of Messrs. Barwis and Company, and beat him with clubs, and cut him in the head and nose, and through the cheek quite to the ear, so that his teeth and gums were seen through the aperture. Thomas Mills had an open countenance, but was a most vindictive villain. To prevent his being pressed to the service at the commencement of the war, he cut a hole in his leg; and, to inflame it, put unslacked lime to it, which he continued to do till apprehended.

Thursday 3.

Being the anniversary of the Radcliffe Infirmary, the Governors went in procession to St. Mary's church. In the Choir-service Handel's *To Deum* and other music was introduced; the charity-sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Horne, President of Magdalen-college, and Dean of Canterbury. A large collection for the benefit of the Infirmary was made at the church-doors, and the evening was concluded with a grand Miscellaneous Concert in the music-room.

The following malefactors, who were capitally convicted in May last, (see p. 444) were carried in two carts, and one on a sledge, from Newgate, and executed at Tyburn, viz. John Wharton, for burglary in the house of Robert Askey, and stealing some money, and a quantity of soap; John Hazleworth, for robbing John Fitzpatrick, on the highway, of a silver watch and two half crown pieces; Robert Cullum, for breaking into the house of John Hatch, in the night time, with intent to steal his goods; William Rutley Pratt, for a burglary in a dwelling-house, and stealing a quantity of silver plate; and William Harcourt, for treasonably having in his custody a mould, and other implements, for coining half crowns, shillings, and sixpences. They all behaved very penitently.

Higginson, who was to have been executed with the above malefactors, was respited, having discovered to the keeper a plot among the prisoners of dangerous consequence.

Saturday 5.

In this day's Gazette there is an order of Council issued, directing, that every species of lumber; every species of live stock; and all sorts of grain, the growth or production of any of the United States of America, may (until further order) be imported by British

British subjects in British-built ships, owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, from any port of the United States of America to any of his Majesty's West India Islands; and that rum, sugar, melasses, coffee, cocoa-nuts, ginger and pimento, may be exported as above, from any of his Majesty's West India Islands, to any port or place within the said United States, paying the same duties, &c.

Tuesday 8.

The following gentlemen were chosen governor, &c. of the London Assurance.

John Barker, esq. governor.

Alexander Aubert, esq. sub-governor.

Silvanus Grove, esq. deputy governor.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. Mat. Arbouin	Mr. P. Laprimuadaye
Mr. Wil. Arnold	Mr. James Lee
Mr. Ant. Aubert	Mr. Benj. Lutkens
Mr. James Baril	Mr. Atbold Mello
Mr. John Brogden	Hughes Minet, esq.
Mr. J. L. Blackman	Mr. William Money
Mr. P. Cazalet, jun.	Mr. John Paris
Mr. Walter Ewer	Mr. D. H. Buckner
Mr. John Free	Mr. Rich. Shubrick
Mr. Kob. Hankey	Mr. Gilbert Slater
Sir J. Henniker, bt.	Mr. Yvon Thomas
Mr. Thomas Lane	Mr. Samuel Turner

Wednesday 9.

This morning lieut. Charles Bourne received the judgment of the Court of King's Bench for an assault on Sir James Wallace, and also for a libel; for the first offence to be imprisoned in the King's Bench prison two years, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 1000*l.* and two sureties in 500*l.* each, and for the libel 50*l.* fine. He then addressed the Court, and told them, that the applause of his brother officers in the whole affair would enable him to bear the severe sentence of that Court with resignation.

Thursday 10.

Mr. William Pitt moved an address to his Majesty, on the subject of large sums being paid to sub-accountants, amounting in the whole to above 44 millions, which have not yet been accounted for before the auditors of the imprest. In the course of the above debate, opposition charged Ministry with wanting to conceal from the public, that forty-four millions were unaccounted for; and the ministry retorted, that opposition wished to deceive the public, and alarm them by false facts, no such sum being unaccounted for, and in all probability not one million justly due.

Friday 11.

This day the following bills received the Royal Assent by Commission, viz.

The Exchequer Loans Bill—the Paper and Vellum, &c Stamp-duty Bill—the Quack Medicine Duty Bill—the Stage-coach Duty Bill, the Waggon and Cart Duty Bill—the Register Duty Bill of Births, Marriages,

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Burials, &c.—the Malt Duty Bill—the Adjutant-general's Postage—the Rice Bill—the Bill relative to Prize-goods in Warehouses, with several private Bills.

Tuesday 15.

One Lloyd, an artful villain, and an old offender, was apprehended for endeavouring to rob the house of Mr. Martin of King's-street, Soho. His custom was to learn the name and circumstances of the family; to watch the master out; and then to knock at the door to enquire for him.—To gain admittance, he used to call for pen and ink to write a direction, and while that was fetching, he used to rob the house. Similar to this was the robbery for which he was apprehended; but the maid hearing a cupboard open, and suspecting him, attempted to seize him; in the struggle he beat out two of her teeth, and was making off when he was stopt by an opposite neighbour, who, with proper assistance, secured him.

Wednesday 16.

His Majesty, attended by the duke of Montague and lord Willoughby de Broke, went in state from St. James's to the House of Peers, and after giving the Royal Assent to the Bills that were in readiness, put an end to the Sessions by the following most gracious speech.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE advanced season of the year requires some remission from your long and laborious attention to the public service. The exigences of that service may oblige me to call you together again at an early period; and I persuade myself, from my uniform experience of your affection to me, and your zeal for the public good, that you will cheerfully submit to a temporary inconvenience, for the permanent advantage of your country.

The consideration of the affairs of the East Indies will require to be resumed as early as possible, and to be pursued with a serious and unremitting attention.

I expected to have had the satisfaction of acquainting you, before the end of the Session, that the terms of pacification were definitively settled; but the complicated state of the business in discussion has unavoidably protracted the negotiation. I have, however, every reason to believe, from the dispositions shewn by the several powers concerned, that they are perfectly well inclined to such a conclusion as may secure the blessings of peace, so much and so equally to be desired by all parties.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies you have so liberally granted for the public service; for facilitating my arrangements towards a separate establishment for the Prince of Wales; and for enabling me, without any new burthen on my people, to discharge the debt which remained on my civil list.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I earnestly recommend to you an attention towards promoting among my people, in your several countries, that spirit of order, regularity, and industry, which is the true source of revenue and power in this nation; and without which, all regulations for the improvement of the one, or the increase of the other, will have no effect."

This afternoon the Court Martial, which was held at Chatham, for the trial of 12 of the ringleaders of the mutiny on board the *Raisable* man of war, lord Harvey, commander, ended, when the charge being fully proved on seven of them, and partly proved on three more, the following sentence was passed, viz. Benjamin Gravat, George Wright, Robert Dible, William Barlow, William Thompson, Thomas Sundon, and Jacob Francis, Death. Samuel Pile, William Day, and Jacob Collins, to have 300 lashes each. William Knox and Thomas Wilson, Acquitted. The crime with which they were charged, was, an attempt to unmore the ship, then lying at Spithead, with intent to carry her into Portsmouth harbour to be paid off, rather than to Chatham, where she was ordered.

Thursday 17.

Came on the election of a Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy, vacant by the death of Dr. Hunter, when Mr. Sheldon, of Great Queen street, was chosen. Mr. Cruikshank, late partner with Dr. Hunter, was the other candidate.

The Lord Mayor of London received the following notice:

My Lord, We the several liverymen of this city, whose names are hereunto subscribed, take the liberty of informing your lordship of our intention and desire to convene a general meeting of the livery at large, in their Guildhall of this city, on or soon after Thursday the 24th day of this instant July, without troubling your lordship, or the officers of the city, for the purpose of receiving from their auditors, or one of them, some information relative thereto, or to the livery at large. In expectation of your lordship's concurring with our desire, we are, &c. (Signed) TOMLINS;

and Eight others.

Of this Notice no Notice was taken.

Friday 18.

Two villains, at noon-day, went into a public-house on Clerkenwell-green, and called for beer, which was no sooner brought them than one of them seized the landlady, and threatened her with death, while the other ran up stairs, and stole a canvas bag with 22 guineas, some half crowns, and a dollar, together with a silver watch that hung at the bed's head, and then made their escape. This was done in less than five minutes.

Tuesday 22.

At a Court of Aldermen held this day at Guildhall, the Recorder declared his opi-

nion on the case laid before him relative to the admission of Jews, under a particular description, to the freedom of the city, viz. "That a Jew renouncing Judaism, and being publicly baptized, according to the rules and forms of the Church of England, and conforming himself to the oaths of Allegiance, might and ought to be admitted."

Saturday 26.

Came on at the Old Bailey, the trial of William Wynne Ryland, for forging on the East India Company a bill for 210l. and uttering the same knowing it to be forged.

It appeared the original bill for which the prisoner was indicted, came, in the course of circulation, into Mr. Ryland's hands, who gave cash for it to a Mr. Goddard, and kept it a considerable time, but at length discounted it at the Bank of Sir Cha. Asgill; and on the 4th of November following, he uttered a copy of that bill, knowing it to be forged, at the bank of Messrs. Brenson and Company. The forgery was completed with so much nicety, that it was almost impossible to discriminate between the real and the forged bill; but unhappily, for the prisoner, the Paper-maker, who made the paper on which the forged bill was drawn, swore to the making it so late, that it could not have been carried to the East Indies and back again, from the time of making to the time of uttering it. He identified the paper to the satisfaction of the jury, who brought the prisoner in *Guilty of uttering, knowing it to be forged.*

Tuesday 29.

In the Gazette of this day, Col. Deveau's letter to Sir Guy Carleton, conveying an account of the recapture of the Bahama islands, is inserted; by which it appears, that the Col. with only 220 men, took one fort, consisting of 13 pieces of cannon, three galleys, carrying 24 pounders, and about 50 men; and that the Governor (Don Antonio Clarancy Sans) surrendered four batteries, with about 70 pieces of cannon, and four large galleys (brigs and snows) which the Col. sent to the Havannah, with the troops and flags.

Thursday 30.

During the course of the present month three persons have been brought to life by the methods recommended by the Humane Society, who were supposed to be dead; namely, James Thee, a boy, who had been carried away by the force of the stream, as he was bathing in the Thames; a young lady taken out of the New River; and a young man at Pavingdon, near Bedford.

A letter from Don Gálvez, Governor of Hispaniola, to his R. H. Pr. William Henry, in which his Excellency incloses an order for the release of a number of Englishmen, concerned in a revolt, whose lives had been forfeited by the laws of Spain; with his R. Highness's answer, shall be inserted in our next.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

LADY of Baron Nolcken, a son. Their Majesties did him the honour of standing sponsors; the Earl of Essex representing the King, and Lady Weymouth the Queen.

Lady of the hon. Mr. Walpole, a son.

July 6. Lady of Visc. Duncannon a son.

12. Dutcheis of Devonshire, a daughter.

13. Lady of Mr. Alderman Clark, a son.

14. Lady Chewton, a daughter.

The wife of the rev. Mr. Waterston, V. of Slesford, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. **A**T Calcutta, in Bengal, Major John Grattan, of the 100th regiment, and adjutant-general to his Majesty's forces in India, to Miss Lucia Cary, eldest dau. of the late Lucius Ferdinand Cary, colonel of the 80th regiment, M. P. for Bridport, and only son of Lord Visc. Falkland.

June 28. Sir Wm. Burnaby, of Broughton-hall, Oxon, bart. to Miss Eliz. Molineux, 2d daughter of Crisp Molineux, esq;

30. Mr. J. Beard, of Doctors Commons, to Miss Gatfield of Hackney.

Mr. Geo. Bowman, of Lombard-street, to Miss Fairfax.

Jas. Cha. Still, esq; to Miss Charlotte Wake, dau. of the rev. Dr. W. preb. of Westminster.

July 2. Mr. Cooke, bookseller, of Oxford, to Miss Humphreys.

5. Edm. Bramston, esq; of Hull, banker, to Miss Outram.

7. At Lincoln, Mr. Fardell, deputy register of the diocese and archdeaconry, and of the dean and chapter, of Lincoln, and principal register of the archdeaconry of Stowe, to Miss Hayward.

Col. Watson, of the foot-guards, to Miss Crowe.

10. Rt. hon. the E. of Chatham to the hon. Miss Townshend, daughter of Lord Sydney.

11. At Trevylan, in Cardiganshire, Rev. Jn. Williams, master of the Grammar-school at Ystradmeirig, to Miss Jane Rogers.

15. Capt. Lewis Majendie to Miss Hoghton, daughter of Sir H. H. bart. and grand-da. and sole heiress of Wm. Ashurst, esq; late of Heddingham Castle, co. Essex.

J. K. Sandon, esq; of Chesshunt, Herts, to Miss Vincent.

17. Rev. Dr. Gerard, R. of Monks-Risboro. Bucks, to Miss Temple, of Kentish-town.

At Chinkford, Mr. Jones, jun. of Holborn-bridge, haberdasher, to Miss Landon, dau. of Mr. L. of Chinkford-hall.

21. At Wistow, Leicestershire, by a special licence, the rt. hon. the Earl of Denbigh to Lady Halford, relict of Sir Cha. H. bart. of that plac.

23. At Bermondsey, Mr. Lukyn, of Cheap-side, to Miss Browning, dau. of Wm. B. esq; of Surrey.

24. Edm. Woods, esq; of Shipwick, near Chichester, co. Sussex, to Miss Catherine Ommoney, of Fitz-hall.

25. Mr. Sam. Gauflan, of Bedford-square, to Miss Eliz. Bosanquet.

DEATHS.

LATELY, Mrs. Charlotte Bowyer, aunt of Sir Wm. B. bart. Her death was occasioned by grief for the loss of her sister Mrs. Fra. B. with whom she had lived, and for whom she had the greatest affection. (See p. 453.)

At Aynsford, Kent, Jn. Cresy, aged 102.

At Cary, in Staffordshire, Mary Johnson, aged 103.

Benj. Adamson, esq; of Oakley, Wilts.

After a lingering illness, Lady Visc. Gage.

Philip Jefferson, esq; of Staffordshire.

At his house, near Truro, after an illness of about three weeks continuance, Hen. Rosewarne, esq; vice-warden of the Stannaries, and in the commission of the peace for Cornwall, recorder of, and M. P. for, Truro. Happy in a sound understanding, improved by application, he had rendered himself extensively useful—and, by his death, the publick at large, and his native county in particular, have sustained a severe loss. In his several stations as a magistrate he was sagacious, assiduous, and impartial; in the due discharge of every relative and social duty he was eminently conspicuous. Envy, the constant opponent of extraordinary merit, endeavoured to malign his character; but the assault was as impotent as the charge was ill-grounded. A very numerous and respectable meeting of the county of Cornwall bore ample testimony to the integrity of his public conduct; and his private virtues will long be remembered with affection.

At Harforth-hall, near Barnard Castle, in the 82d year of his age, Geo. Feilding, esq; in the commission of the peace for the counties of York and Durham.

Fra. Hawes, esq; of Great Marlow, Bucks, aged 86.

Rev. Mr. John Bench, at the age of 83. This venerable ecclesiastic had spent above 50 years as a missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, highly beloved by his congregations, at Reading and Newtown in New England (which consisted of near 1000 persons) for his exemplary piety, learning, and simplicity of manners; and, in these distempered times, universally respected for his inflexible integrity and uprightness of conduct. He never made his religion bend to the humour of the day, but continued to his last hour (for he expired a few minutes after being taken ill in the pulpit) both publickly and privately to perform (without any change) every duty of a minister of the church of England.

In June, at Wigan in Lancashire, the rev. Jn. Kynaston, M. A. a gentleman whose friendly labours have frequently embellished our Magazine. He was son of Humphrey Kynaston, citizen of Chester, (descended from a younger branch of the Kynastons of Bronguin, in the county of Montgomery); was born at Chester, Dec. 5, 1728; admitted a commoner in Brazen Nose College, Oxford, March 20, 1746; elected scholar on the foundation of Sarah dutcheis dowager of Somerset, in the said College, Aug. 1 of the same year; took the degree of B. A.

Oct,

Oft. 16, 1749; was elected fellow June 14, 1751; and took the degree of M. A. June 4, 1752. He obtained no small reputation by an Oratiuncula intituled, "De Impietate C. Cornelio Tacito FALSÒ objectatâ: Oratio ex Instituto Viri cl. Francisci Bridgman*, M. litis, habita in Sacello Collegii Ænei Nafi Oxon. Fests Sancti Thomæ, Decembris 21, "A. D. 1761, à J. K. A. M. Coll. ejusdem "Socijs" in which he endeavoured to disprove the FALSE allegations (for such he really thought them) of Pamianus Strada (that excellent critic, and most elegant writer) against Tacitus, on that very hackneyed topick, his DARING impiety and sovereign contempt of the Supreme.—In 1764 he published "A Collection of Papers relative to the Prosecution now carrying on in the Chancellor's Court in Oxford, against Mr. Kynaston, by Matthew Maddock, Clerk, Rector of Cotworth and Holywell, in the County of Huntingdon, and Chaplain to his Grace of Manchester, for the Charge of Adultery alledged against the said Matthew Maddock." 8vo. From the date of this publication (the cause of which operated too severely on his high sense of honour and ingenuousness of heart) he resided, in not the best state of health, at Wigan principally, loved and respected by a few select friends; amongst whom the writer of this article is happy to place himself: though he never had the pleasure of seeing Mr. K. he has often been delighted, and his own literary labours facilitated, by this valuable correspondent. On the 27th of March last, Mr. K. had the misfortune to break his left arm, near the shoulder; but, the bones having been properly replaced, he was thought out of danger.

In Hanover, Mr. Brande, apothecary to her Majesty.

At Rotterdam, a Jewess, named Rachel Solomon, aged 110.

June 21. Mr. Jn. Newell, late a cornfactor in Mark-lane

24. At Winchester, after a long illness, Miss Etty, daughter of Charles E. of Priestland, near Lymington esq;

* "The founder of this oration, Sir Francis Bridgman, bequeathed TWENTY pounds a year for ever for a PANEGRIC to be spoken annually (in Brazen Nose College, by a FELLOW) on King James—the SECOND!!! By an application to the Court of Chancery, about the year 1711, I think, the College was (I doubt not) well pleased to have the subject CHANGED; and was left at liberty to harangue on any of the *liberal sciences*, or any other LITERARY topick.—We, HAPPILY, secured the POSSESSION of the founder's GRATUITY, and the oration is spoken, regularly, in ROTATION, upon whatever suits the turn and taste of the speaker. It is a pretty addition to the income of one year's fellowship; to prevent one from suffering one's *Latin* to grow rusty."

Mr. KYNASTON, MS.

25. In Westmoreland-street, aged 80, Anth. Williams, esq;

At Ipswich, in the 80th year of his age, Lark Tarver, esq;

26. Rev. Jn. Gibbons, senior-minor canon of St. Paul's, and reader of his Majesty's chapel royal, &c.

In Abingdon-str. Hen. Pomeroy, esq;

Mrs. Goddard, wife of Edw. G. esq; of Hartham, Wilts, and mother to the lady of Sir W. James, bart.

27. At his house at Charing-cross, Mr. Roberts, vintner.

At Welford, Northamptonshire, the lady of Jn. Payne, esq;

28. At Pepper-Harrow, the lady of Lord Visc. Middleton, da. of Lord Pelham.

Jn. Church, esq; of Gray's-inn, deputy-clerk of the Hanaper in the Court of Chancery.

Rev. Jn. Lewis, M. A. dean of Ossory in Ireland.

29. Jn. Smith, esq; formerly a Lisbon merchant, and many years one of the directors of the S. S. Company.

30. At Durham, in the 104th year of his age, Wm. Towson, formerly a foot soldier under the Duke of Marlborough.

July 1. Mr. Rob. Greenwell, merchant at Newcastle upon Tyne.

3. At Edinburgh, the rt. hon. James Lord Ruthven.

5. Richard Croftes, esq; of West Harling, in Norfolk, formerly representative of the university of Cambridge.

Suddenly, smoaking his pipe after dinner, Mr. Larking, tobacconist, in the Borough.

Mr. Jn. Braithwaite, chemist in Holborn.

At Herrings, Suffex, Rob. Randoll, esq;

7. In her 41st year, Mrs. Foley, wife of the rev. Mr. F. rector of Old Swinford, co. Worc. The neighbourhood in which she lived have suffered a great loss by the death of this amiable woman, whose virtues will be long remembered, and whose departure long regretted.

After a long illness, Lady Cath. Bouverie, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore.

Of a mortification, occasioned by cutting a corn, Mr. Blackinshaw, hosier in the Borough.

Near Pontefract, in the 84th year of his age, Sam. Symonds, esq; many years a captain in the royal navy.

At Pendennis Castle, Brig. Gen. Goddard, who had lately arrived there from the East Indies in a bad state of health.

8. At Romford, Essex, Jos. Letch, esq;

In Tooley-street, raving mad, Mr. Castleton, brewer. He was bit, about three years ago, by a favourite spaniel, and went down, immediately after the accident, to the salt-water, and never felt any ill effects till three weeks before his death.

9. At Windsor, Mr. Nicholas Ladd, senior gentleman of his Majesty's Chapel Royal at St. James's, a member of St. Peter's Westminster, father of the choir of his Majesty's free chapel of St. George in Windsor Castle, and a member of the collegiate chapel of Eton. After

ter a life well spent, he resigned himself, in a tedious and afflicting illness, with a cheerfulness and composure that evinced the fullest hope of arriving at those rewards which are promised to the patient and long suffering in this world.

10. At Woodford, Essex, Cha. Foulis, esq; formerly an East India captain, and at the time of his decease one of the directors of the Sun Fire Office.

11. Wm. Rowe, esq; inspector of the franks at the General Post Office.

12. At Worcester, Deane Swift, esq; of that city, a near relation to the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's, being grandson to Godwin Swift (the dean's uncle). He was in 1739 recommended by Swift to the notice of Pope, as "the most valuable of any in his family."—He "was first," says the Dean, "a student in this university [Dublin], and finished his studies in Oxford, where Dr. King, principal of St. Mary Hall, assured me, that Mr. Swift behaved with reputation and credit: he hath a very good taste for wit, writes agreeable and entertaining verses, and is a perfect master, equally skilled in the best Greek and Roman authors. He hath a true spirit for liberty, and with all these advantages is extremely decent and modest. Mr. Swift is heir to the little paternal estate of our family at Goodrich, in Herefordshire. He is named Deane Swift, because his great grandfather, by the mother's side, was Admiral Deane, who, having been one of the regicides, had the good fortune to save his neck by dying a year or two before the Restoration." He published, in 1755, "An Essay upon the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Jonathan Swift;" in 1765, the eighth quarto volume of the Dean's Works; and in 1768, two volumes of his "Letters." He had long meditated a complete edition of his relation's works, and had by him many new materials for that purpose, with which, it is to be hoped, some of the family will yet favour the publick.

At Edmonton, Mr. Cotterell, formerly a chinaman opposite the Mansion-house.

At his brother's house at Hollingbury, aged 48, John Houblon, esq; captain in the Hertfordshire militia.

13. Mr. Tho. Allen, formerly a working goldsmith, some years since master of the Goldsmith's Coffee-house in Gutter-lane, and lately one of the toll-men of Blackfriars Bridge.

At Tottenham, Mr. Harrison, senior city gauger.

14. Mr. Birkinshaw, woollen-draper in the Borough: his widow was soon after brought to-bed of twins.

15. Suddenly, Christoph. Goldsmith, esq; of Newington, formerly a dry-salter in Thames-street. About a quarter of an hour before his death he complained of an oppression of his stomach that he could not breathe, and never spoke after.

At Hampstead, Mr. Jn. Smith, under-sheriff for the county of Surrey.

17. At Twyford, Herts, in his 76th year, John Raper, esq;

19. At Edinburgh, the hon. Lieut.-Col. Ramsay.

21. At her father's house, in St. James's Square, as she was presiding at the tea-table, in company with a large party, when she fell back in her chair, without a moment's previous indisposition, and expired in an instant, Miss Lowth, eldest daughter of the right rev. the Lord Bishop of London.—The worthy prelate has been singularly unfortunate in his family losses. A few years since he was deprived of three daughters in the course of twelve months. Soon after he lost a most accomplished and admired son, and now the only remaining daughter but one.

22. In London, after a long and painful illness, aged 68, the lady of the rev. Mr. Wyvill, rector of Black Notley, Essex, and head of the Yorkshire association. She was sister of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, whose large estate she inherited, and reserved to herself the disposal of a considerable part of.

Mr. Inglefield, wine-merch. in Thames-str.

At Ewelme, of an apoplectic fit, the rev. Benj. Wheeler, D. D. canon of Christ Church, and a prebendary of St. Paul's, to which he was lately collated by the bishop of London, and had been installed the week before, in good health.

Mr. Warner, many years master of the Castle Inn at Highgate.

23. Mr. Lind, scale-maker, in Hosier-lane, and an active captain in the city militia ever since the year 1745.

24. Theodore Meredith, esq; of Hackney.

25. Suddenly, aged 93, Mr. Malfavers, druggist in Ratcliff-highway.

27. At Stoke Newington, Mr. Tho. Lees, jun. only son of Tho. L. esq; a fine young man, 22 years of age, of a consumption, universally regretted by all his acquaintance.

29. At Islington, rev. Mr. Geo. Applebee, curate of St. Bride's in Fleet-street.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 28. **P**ETER Anker, esq; consul-general for his Danish Majesty in Great Britain.

July 4. Jn. Collins, esq; a captain in his Majesty's navy, knighted.

5. Wm. Campbell, esq; appointed a commissioner of his Majesty's navy.

12. James E. of Charlemont, Henry Grat-tan, esq; and Cha. Tottenham Loftus, esq; privy counsellors in Ireland.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. Thomas Morton, secretary, and Mr. Wm. Ramsay, under-secretary, to the East India Company, *vice* Peter Michell and Richard Holt, resigned; the former on a pension of 300l. to be made 500l. on the death of R. James, esq; late secretary; the latter on 200l. to be then made 300l.

Edw. Thompson, esq; late commander of the Hyæna frigate, to be captain of the Grampus, of 50 guns, and to command his Majesty's squadron in Africa.

July 7. Rev. John Wills, M. A. fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, unanimously elected warden of the said college, *vice* James Gerard, D. D. who resigned on the miscarriage of the bill for enabling heads of colleges to marry.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. J. Pridden, B. A. minor canon of St. Paul's, presented by the dean and chapter of that cathedral to the living of Heybridge in Essex, *vice* Mr. Hayes, resigned.

Rev. Tho. Cotes, M. A. V. of Stanwell, co. Middlesex.

John Glen King, D. D. R. Wormley, *vice* Mr. Willis, deceased.

Rev. Walker King, M. A. R. of Elington, co. York, *vice* W. Harper, deceased.

Rev. Tho. Lloyd, R. of Morthyn, co. Carmarthen.

Rev. — Plunket, senior fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxford, R. of Boynton, co. York, *vice* Mr. Terret, who died May 21 this year, and not 1782, as misprinted last month. The living was left to this college by a lady, who first presented Mr. T.

Rev. Philip Williams, fellow of Winchester Coll. and R. of Compton, near Winchester, to the prebend of Stoke in Lindsey, *vice* Dr. Done (who was not of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, but of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford.)

Rev. Brook Bridges, chaplain to the Earl of Lauderdale, R. of Danbury and Woodham Ferrars, co. Essex, *vice* — Delangle, dec.

Rev. Mr. Gilpin, R. of Boldre, and author of "Observations on the River Wye," just published; of the "Life of Bernard Gilpin;" and of some excellent "Remarks on Prints;" prebendary of Salisbury.

Rev. Rob. Philips, Ash, co. Kent.

Rev. John Towers Allen, V. of Barwick co. Norfolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Wm. Wills, M. A. to hold V. of Edlington, with R. of S. Somercoks, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Cha. Tarrant, D. D. to hold, with R. of St. George, Bloomsbury, V. of Wrotham, with the chapels of Plaxtool and Stansted, and the rectory of Woodland, in the county of Kent. An end is put to any further contest in this matter, by the Archbishop's granting the above dispensation.

June 30. C. J. Gough, LL. B. to hold V. of New-church, Isle of Wight, with R. Bradley, co. Southampton.

July 12. Peter Wade, M. A. to hold R. of Cowling, with V. W. Peckham, both co. Kent.

B—NK—TS.

WM. Refs, of East-street, St. George the Martyr, scrivener.

Isaac Pettit, Epping, Essex, common brewer.

Jas. Tuck, Avon in Southampton, dealer.

Ezekiel Egerton, of Bread-st. Hill, merchant.

Sam. Buxton, Cross-lane, Clerkenwell, distiller.

Tho. Patrick the Younger, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, victualler.

Wm. Nock, Dudley, Worcester-sh. maltster.

Sam. Wright, Colchester, Essex, miller.

Phineas Jacob, Folkestone, Kent, ship-builder.

Simon Nathan, Gr. Prescot-st. Goodman's-fields, merchant.

Jona. Andrews, of Pall-Mall, perfumer.

Polly Butler, Chertsey, Surrey, grocer.

Eliz. Metcalfe, Wickham-Market, Suffolk, shopkeeper.

Aaron Barner, L. Somerset-st. Aldgate, dealer.

Hen. Harrison and Hen. Noah, of Crosby-sq. Lond. merchants.

Nevill Silverlock, Chichester, Suffex, hatter.

Abra. Brown Whitley and John Robinson, of North Shields, Northumberland, grocers.

John Williams, of Caernarvon, merchant.

Dennis Lenham, Aldermanbury, Lond. linen-merchant.

John Norton, of Golden-square, surgeon.

John Holden, Newington, Surrey, broker.

Jas. Baker, of Bristol, maltster.

Rob. Horne, of Barbican, drum-maker.

Henry Sheldon, of Derby, jeweller.

John Paul, Halifax, York-sh. linen-draper.

John Thorburn, Halifax, York-sh. grocer.

Wm. Mosely, Stourbridge, Worc. ironmonger.

Rich. Mosely, Stourbridge, Worc. ironmonger.

Aaron Daniel, Mansell-street Goodman's fields, merchant.

W. and P. Beck Warrington, Lanc. cornfactors.

Wm. Alder, St. Mary Axe, merchant.

Moses and Israel Moravia, Lond.-st. merchants.

Jn. Hawarden, Prescot, Lanc. house-carpenter.

Wm. Beck, Warrington, Lanc. coal-merchant.

Jane Goodridge, Plymouth-dock, milliner.

Mary Johnson, Liverpool, Lanc. beer-brewer.

J. Coates, the Elder, West-hall, York-sh. dealer.

Alex. Mac Clure, Lond. merchant.

Jn. Rowlands, Brosley, Salop, innholder.

Jn. Waller, Barking, Essex, timber-merchant.

Wm. Odgers, Falmouth, mercer.

Wm. Essex, Bath, dealer in liquors.

Jos. Norton, Quatt, in Salop. miller.

Wm. Harris, Woodchester, Glouc. clothier.

James Grant, Coleman-street, merchant.

Alice Wall, Bath, linen-draper.

Mary Anne Jackson, Ludgate-st. lace-merch.

Geo. Oriel, Princes-st. Rotherhithe, taylor.

Hugh Bell, Winchester-street, merchant.

John Mingham Gill, Minorities, merchant.

Joseph Bell, Grantham, Linc. tea-dealer and brandy-merchant.

Wm. White, Arthur White, and Hugh White, Burroughs-buildings, Christ church, Surrey, merchants.

Th. Johnston, Kingston upon Hull, linen-draper

Jonathan Fletcher, Bartholomew-lane, Lond. insurance-broker and scrivener.

Ri. Webb, Howcombe, Gloucestersh. clothier.

Mary Doudevill, Wm. Hottot, and Wm. De la Cour, Fenchurch-street, merchants.

Tho. Juchau, of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, pavior.

John Steel, Mosely, in the parish of Ashton under Line, Lancashire, clothier.

Wm. Freebrough, of the parish of St. James, Westminster, taylor.

Christopher Potter, Parliament-street, Westminster, orchell-maker.

Denham Briggs, Stratford, Essex, broker.
 Wm. Wynne Ryland, Knightbridge, Middlesex, engraver.
 Sam. Corden, Adelphi, coal-merchant.
 Jn. Hodgson, Rathbone-place, taylor.
 Sa. Lemon, jun. Breaze, Cornwall, shopkeeper.
 Wm. Clarke, Ringwood, Southampton, common brewer.
 Wm. Covell and Tho. Wright, Old Ford, Middlesex, callico-printers.
 Wm. Covell, Old Ford, Middl. callico-printer.
 Wm. Green the Elder, and Wm. Green the Younger, Redbrook, Gloucestersh. millers.
 Tho. Mann, Hørtham, Suffex, soap-maker.
 Alex. Gueft, Madely-wood, Shropsh. grocer.
 Denham Berry, Victualling-Office-Square, Tower-Hill, broker.
 He. Squire, Swansea, Glamorgansh. shipwright.
 Geo. Baxter, Knighton, Radnorsh. currier.
 Tho. Burton, Liverpool, wine-merchant.
 Sarah and Eliz. Hatherell, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, carriers.
 Jn. Orme, Manchester, Lancash. merchant.
 Jn. Ledgeringham, Tetbury, Gloucestersh. dealer.
 Geo. Stedman, Bridgnorth, Salop, maltster.
 Andr. Wood, Portland-street, warehouse-man.
 Jn. Edm. Brown, Winchester-str. merchant.
 Ri. Bruce, Green-lettice-la. insurance-broker.
 Rob. Black, Tower-hill, book-binder.
 Tho. Askew Leach, Bedford, grocer.

John Mills, Brentford, stationer.
 Tho. Luffingham, Winchester-str. insurer.
 Wm. Bradbury Hall, Dartford, Kent, linen-draper.
 Abraham Houlson, Bristol, brazier.
 Wm. Fullerton, Manchester, looking-glass manufacturer.
 Wm. Clarke and Sarah Stephens, Ringwood, Southampton, common-brewers.
 Wm. Smith, Newcastle upon Tyne, dealer.
 John Roberts, Liverpool, merchant.
 Leonard Dixon, Leeds, Yorksh. grocer.
 Jn. Maw, Stamford-bridge, Yorksh. dealer.
 Sarah, Eliz. and Ann Hatherell, all of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, carriers.
 Sarah Appleton, Kelvedon, Essex, shopkeeper.
 Wm. Taylor, St. Nicholas, Warwick, grocer.
 Jn. Swanton, East Rudham, Norfolk, dealer.
 Wm. Page, Clare-Market, salesman.
 Geo. Linnell, Fleet-str. London, optician.
 Jn. Fuller, Basing-lane, Lond. jeweller.
 Wm. Tait, Old Fish-str. linen-manufacturer.
 Rob. Chaffers, Tooley-str. Southwark, merch.
 Wm. Barrett, Gr. Queen-str. button-maker.
 Wm. Lacon, Narrow-str. Limehouse, cooper.
Commissions of Bankruptcy superseded.
 Geo. Smith, late of Canton, China, but now of Great Ormond-street, Middlesex, dealer.
 Sarah and Eliz. Hatherell, both of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, carriers.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 14, to July 19, 1783.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	10	3	10	3	9	3	0	4	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	5	0	0	3	1	3	1	4	6
Surry	6	6	0	0	3	4	3	3	5	4
Hertford	6	9	0	0	4	1	2	10	4	8
Bedford	6	9	0	0	3	9	2	7	4	2
Cambridge	6	7	3	4	0	0	2	8	3	9
Huntingdon	6	4	0	0	3	5	2	7	3	11
Northampton	6	10	4	9	3	11	2	6	4	6
Rutland	7	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Leicester	7	4	5	6	4	7	2	6	4	11
Nottingham	6	11	5	2	4	1	3	3	4	10
Derby	6	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	5
Stafford	8	0	0	0	3	9	3	0	5	7
Salop	8	8	6	8	4	11	3	2	5	10
Hereford	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	8	3	5	9	0	0	3	4	5	0
Warwick	7	6	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	5
Gloucester	7	2	0	0	3	0	2	7	5	2
Wilts	6	3	0	0	3	7	3	1	5	10
Berks	6	6	0	0	3	4	3	0	4	10
Oxford	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	11
Bucks	6	8	0	0	3	5	2	11	4	8

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	6	0	0	0	3	5	2	11	4	1
Suffolk	6	1	3	7	3	3	2	7	3	6
Norfolk	6	5	3	7	3	4	2	5	0	■
Lincoln	6	6	3	6	3	3	2	6	3	1
York	6	5	4	5	0	0	2	10	4	8
Durham	6	8	4	3	0	0	3	0	4	0
Northumberland	5	10	4	2	3	11	3	0	5	5
Cumberland	6	4	5	1	4	2	2	11	5	2
Westmorland	7	6	5	3	4	2	3	1	0	0
Lancashire	8	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	9
Cheshire	8	2	6	2	4	8	3	0	0	0
Monmouth	8	2	0	0	5	5	3	0	0	0
Somerset	7	1	0	0	3	11	3	3	5	1
Devon	7	0	0	0	4	1	2	5	0	0
Cornwall	7	0	0	0	4	0	2	4	0	0
Dorset	6	8	0	0	3	10	3	0	5	2
Hampshire	6	1	0	0	3	6	2	10	5	1
Suffex	5	11	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0
Kent	6	5	0	0	4	0	3	2	4	1

WALES, July 7, to July 12, 1783.

North Wales	7	10	6	3	5	3	2	9	6	4
South Wales	8	1	7	2	5	6	2	6	5	1

Bill of Mortality from June 24, to July 22, 1783.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males	809	Males	795		5 and 10	60	60 and 70	90
Females	767	Females	722		10 and 20	56	70 and 80	57
Whereof have died under two years old					20 and 30	131	80 and 90	35
					30 and 40	157	90 and 100	1
				40 and 50	140	103		
Each Leaf 2s. 6d.								

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28	Bank Stock. 127½	65¼											11		2½	14 12
29	Sunday															
30																
1		65¼	66¼ a 1½		84¾				60¾	4			11½		2½	14 11
2	126¾	65	66½ a 66		83¾					3			10¾		2½	14 12
3		64¾	66½ a 65¾		83¾					1			11		2½	14 12
4	126½	64¾			83¾					2			11¾		2½	14 9
5	126	64¾			82¾					2			11¾		1½	14 10
6	Sunday		65½ a 7													
7		64¼								2					1¾	14 9
8	125	64¼			82¾										1½	14 3
9	124½	63¾	63¼ a 62¼		81¾					3			12½		1½	14 8
10	125	63¾	62¼ a 5		81¾					3			13		1½	14 6
11	125½	63¾			82					5					3½	14 8
12	127	65½				19½ ex div				8			12½		1½	14 10
13	Sunday															
14		65	63¾ a 64			19½				24			12½		1½	14 10
15	128	66	64½			19½				21			12		1½	14 11
16	127½	65			83					18					1½	14 12
17		64½			82½					16					1½	14 10
18	125½	63¾	62½ a 61¼		81¾										1½	14 9
19	124¾	63			80¾										2	14 5
20	Sunday															
21	123¼	61½			80¾					14			12½		2	14 7
22		63¾			80¾										2	14 7
23		63¾	63¾ a 62¾		80¾					18			12½		1½	14 10
24		64¾	62¾ a 63½		83					20					1½	14 1
25		63	62¾ a 61½		82					26						14 1
26			61¾ a 1							23						
27	Sunday															
28	126½	63¾	61¾ a 62¼							25			12			14 8

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For AUGUST, 1783.

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Embellished with a Statue of ST. CECILIA from her Monument at Trastevere; an Inscription on a curious old Dish; and a fine Representation of the Tent of a NOBLE KALMUC.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.

634 Meteorological Diary for September, 1782.—Prices of Grain.

Septemb. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	56	29 18	W		fog, sun, chill air.
2	58	30	NNE		cold dew, sun.
3	57	29 16	ESE		grey, sun. ¹
4	60	29 12	E		deep fog, vast dew. ²
5	59	29 14	NE		fog, sun. ³
6	63 ¹ / ₂	29 16	NE—E		fog, sun, and clouds.
7	64	29 16	NE—E		fog, sun, cloudless. ⁴
8	65	29 15	NE		fog, cloudless.
9	62	29 16	NE		fog, cloudless.
10	62	29 15	NE		fog. ⁵
11	63	29 13	NE		fog, brisk gale.
12	62	29 14	N		dark, sun, and clouds.
13	60	29 13	N		dark, still.
14	61	29 6	SE		dark and still.
15	62	29 2	SE		grey, showers, sun, and clouds.
16	64	28 18	SE—W	.28	dark, showers.
17	60	29 2	SW	.27	sun, showers.
18	60	29 1	SW	.59	showers, blowing.
19		29 14	NW	.57	bright, cool air.
20	52	29 8	SW		dark and windy, rain.
21	59	29 8	S	.33	dark, driving rain.
22	60	29 6	SW		small rain, grey.
23	60	29 5	SW		showery and blowing. ⁶
24	54	29 13	SW		bright, dark, rain.
25	58	29 13	SW		wet and blowing.
26	62	29 12	SW		mild and pleasant.
27	58	29 8	SW		showery, fair.
28	55	29 18	N		vast dew, bright, rain.
29	66	29 8	W		bright morn, showers.
30	55	29 12	NW		dark, cold, blowing day.

OBSERVATIONS. ¹ Flying ants come forth. Wheat rick'd or stack'd.—² Curlews clamour.—³ Lapwings in a vast flock on the upland fallows.—⁴ Colechicum blows.—⁵ Martins congregate on roofs.—⁶ Many hirundines.—N B. From the 27th the register and observations were made at a village 70 miles SW by W from London. Thermometer in the shade against a northern building. No rain-measurer in the village.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from August 11, to August 16, 1783.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
s. d. ls. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.																					
London	5	1	3	4	3	4	2	5	3	6	Essex	5	0	0	0	3	1	2	7	3	11
COUNTIES INLAND.																					
Middlesex	5	9	0	0	3	1	2	7	4	6	Suffolk	5	4	2	10	3	0	2	4	3	4
Surry	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	5	3	Norfolk	6	2	2	10	3	0	2	0	0	0
Hertford	6	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	8	Lincoln	6	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	1
Bedford	5	10	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	2	York	6	0	4	0	0	0	2	5	4	6
Cambridge	5	10	3	4	0	0	2	6	3	9	Durham	6	2	3	10	0	0	2	4	4	4
Huntingdon	5	7	0	0	3	0	2	5	4	1	Northumberland	5	6	3	1	3	9	2	8	5	3
Northampton	6	4	3	6	3	0	2	4	4	6	Cumberland	6	0	4	7	3	9	2	9	5	0
Rutland	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	Westmorland	6	10	4	6	3	7	2	4	3	9
Leicester	7	1	4	11	3	11	2	4	1	2	Lancashire	7	3	0	0	4	0	2	8	4	10
Nottingham	6	4	4	5	2	10	2	4	4	8	Cheshire	7	2	5	2	3	8	2	3	0	0
Derby	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	7	5	3	Monmouth	7	5	0	0	4	10	2	8	0	0
Stafford	7	3	0	0	3	9	2	5	5	1	Somerset	6	1	3	6	3	6	2	10	4	10
Salop	7	8	5	2	4	4	2	10	5	8	Devon	6	6	0	0	3	6	2	2	0	0
Hereford	6	11	0	0	3	8	2	8	0	0	Cornwall	6	7	0	0	3	9	2	5	0	0
Worcester	7	8	0	0	0	0	2	10	4	6	Dorset	6	5	0	0	3	7	2	1	4	11
Warwick	7	7	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	5	Hampshire	5	11	0	0	3	4	2	9	4	8
Gloucester	7	1	0	0	3	0	2	6	5	0	Suffex	5	7	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
Wilts	6	2	0	0	3	3	3	1	5	9	Kent	5	7	0	0	3	7	2	9	3	11
Berks	6	0	4	8	3	1	2	9	4	7	WALES, August 4, to August 9, 1783.										
Oxford	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	9	4	11	North Wales	7	8	5	10	4	11	2	9	5	11
Bucks	6	1	0	0	3	2	2	6	4	5	South Wales	7	5	6	3	4	10	2	7	5	0

Fig. 1. St Cecilia. See p. 635.



Fig. 2. See p. 640.

WISDOMBIRATH



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For A U G U S T, 1783.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF THE SECOND PART OF VOL. LIII.

LEGEND OF SAINT CECILIA.

(FROM SIR JOHN HAWKINS.)



SAINT CECILIA, among Christians, is esteemed the patroness of music; for the reasons whereof we must refer to her history, as delivered by the notaries of the Roman church,

and from them transcribed into the Golden Legend, and other books of the like kind. The story says, that she was a Roman lady, born of noble parents, about the year 225. That, notwithstanding she had been converted to Christianity, her parents married her to a young Roman nobleman, named Valerianus, a pagan, who, going to bed to her on the wedding-night, *as the custom is*, says the book, was given to understand by his spouse that she was nightly visited by an angel, and that he must forbear to approach her, otherwise the angel would destroy him. Valerianus, somewhat troubled at these words, desired he might see his rival the angel; but his spouse told him that was impossible, unless he would be baptized, and become a Christian, which he consented to: after which, returning to his wife, he found her in her closet at prayer; and by her side, in the shape of a beautiful young man, the angel cloathed with brightness. After some conversation with the angel, Valerianus told him that he had a brother, named Tiburtius, whom he greatly wished to see a partaker of the grace which he himself had received: the angel told him, that his desire was granted, and that shortly they should both be crowned with martyrdom. Upon this the angel

vanished, but soon after shewed himself as good as his word: Tiburtius was converted, and both he and his brother Valerianus were beheaded. Cecilia was offered her life upon condition that she would sacrifice to the deities of the Romans, but she refused; upon which she was thrown into a cauldron of boiling water, and scalded to death: though others say she was stifled in a dry bath, i. e. an inclosure from whence the air was excluded, having a slow fire underneath it; which kind of death was sometimes inflicted among the Romans upon women of quality who were criminals. See the second Nonne's Tale in Chaucer, the Golden Legend, printed by Caxton, and the Lives of Saints by Peter Ribadeneyra, priest of the Society of Jesus. Printed at St. Omer's in 1699.

Upon the spot where her house stood, is a church, said to have been built by Pope Urban I, who administered baptism to her husband and his brother: it is the church of St. Cecilia in Trastevere. Within is a most curious painting of the saint, as also a most stately monument, with a cumbent statue of her, with her face downwards, of which the annexed plate gives a faithful representation.

St. Cecilia is usually painted playing either on the organ or on the harp, singing, as Chaucer relates, thus:

"And whiles that the organs made melodie,
To God alone thus in her herte song she,
O Lorde my soul and eke my body gie
Unwemmed lest I confounded be."

Besides this account there is a tradition of St. Cecilia, that she excelled in music, and that the angel, who was thus enamoured of her, was drawn down from the celestial mansions by the charms

of her melody; this has been deemed authority sufficient for making her the patroness of music and musicians.

The lovers of music residing in this metropolis had a solemn annual meeting at Stationers Hall on the twenty-second day of November, being the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Cecilia, from the time of rebuilding that edifice after the fire of London. These performances, being intended to celebrate the memory of the tutelar saint and patroness of music, had every possible advantage that the times afforded to recommend them: not only the most eminent masters in the science contributed their performance, but the gentlemen of the King's Chapel, and of the choirs of St. Paul's and Westminster, lent their assistance, and the festival was announced in the London Gazette.

For the celebration of this solemnity Purcell composed his *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*, and also the musical entertainment performed for St. Cecilia's day. The latter was published, together with a second musical entertainment of Dr. Blow for the same anniversary, in the following year. The former was printed under the direction of Mrs. Purcell, but on so coarse a type, and with such evidences of inattention, as have subjected those who had the care of the publication to censure.

Of the several poems written on occasion of this solemnity, Dryden's *Alexander's Feast* has, unquestionably, the preference; though it has been remarked that the two concluding lines have the turn of an epigram. Without pretending to determine on their respective merits, here follows a list of as many others of them as are to be found in Dryden's *Miscellany*:

A Song for St. Cecilia's Day, 1687. By Mr. Dryden, part IV. page 331. Set to music by Mr. Handel many years after it was written.

A Song for St. Cecilia's Day, 1695. Written by Tho. Shadwell, Esq. composed by Mr. King, part IV. page 93.

An Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, 1690, part VI. page 130.

An Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, 1693, written by Mr. Tho. Yalden, and composed by Mr. Daniel Purcell, part IV. page 35.

A Hymn to Harmony, written in honour of St. Cecilia's Day, 1701, by Mr. Congreve, set to musick by Mr. John Eccles, master of her Majesty's musick, part IV. page 308.

A Song for St. Cecilia's Day at Oxford. By Mr. Addison, part IV. page 20.

Besides these, there is extant An Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, 1708, by Mr. Pope.

The legend of St. Cecilia has given frequent occasion to painters and sculptors to exercise their genius in representations of her, playing on the organ, and sometimes on the harp. Raphael has painted her singing, with a regal in her hands; and Domenichino and Mignard singing and playing on the harp. And in the vault under the choir of St. Paul's cathedral, against one of the middle columns on the south side, is a fine white marble monument for Miss Wren, the daughter of Sir Christopher, wherein that young lady is represented on a bas-relief, the work of Bird, in the character of St. Cecilia, playing on the organ, a boy angel sustaining her book, under which are the following inscriptions: "M. S.

Desideratissimæ Virginis Janæ Wren Clariss.
Dom. Christophori Wren Filiæ unicæ,
Paternæ indolis literis deditæ,
piæ, benevolæ, dom. fidæ,
Arte Musica peritissimæ.

Here lies the body of Mrs. Jane Wren, only daughter of Sir Christopher Wren, Kt. by Dame Jane his wife, daughter of William Lord Fitz-William, Baron of Lifford in the kingdom of Ireland. Ob. 29 Decemb. anno 1702, Ætat. 26."

As few are acquainted with this place of sepulture, this opportunity is taken to mention, that in a book, intituled, "A new View of London," in two volumes octavo, 1708, it is said to be probably one of the most capacious, and every way curious vaults in the world.

A few words more, touching the above-mentioned book, are here added, for the information of the curious reader. It was written by Mr. Edw. Hatton, surveyor to one of the Fire-offices in London, and the author of "Comes Commercii," "An Index to Interest," and other useful books. The duty of the author's employment obliged him to make surveys of houses in all parts of the city, and in the discharge thereof he took every opportunity of remarking what appeared to him most worthy of note. His "View of London" contains the names of the squares, streets, lanes, &c. &c. and a description of all public edifices; among these are the churches, which, he being very well skilled in architecture, are no where else so accurately described: and although in the book the monumental inscriptions are sometimes erroneously given, no one can see it, as he may almost every day, exposed to sale on stalls, but must regret that a work of such entertainment and utility is held so cheap.

MR.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 19.

MY kitchen in London is paved with large square stones, laid in sand, which, though a great security from fire, has been attended with an inconvenience, occasioned by the constant heat and dryness of it; for in summer the stone floor (if I may so call it) and the dressers were at night, on the removal of candles, covered with black beetles innumerable, devouring bread, and every other eatable left there. I had often heard that the hedge-hog was very useful and dextrous in destroying black beetles; and whilst I was in the country on the 16th of June last, one having straggled, in a very rainy day, from my shrubbery to the garden-parlour door, my coachman caught him with his hat, and brought him to town, to try how far the account given of his destroying beetles was true. At first he was very sulky, kept himself folded up (in what is called his torpid state) till he was almost spent for want of food; but in a few days his stomach came to, and he grew reconciled to a town life, opened himself, and eat very heartily of apples and bread sopped in milk, and sucked the milk also out of his platter with great eagerness; and it is a truth, he is now so far domesticated, as not to fear either cats or dogs. I have three of the latter, of whom he is not in the least shy, nor do they interfere with, or molest him, and he will take the soaked bread or apple out of your hand.

I have frequently observed him at his meals. When the family are going to bed, he is brought, in an upright basket, out of another room, his constant apartment in the day-time, (which, till I put him into it, was over-run with mice,) into the kitchen. He then crawls up the side of the basket, and by that means tips it down, looks out sharply for his soaked bread and pan of milk; tastes it with great delight, and immediately runs under a closet door in the kitchen, which he has invariably chosen for his retreat; and, finding *all safe*, returns and retreats many times, till he has finished his supper. He is in like manner supplied in the daytime, and throws down his basket when he wants to eat, or get under cover, for he will always, if possible, find a hiding-place. If there is much talking, or candles put too near, or he perceives himself closely observed, he runs briskly to his lurking-place, till the lights are removed, and the room becomes quiet.

He continues in perfect health, and is

grown so fat that it is with difficulty he can squeeze under the closet door, and is perfectly welcome to his board and lodging, which he has well merited by his good services, for I do not believe there is one black beetle left in my house; nor, I am inclined to think, one mouse, at least not in the room where he is kept. When displeased, he makes a grunting, or rather hissing. I have never seen him carry off any of the beetles, apples, or other food, on his bristly back, as your correspondent relates, but run away with it, and nimbly too, in his mouth. I doubt not, however, he does so, when at large. I am led to think there is something in the scent or smell of this animal, his dung or urine (both which he makes plentifully) obnoxious, and even destructive to beetles, and probably to rats and mice, and is one, if not the principal, cause of driving them away: certain it is, he has totally extirpated them from my house. Yours, &c. O. K.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 6.

IN your last Magazine, p. 574, I observe a small mistake in the list of those Lords who voted, on Friday the 30th of May last, for *reversing* the judgement of the Court of King's Bench in the cause between Lewis Disney Fytche and the Bishop of London. To this list should be added Lord Viscount Howe; and from it should be subtracted the Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Bagot), who was absent from London at that time. So that the whole number of Lords, 19, continues as before. But what name is to be added, in the place of Lord Howe, to the other list of Lords, who voted for *affirming* the judgement, I do not know. M. X.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 8.

I WISH some Northamptonshire correspondent would send you a description of the fine old pictures at Mrs. Roberts's of *Thurnby*. I recollect seeing there King Charles and Prince Henry, when very young; David Rizzio (lately given to Sir James Langham); a young lady of three years old (a 30,000l. fortune) with a toad on her head; and many others of value.

At *Sibberton Lodge*, near Walsford in the same county (where is a curious old chapel, now used as a dairy), are two good portraits on board of warriors in the last century, one of them said to be a Major Cambridge. S. J.

MR.

MR. URBAN, *Windsor, July 9.*

IN the parish church here is lately erected a neat marble monument, on which is the following inscription:

Hic jacet

GULIELMUS KIMBER,
In expectatione Diei Supremi.

Qualis erat dies iste indicabit.

Obiit Aug 28, 1782,

Ætatis suæ 62.

Mr. Kimber may be pronounced to have been a man of facetious memory. He was an eminent apothecary of this place for many years; by attention and uncommon perseverance he succeeded not only to the practice of this town and the adjacent one of Eton, but to that of the country around, by which he acquired a considerable fortune. He was not only celebrated for his medical skill, but also for a very jocular turn in conversation, which ingratiated him with most who conversed with him. Breathing so frequently the academic air of Eton, he imbibed with it some learning, which he improved, and which rendered him regretted by Eton men. He was also an excellent wit.—But “Alas, poor Yorick!” Such is the uncertainty of human endowments, that, for two years preceding his death, he was a melancholy instance of decay both of body and mind. He married a niece of the late Dr. Bland, dean of Durham, and provost of Eton. A. B.

MR. URBAN,

I Know not whether the following observations may give any satisfaction to your correspondent F. Y. (p. 480)

The surprising frost in May last, which did so much injury to the trees, potatoes, pease, &c. affected principally the lower branches, and frequently left the tops unhurt. The trees in low grounds were also chiefly affected, whilst those which seemed most exposed in lofty situations were not injured. Vines also and other fruit-trees, potatoes, and other kitchen-garden crops, were very much cut in some low situations, which in high ones not far off were untouched: and a crop of peas in a field on the side of a hill received much damage in the lower part of the field, but none in the upper. A farmer who lives on a hill, coming early to market the morning of the frost, did not find any ice, nor the ground hard, till he came into the vale.

He was not surprised at this difference, because he has frequently observed in his early rides to the market town, that in the winter season, when the ground is frozen very hard at home, there is little or no frost in the vale; and, on the contrary, in the spring, or early in the summer, he finds a frost in the vale, when there is no symptom of it on the hill.

By this relation of facts, I do not pretend to account for the phenomenon of trees leafing at the top, this spring, sooner than at the bottom: but I hold one fact to be better than a hundred theories. I must remark that the observation of F. Y. is contrary to the common order of nature; for trees leaf earlier in the lower branches, and particularly in suckers from the root, for obvious reasons: Young trees also leaf earlier than old ones. The oak began to put forth its leaves so early as the 24th of April, the ash not till some time after. The leafing and flowering of some other trees, shrubs, &c. were as follows:

Jan. 30. Mezereon, F.

Feb. 13. Gooseberry, l. snow drop, f.

17. Lesser-celandine, and female flowers of the hazle, F.

21. Elder, l. bramble, B. primrose, F. garden peach, f. apricot, F. black hellebore, F. sweet-brivar, l.

Mar. 3. Hawthorn in leaf, near London.

8. Violet, F. peach and nectarines, F.

12. Daffodil, f.

16. Primrose, F. in the hedge-rows.

17. Hawthorn, B.

Brimstone butterfly appears.

21. Apples, plums, cherries, f. Syringa, lilac and privet, l.

28. Privet, L. laburnum, l.

31. Wood anemone, F.

Apr. 5. Duke cherry, F. and l.

6. Golden Pippin and codlin, willow, l. larch, l. and f.

Syringa, lilac, viburnum, mountain ash, L.

Horse chestnut, and elm, B.

Pear, damascene, gooseberry, and marsh marigold, F.

Morello, cherry, and currants, f.

7. Cowslip, f. hawthorn, L. ground-ivy, F.

8. Orchard cherries, f. currant, L. F.

9. Elm and line, l.

10. Cuckoo first heard.

11. Sycamore and hazle, l.

13. Horse chestnut, L. Syringa, hypericum frutex and Persian lilac, L.

14. Wild germander, arum and floc, F. Yellow dead-nettle, f. maple, l.

Apr.

- Apr. 16. Willow, L. hornbeam, l.
 17. Swallows first appear.
 18. Nightingale first heard.
 24. Poplar, Dutch elm, and oak, l.
 fycamore, L. lilach and viburnum, f.

These observations were made 30 miles west of London, and the letters signify as in the late ingenious Mr. Stillingfleet's Calendar of Flora, l. beginning to leaf; L. in full leaf; f. beginning to flower; F. in full flower; B. bud, ready to burst.

My thanks are due to A. O. W. (p. 484) for his strictures on the interment of a late victim to the absurd remains of Gothic barbarity in Westminster-Abbey; a place that ought to be sacred to real merit, to those who have lived or died in the service of their country.

I believe there is no foundation for the story (p. 463.) of the posey on the wedding ring of Dr. Thomas's fourth lady. He was a very facetious man, but not at all likely to have adopted such a motto. P. B. C.

MR. URBAN,

I Apprehend that the passage which your correspondent T. H. W. has quoted from the Dreme of Chaucer, will by no means elucidate the subject he is in search of. He thinks that if any of your correspondents can inform him who "Argus the noble Countour" was, and ascertain when he lived, it will probably shew when the Arabic numerals were brought into this country. He is strangely mistaken. Chaucer says;

Shortly it (sc. the wodde) was so ful of beestes
 That though Argus the noble Countour
 Sate to reken in his Countour,

.

Yet shoulde he fayle to reken even
 The wonders me (so my edition) met in my
 Iweven.

Now your correspondent may find sufficient mention made of "Argus the noble Countour" in Ovid's Metamorphoses.

—timuitque (sc. Juno) Jovem, et fuit anxia
 furti,

Donec Aristoridæ servandam tradidit Argo.
 Centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat:

Inde suis vicibus capiebant bina quietem:
 Cætera servabant, atque in statione manebant. Lib. i. 623.

The word "Countour" in the 2d line of the quotation from Chaucer signifies

an arithmetician or reckoner, and is so used by him in his Canterbury Tales, ver. 361. In the third, it means a place of reckoning or business, and is used in that sense, ver. 13143 of the same work. See Tyrwhitt's excellent edition of the Canterbury Tales.

The word Argosy is derived from the Argo, Jason's ship, and I never heard the propriety of the derivation questioned before.

Mr. Malone, in his additional observations on Shakspeare, which were reviewed in your Magazine for June, has remarked, that Cardinal Wolsey accelerated his own death; and adduces the testimony of Cavendish in support of the assertion*. The fact, however, I believe, does not rest on his single evidence; for Fox, in his Ecclesiastical History, vol. II. pp. 256-7, makes more ample mention of it. These are his words: "The Cardinall was thus arrested; the King sent Sir William Kingston, knight, captaine of the gard, and constable of the Tower of London, with certaine yeomen of the gard to Sheffield, to fetch the Cardinall to the Tower. When the Cardinall saw the officer of the gard he was sore astonished, and shortly became sicke, for then he perceived some great trouble toward him; and for that cause men said, that he willingly toke so much quantitie of a strong purgation, that he was not able to beare it: also the matter that came from him was so blacke, that the staining thereof could not be gotten out of his blankets by any meanes. But Sir W. K. comforted him, and by easie journies he brought him to the abby of Leycester the twenty-seventh of November, where, for very feebleness of nature, caused by purgations and vomits, he died the second night following, and in the same abby lieth buried. It is testified by one yet in being, in whose armes the sayd Cardinall died, that his

* It has been observed to us, by another correspondent, that Mr. Malone has fallen into an error by trusting to the printed Memoirs of his Life by Cavendish, in which, it seems, the words "at which time it was apparent that he had poisoned himself" are an interpolation, not being found in the original MS. now in the British Museum. At the same time that we point out this venial mistake in Mr. Malone, we are happy to find that this ingenious gentleman has undertaken, and is now preparing, a new edition of Shakspeare, with SELECT notes from all the commentators.

bodie being dead was blacke as pitch, also was so heavie that six scarce could beare it. Furthermore it did so stink above the ground that they were constrained to hasten the burial thereof in the night season before it was day: at which burial such a tempest with such a stench there arose, that all the torches went out, and so he was thrown into the tomb, and there was layed."

W. J.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, July 19.*

I Desire peace with all men; yet, permit me, to impute to you two erroneous assertions of mine in p. 481; where I pronounce, that the characters of the sixth medal are "*Saxon*, and *unimpaired*."

I have been too long in possession of a present from Dr. Morton, the late secretary of the Royal Society, his Improvements of Bernard's Table of Alphabets, to be ignorant of Saxon types; so that my mistakes, I apprehend, arose from your keeping my coins unpublished. From the latter end of July last year, till I reminded you of them; describing, to the best of my recollection, the piece I have misrepresented, and which I had obtained only the day before I sent it for your use and the public's: and you have criminated me, by incorporating my last letter with the former.

I now send you an antique dish, similar to those descanted on in March last. The superscription on the inner circle is repeated four times, and seems to be "*WISHN BI: RANC*." The last letter of the last word may be "*C, G, or E*," or what the true virtuosi please. N. B. There is a town in Rutland called "*Wissendine*."

This dish, at the dissolution of religious houses, might have become private property. It was said to have been in my family (which I can trace no further than Rutland, Lincolnshire, and lastly Leicestershire) some hundred years; this I hardly believe: and to have held greens or flowers at funerals, which might not have been its original use. It has four perforations in the ambit of the upper inscription, to admit perhaps as many pins from beneath as though it rested upon something. Whether each of them bounds a sentence, various or identical, or is only a repetition of the inner style, and how to develop it, I refer to the microscopic eye and multifarious reading of the deep and genuine antiquary.

I have made many a comfortable meal out of the dish, from a child, especially at Christmas, till the death of my parents; in whose time it always shone in its primitive brightness, to the no small prejudice of the antiquary of the present day; who is welcome, Mr. Urban, with yourself and others your colleagues, to extract what uses he can out of it in a civil way, even to baken viands; for should you disagree about its literary contents, I hope you will all be unanimous in solacing your chagrin from its culinary capacity; not forgetting to drink my health over it, as well as your own, for pointing out this comfort.

Communications of this sort inhanche the value of such property, which often reflects light on each other. I have some thoughts, when I meet with a virtuoso or museum to my mind, to prevent mine from passing, at my decease, to the brazier or the dunghill.

Yours, WILLIAM BICKERSTAFFE.

The dish which our correspondent has kindly indulged us with a sight of, exactly resembles that at Soulfston as to the central ornament. We beg leave to differ from him as to the reading of the legend which is 4 times repeated in the inner border, and is as expressed in our Plate, fig. 2.

The fourth letter, if an *A*, differs from the ninth, which is plainly so. As to the final letter, it may be *C, G*, or *E*: some faint traces of the middle stroke may be discerned in one instance.

An outer border just shews by the traces that there was another inscription, but these are totally illegible, nor can their form be compared with any others.

The arches and foliage on the rim resemble that in our Magazine for March last.

Though it may be doubted whether the word represented in the Plate stands for *Wissendine*; it would puzzle Oedipus to decide which of the many local names in Adams's Index Villaris, beginning with *Wes* or *Wis*, it would point out even in their oldest orthography.

Our correspondent must excuse our application of his dish to culinary purposes, as we doubt the wholesomeness of such a measure; but since he has not suffered in his health in consequence of the application, we will both drink and heartily wish him the continuance of it.

Summary

Summary of Proceedings in Parliament.
(Continued from p. 566.)

March 20.

THE order of the day for reading the bill for granting a bounty upon linens was called for, and passed its first stage without opposition.

The report was then made of the American trade bill: and Mr. Eden still persisting in his objections to the West India clause, as well as to other clauses in the bill, by which the Americans were to be benefited, and the British excluded;

Mr. Pitt rose, and in some heat observed, that if the House, after all that had been said, and the alterations that had been made, was not yet ripe to decide upon it, he should make no scruple to declare, he had gone as far with it as he chose, and was determined to take no farther trouble about it.

Capt. Luttrell retained his former opinion of the power of the King and Council to open the trade with America, and could not see the necessity of Parliament's coming to a hasty decision upon the bill, unless it were to screen those who should have opened the trade by virtue of the powers granted to the King and Council for that purpose, and have neglected it. He was for adjourning the farther consideration of the bill for a few days.

Solicitor General said, it was a mistaken notion that the King and Council were invested with a power which they had neglected to exercise. He insisted that the trade with America could not be opened, as things were now circumstanced, without the aid of Parliament; but had no objection to the proposed adjournment for a few days, which was at length agreed to.

March 21.

The order of the day for going into committee on Mr. Burke's bill for regulating the pay-office, &c. which

Sec. at War [Sir G. Yonge] opposed, as the paymaster was ill, and no ministry subsisted. He moved for a new order to be made for Thursday, which was agreed to.

The Lord Mayor then moved, "that there be laid before the House copies of the several reports of the superintending land-surveyor and solicitor of the customs, which by the minutes of that board were read the 24th of Oct. 1777." This, after some opposition, was likewise agreed to.

Also minutes on a complaint against GENT. MAG. August, 1783.

Mr. Seddon; one of the deputed searchers, touching a demand of fees for the shipping of 93 casks of provisions, by subsistence, on an unlawful quay; together with the subsequent report of the solicitor and general surveyor thereon. Agreed to.

Mr. Coke acquainted the House, that, as he understood the ministerial arrangements were nearly completed, he felt it unnecessary to make his promised motion.

E. of Surrey said, that, if they were not fully completed before Monday, he would himself make a motion of like import.

Mr. Hill said, as the Hon. Gent. who had just sat down had given notice of an intended motion, he should beg leave to give notice of an intended amendment.

The Speaker interposed, as not being strictly regular. But the House calling out, Read! read!

Mr. Hill read his intended amendment, viz. "That his Majesty would be graciously pleased not to nominate or appoint any persons to the vacant departments, who, by their mismanagement when in office, had lost the confidence of the people."

Mr. Buller expected to have heard the Hon. Gentleman's [Mr. Coke's] promised motion, or at least that the noble Lord in the blue ribbon would have given the House some satisfaction on the subject. If the noble Lord did not chuse to say much himself, he might have deputed one or other of his new friends.

Chanc. Pitt allowed it to be natural for the House to feel some anxiety on the occasion; but he conceived the silence of those who had heretofore been most clamorous for the motion, spoke as eloquently as words could do, and might afford the House every satisfaction.

Mr. Coke said, his wishing to decline his intended motion arose from delicacy, and from no other motive.

March 24.

A report being current that the arrangements so confidently spoken of some days before, was totally broken off, the House was fuller than had been known at any time during the session; when

Mr. Coke rose, and called upon the Hon. Gent. who sat opposite to him [Mr. Pitt], to inform the House, whether any Administration was formed, or whether any was forming with the likelihood of possessing the confidence of the people.

Chanc. of Excheq. declared, there did not

not exist to his knowledge any Administration; neither could he take upon himself to say, what set of men were likely to possess the confidence of their country.

Mr. *Coke* rose, and apologized to the House for the step he was about to take, as it might seem to incroach upon the just prerogative of the Crown; but the present distracted state of affairs at home made it necessary for Parliament to interfere. He lamented that the arrangement with the noble Duke [Portland] had gone off, as that arrangement, he understood, consisted of men, who, he verily believed, would have had the confidence of that House; and should it hereafter appear, that the breach had arisen from an intention of including in the arrangement men upon whose conduct that House had found cause to pass a censure, he conceived the House would proceed to take such measures as in their wisdom they should judge proper for forming a more perfect Administration immediately; for which purpose he moved, "That an humble address, &c." See p. 267.

The E. of *Surrey* seconded the motion. There was, he said, a high respect due to the Sovereign; but there was also a high respect due to the people; and where the one could not be injured by serving the other, he thought the mode adopted by his hon. friend, to address the Throne on this momentous occasion, not only the most necessary, but the most respectful that could be devised. The present situation of the kingdom was such as required immediate relief: the unfinished state of our political negotiations with foreign powers; our differences with Holland; no commercial treaty settled with America; our army and navy in a state of mutiny; the E. I. Company standing in need of assistance at home and abroad; with many other great and important considerations, calling aloud for the management of Ministers; justified the present motion, which he hoped would meet the unanimous concurrence of the House.

Mr. *Buller* rose to oppose the motion. The coalition, he said, that had lately taken place surprised him beyond all description. His Majesty, he was persuaded, had sacrificed his own feelings, and given up his opinion, to comply with the wishes of his people; but the quarrel that had already taken place between the two great leaders of the coalition, who should have most power, whose friends should be best provided for, and who should have the distribution of the loaves

and fishes, had defeated every salutary purpose, and rendered his Majesty's interposition fruitless. From what he had been a witness to for years in that House; from the bitterness of invective, with which he had heard one hon. member criminate another right hon. member; he could not help expressing his astonishment at the warmth with which they now endeavour to defend each other. Till matters were accommodated between the parties concerned, he thought it unnecessary and unfit to trouble his Majesty with an address on the subject.

Mr. *Martin* rose, he said, to reprobate the coalition that had just taken place, which boded no good to this more than half-ruined country. He had for years uniformly opposed an Administration which had brought so many evils upon us; but, to his great mortification, instead of uniting to root out those malignant destroyers of the nation's substance, he was astonished to find that a great part of those, who had assisted him in his opposition, was now become converts, and had sided with the noble Lord in the blue ribbon to finish what he had so successfully begun, the ruin of the state. He considered the noble Lord as the sole cause of the American war, and that war the origin of all our calamities; and he could never join in supporting the author of that war in measures which he knew would lead in the long run to revive it. He had, he said, acted for years with Mr. Fox, because he thought Mr. Fox's views the same with his own; but though he should have been happy to have seen him come into office on his old constitutional principles, he doubted much whether, so united, he could do much service to his unfortunate country.

Mr. *Hill* excused himself for not moving the Amendment he had read a few days before, as he thought the first motion included it; for if his Majesty took in such as deserved the confidence of the public, it must naturally exclude those who had lost their confidence. He hoped the report was true, that the Rt. Hon. Gent. [Mr. Pitt] was called to be first lord of the treasury. His acknowledged abilities were equal to any post, and he should lament to see an Administration formed that could exclude such uncommon talents.

Mr. *Fox* could not sit still and hear the name of Majesty brought forward in debates to serve the purpose of any set of men whatever. That House knew nothing of his Majesty's private feelings,

or his Majesty's private opinions; they were only known to himself. His Majesty, it was well known, could never act wrong but from ill advice. It would therefore be proper to state from whom that ill advice came. The nation had been now near five weeks in a state which, perhaps, it had never before experienced. The Hon. Gent. [meaning Mr. Hill], who had read an amendment the Friday before, which he had intended to make this day, but had declined to avoid, as he said, confusion, undoubtedly judged right; for such would have been its effect. The amendment was part of a motion, which he [Mr. Fox] had formerly had the honour to make, but which had not met with the sanction of that House. Had it been moved, he should have proposed a counter amendment upon it; the one would have gone to the exclusion of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, the other to the exclusion of the noble Earl at the head of the treasury; and if both parties should have been excluded, there would then have remained only one party unimpeached, which how respectable soever the Rockingham party may be, they were not sufficient to stand alone. The noble Earl, who seconded the motion, had treated it too seriously when he supposed it an encroachment on the prerogative of the Crown. The House had certainly no right to infringe on the prerogative of the Crown; but when any unconstitutional measure had been taken, the House had certainly a right to enquire who advised it. Had a single hint been given to those with whom he acted, that the degree of confidence necessary to carry on the measures of government would have been placed in them, every thing would then have been easily adjusted; the situation of the country required a coalition of parties; and, in order to obtain so great an object, he was ready to shake hands even with those who were opposite to him, as well as with the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, and out of the three parties to form such an Administration as the country might look up to. In order to effect this, it would neither be wise nor prudent to point out former errors, but to lay aside the recollection of the past, for the sake of being able to do well for the future. It was true there might be men ready enough to accept of power; but with a table full of great and important business, with a loan to be made immediately, with many other questions of infinite magnitude pressing

to be discussed, it would be no easy task to rescue the empire from its present calamitous condition, and could only be effected by a union of abilities, and a vigorous exertion of them. An Hon. Gent. early in the debate had said, that the delay in the arrangement of Ministers had its origin in a difference of opinion between the heads of the coalition. He did not believe any such thing; and, were he at liberty to state every particular, the House would agree with him, that it was owing to quite another cause—to that secret influence which had long stood between the King and his people, and which, for what has been called by some gentlemen a ministerial interregnum, has governed the kingdom with an open and bare-faced sway. [Here Mr. F. looked full at Mr. J—k—son.] If any man wished to see who it was that for five weeks past had governed the kingdom, let him go to the other House, and there he would see the great adviser in his true character, sullen, morose, and full of doubts and ambiguity, the leading features of the present times. With regard to the conduct of the leaders of the opposition on the present occasion, the more it was known the more it would be approved. He heartily recommended the address moved for, and hoped the House would be unanimous in carrying it to the throne.

Gov. *Johnstone* agreed with the last speaker, that it was unparliamentary to use the name of Majesty in debate; but, if such delicacy was due to the person of royalty, he thought some respect was due also to persons of great weight and ability in the state, whose characters were not to be defamed by strong charges darkly thrown out, mere assertion unsupported by proof. If he conceived the Rt. Hon. Gent. rightly in what he had insinuated respecting a noble Lord [a Member of the other House], he alluded to a learned Lord [Ld. Thurlow], once the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's friend, on whom he had heard him pronounce the highest eulogiums, and whose shining talents, firmness of mind, and, above all, his incorruptible integrity, entitled him to be considered as one of the great pillars of the state, and therefore dark imputations against such a character ought to have no weight. His maxim, the Governor said, had ever been, to name the person liable to accusation, and to support the charge with proof. In justice, that maxim ought to be adhered to in the present instance. The Governor highly

highly approved of a coalition; and wished to see a coalition of the three great parties take place. The Hon. Gent. had said, he would coalesce with the Ex-Ministry. Would he take a principal into his arrangement from that set? Let him answer that question in the affirmative, and he would own that to be a proof of his sincerity. The Gov. seemed to approve of the address, but was not for excluding his Majesty entirely from the privilege of employing the servants of the Crown—He wished him not to be made a King of straw. He spoke in very respectful terms of Ld North; but thought the coalition had lost him many of his friends.

Mr. Fox, in explanation, said, he still preserved a high respect for the noble and learned Lord. He acknowledged his great abilities, but contended, that the greater they were, the more calamitous might be their effects. He spoke only respecting the public.

Gov. Johnstone alluded only, he said, to the public professions of friendship, which the Hon. Gent. had made when he mentioned the learned Lord alluded to, as the only person in Ld North's Administration that was fit to be retained.

Mr. Jenkinson, in reply to what had been said by Mr. Fox of the pernicious effects of secret influence and private intelligence, disclaimed in the most solemn manner all knowledge of any such influence, and declared that though he had been frequently honoured with his Majesty's commands to attend him in his closet, it had always been on official business, and he appealed to Ld North for the truth of what he had advanced. He was ready to stand the test of enquiry, and should rejoice when the House should enter upon it. And as to the learned Lord so often alluded to, he declared he had stood wholly neuter for the last ten days, and that the arrangement rested solely with a noble Duke and his friends. He wished, at the same time, that those who charged him with undue influence could on a late transaction lay their hands on their hearts and clear themselves as completely from the foul suspicion as he had it in his power to do. He did not approve of the motion. He considered it as a dangerous precedent, unwarranted by any thing similar in the annals of this country. It had been urged by way of argument, that there never had been a time when this kingdom had been so long without an Administration, and that the present ministerial interregnum would be the ruin of the kingdom. Both these

positions he denied, and referred to the year 1757, when there was no first Lord of the Treasury, no Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the seals were in possession of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, yet the nation was not ruined. Upon the whole, he thought the motion improper.

Mr. Macdonald wished to hear what could be said in support of a motion which not only had a tendency to narrow the royal prerogative, but certainly contained a very severe censure on somebody. The reasons that warranted him to oppose the principles of the motion were founded in facts. A coalition had lately been formed, of such a nature as astonished the world; it was a coalition of such opposite principles, of such contrary opinions, and of such avowed political enemies, that the public wondered at it in a body, individually they differed; *some few approved it*; many thought it improper, and *all detested it*—As to what fell from a rt. hon. Gent. respecting a high Law Lord, if there was any improper conduct, any secret influence from that quarter, why not bring the charge openly forward? But thus to at-

* Perhaps it may not be improper here to introduce part of an Address from a plain honest countryman to the *New Minister* on that occasion. "Were you, Sir, said he, to travel into every county in England, and to collect 500 people out of each county, all of the most knowing, the honestest and most dispassionate sort, whigs, tories, men of the first distinction, and men of the lower orders, however various and discordant their opinions might be in other matters, you will most certainly find them all agree in one general sentiment, That our poor nation is in a most sinking and declining state, and that we have now lost all that splendour, weight, and dignity, in Europe which we formerly maintained; and that, without a thorough and immediate change in our whole and entire system both of foreign and domestic policy, we must, in a very short period become a ruined and undone people. A change of men will avail nothing, nor a superficial change of measures. You must go to the bottom, and make thorough work of it; otherwise we shall go on in the same sinking state and condition as we have done for years past, and be every day drawing nearer and nearer to our fatal and final period. The mines of Mexico and Peru would not support a Government when its finances are mismanaged, and lavished away in enormous pensions, grants, sinecure places, and improvident gratuities. No revenue upon earth is sufficient to bear constant and large embezzlements.

tack a high character by innuendo, to make him a political culprit for political purposes, without evidencing the crime, was a species of parliamentary privilege that ought to be reprobated by every honest man. He trusted the noble Lord in the blue ribbon would avow whether he conceived the noble Lord alluded to had given a sullen advice, an advice deliberately destructive to the Crown. This maxim of the new coalition, to run down every man whose principles were not as pliable and as versatile as their own, was a doctrine novel in the constitution of true patriotism, although it was the adopted system of that party who were to save this country. On a former occasion it was mentioned by a Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Pitt] when this new conubial state was forming, that to him it appeared so ill calculated to ensure the purposes of matrimonial happiness, that he forbade the banins. Matrimony in politics he conceived to be nearly allied to matrimony in human life; it ought to be founded in affection, supported by a similarity of ideas, and continued as well by mutual sentiment as by reciprocal feeling. The coalition alluded to had none of those requisites. It might, notwithstanding, act for a moment in true unison, but the harmony could not last for any length of time. He wished to call back to the remembrance of the ministerial negociators the delay of forming an Administration, and to ask them seriously the occasion of it. He appealed to the Hon. Gent. and to the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, if their divisions and disputes were not the true cause of it? It had been said, that blame lay somewhere, and the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. F.] had spoken out, and stated where the blame lay. The world would consider that exposition in a manner as part of the address, and it became necessary therefore either to retract what had been said, or to give proofs of the truth of it. He concluded with observing, that as the address came near to trenching on the prerogative; he should, to avoid discussion, move for the order of the day.

Mr. Fox, in reply, took a comprehensive view of the coalition, and reprobated in the strongest terms every insinuation and charge made by the learned gentleman. That secret influence had retarded the choice of an Administration he averred; and his reasons for charging that influence to the account of the Chancellor was, because (as there was no ostensible Minister) he was the only official man from whom his Majesty

could receive advice. With regard to what the learned Gentleman had said of the principles of the coalition, they were such, he insisted, as every honest man in the kingdom must approve. It was founded on principles that went to reconcile old animosities, and to form an Administration on a permanent, sound and constitutional foundation. Something had fallen from the learned Gent. that alluded to a venal tribe who had always supported the noble Ld in the blue ribbon while he had the power of providing for them, but had deserted him when that power was to be found in another quarter. He wished to know which of the two descriptions of men were the noble Lord's best friends; they who deserted him when he had nothing to give, or they who stood by him when they had nothing to expect. He supposed the learned Gent. thought the former, as he had then acted from conviction. He took notice, before he sat down, of what Mr. Jenkinson had said as to the advice he had officially given to his Majesty. He admitted, that as a Privy Counsellor he had a right to offer his advice; but not in secret. There lay the rub.

Another circumstance occurred to him, and that was, the circumstance that happened in 1757. Supposing, he said, the fact to be as represented, yet it contained no reason why, in this day's emergency, we should copy from past times, and argue on the necessity of a present evil from the existence of a former misfortune.

Sir Charles Turner was of opinion, that the cause of our present misfortune was owing to the lenity shewn to the authors of them. Had they been impeached, as it was the duty of this House to have done, it would have deterred others from treading in the same steps; but now they saw plainly that delinquency was the high road to preferment; and that if any leading man in the House would sell his consequence, he would ensure him a peerage. To commit political crimes was the sure road to titles, pensions, and ribbands. The coalition, so much talked of, to be sure, had astonished the nation, and no person more than himself. He was sorry to see it, as his worthy friend Charles had materially hurt himself by such a coalition. He spoke handsomely of Ld North in private life; but in public life, in his politics, he had been unfortunate, and ought to have been expelled the House. He disliked the coalition exceedingly.

Ld North felt himself so materially called upon, that he could not with decency

gency set still and hear himself accused. The learned Gent. [Mr. M'Donald] had asserted what he could by means reconcile, that *some approved* the coalition, many reprobated it, and *all detested* it. However, though all detested it, yet as the learned Gent. allows that some approved it, he would beg leave to say a word in its favour. It was formed on the fairest and most honourable terms, not, as had been insinuated, by giving up the principles of the parties connected (he had not given up his, nor did he require that those with whom he had coalesced should give up theirs), but with a view to put an end to that discord that had so long torn and distracted the country. The worthy Bart. [Sir C. T.] had said he deserved to be expelled on account of the American war: the American war was no war of his. At the time when it commenced a large majority of that House approved it, and though the end has been unfortunate, he hoped he was not to be made answerable for the issue. The persons who reprobated the coalition forget it was impossible for any two persons in that House to agree together who had not materially differed on many grand and important questions. He had been earnestly called upon by a particular friend [Mr. Jenkinson] to declare if ever he had found any secret influence lurking behind the throne which had at any time frustrated his intentions. He was also called upon to declare whether the Ld Chancellor had not given secret advice. He could not say that he knew of any such advice being given. He had known him long, and believed him worthy the post he filled. And with respect to the delay in forming the arrangement, he could only say that it did not proceed from him, nor from the noble Duke with whom he had coalesced; nor was it owing to any disagreement between them about the distribution of what was usually termed the loaves and fishes; about which he had heard more since he came into the House than had passed during the whole time of the negotiation.

The learned Gent. [Mr. M.] had felt himself much hurt at the coalition, because he [Ld N.] had given up his principles and deserted his friends. He wished to hear what principles he had given up, and which of his friends he had deserted. He knew of neither. He had long been supported in that House by a respectable majority of worthy Members, who acted with him from principle. If there were any who had

acted from other motives, the learned Gent. knew it better than he did, and consequently was better qualified to speak upon the subject. He approved the motion before the House. It was now five weeks since there was any fixed or ostensible Administration, and certainly the nation never stood in greater need of a permanent one. The year 1757 he well remembered: the Duke of Devonshire was then at the head of the Treasury, and Mr. Legge had just only withdrawn himself. The supplies went on—the ways and means were formed, and business did not stand still. Almost a similar instance happened last year, when his Administration received a mortal stab. The present Administration, if there were any, had received sufficient warning of their fate, and it was high time that another had been formed.

Mr. Pitt was not one of those, he said, who thought the present motion a breach of the prerogative. The matter of doubt with him was, Whether the motion would have the effect which it was seemingly intended to produce. It went to request that his Majesty would form an Administration that might have the confidence of the people. He wished in that case to know who were to be the judges of the particular men who had the confidence of the people. At present there did not appear any criterion by which such an opinion could be formed. He wished the noble Ld [North] and his new ally [Fox] to declare upon their honour, Whether, in their consciences, they believed that the Address moved for, if carried, would accelerate the business or reconcile the militating opinions of party. Gentlemen talked of forgiving animosities and altering their political opinions with as much ease as they could change their gloves; of reprobating to-day what they were justified in applauding to-morrow; and of taking into their bosoms at night those whom they had detested, distressed, and disclaimed ever having had any connection with in the morning. This connection, he said, was yet a stranger to his heart. He therefore thought it necessary to declare, that he could not bring himself to adopt the same mode of reasoning as was held in justification of the grand coalition. Having made this declaration, he asked with an air of confidence, Whether the noble Ld [North] and the Right Hon. Gent. would solemnly pledge their honour to this assertion, that the arrangement of Administration had not been delayed above ten hours, or some such short space.

of time, in consequence of difficulties that had arisen between the noble Lord and the noble Duke [Portland] respecting the disposition of their arrangements? Two other worthy personages had declared, they were perfectly agreed; and yet a noble Lord had openly declared that he should oppose the Reform Bill; and the other as publicly affirmed that he should support it. Such is the state of agreement which this wonderful coalition is likely to exhibit for the peace and prosperity of this divided country.

Ld North, in reply, declared upon his honour, that the delay had not been on account of any quarrel between the D. of Portland and himself. Each had declared their opinion freely, as they had a right to do; but it was unnatural to suppose they could quarrel about the distribution of power before they had power to distribute.

Mr. Fox rose, and most solemnly declared, upon his honour, that from the time the coalition took place to the present period, the negotiation had not been retarded more than 24 hours by any difference that had arisen between the D. of Portland and Ld North.—The difficulty, that first prevented the arrangement from taking place, had never yet, to his knowledge, been removed; therefore till that obstacle was removed the negotiation was totally at an end.

Ld John Cavendish attributed the delay to some dark hidden influence, but who was the cause of it God only knew. He would not speak his suspicions. Whoever he was, the crime he was guilty of was of the blackest dye, and such as materially injured this country.

Sir Joseph Mawbey spoke against the coalition; but the House grew clamorous, and he could not be heard.

The E. of Surrey put an end to the debate. He was neither a friend nor an enemy, he said, to the coalition; but was confident that if some Administration was not framed, the people would not only rise, to have a more equal representation, but would assemble in all parts of the kingdom, and insist on knowing where the blame lay that no Administration could be fixed on to conduct the affairs of Government.

The question was then called for and carried for the address, with only four or five dissenting voices.

March 25. No debate.

March 27.

Ld Ludlow acquainted the House, that his Majesty had been waited on with their address, and was pleased to return for

answer, That it was his earnest to desire to do every thing in his power to comply with the wishes expressed by his faithful Commons.

A The E. of Surrey rose, and after expressing his full confidence in the gracious intentions of his Majesty, desired to be understood, that if those his Majesty's intentions should be defeated, he should on the Monday following move for an enquiry into the causes that had so long prevented an arrangement from taking place.

B Ld North said, his Majesty's message was so full of grace and goodness, that he thought it ought to be received with the utmost satisfaction and gratitude. With regard to the notice given by the noble Earl, he wished not to have heard a word about it. He thought it did not become the House to express the least doubt of his Majesty's gracious declaration.

C Mr. Pitt, coming into the House, moved the order of the day for proceeding on the Report of the Committee on the American Trade Bill. He acquainted the House that the merchants of London had held a meeting, and had applied to him for farther time to digest their ideas and to make up their minds upon the matter. He therefore would move to put the farther consideration of the report off till Friday. Which was agreed to.

March 28.

The report of the American trade-bill came of course before the House, but E was again put off, at the instance of Mr. Pitt; who desired to have full time for the merchants to settle their resolutions.

Mr. Ord brought up the report from the committee of supply for providing for the militia, which was agreed to; and the House resolved itself into committee on Mr. Williams's divorce bill.

F Mr. Fox followed the Ld Chancellor in the upper house, in favour of Mrs. Williams's children (see p. 253). He thought it unnecessary for Parliament to proceed to bastardize children, where the law, without Parliament, was competent to determine questions of legitimacy.

G Mr. Burke was of another opinion. He argued, that where the illegitimacy of the children was as clearly proved as the adultery, Parliament ought to pronounce upon both in justice to the much-injured husband, who otherwise would be subject to many inconveniences till those children should come of age.—

H Would they oblige him to take home to his parental arms, the bastards of his most mortal enemy, to have them for one and twenty years under his eye, the monuments

8 Summary of Proceedings in the third Session of the present Parliament.

ments of his shame, the pledges of his disgrace? Let the committee think of these things. As a legislator, he saw no reason why he should scruple to pronounce children illegitimate who had been proved to be such.

Mr. Fox believed there was not another Member in the House who thought as he [Mr. Burke] did upon the subject, and therefore he would not take the pains to combat his opinion. He would only point out the essential difference between leaving the children in possession of their present rights by appearing in the eye of the law the children of Mr. Williams; and declaring them bastards by Parliament without their case being regularly brought before it. In the former case, the proofs would lie on those who asserted the illegitimacy. In the latter, the proof would be unjustly thrown upon the children.

The Solicitor General and Mr. Mansfield said a few words; but upon telling the numbers, there were not Members enough to make a House, so the decision was of course adjourned.

March 31.

Mr. Pigot and Mr. Drummond, two of the commissioners for settling the public accounts; presented a ninth report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ord acquainted the House, that the committee of ways and means had come to a resolution that the pay of the militia, for the year 1783, should be defrayed out of the land-tax.

About four o'clock, on Mr. Pitt's coming into the House,

Ld Surrey rose, and wished to know from the Right Hon. Gent. if an Administration had been yet formed, or if there was a probability of its being nearly completed? If there was, the necessity of the motion he had in view to make would be superseded; if not, he should proceed.

Mr. W. Pitt rose, and excused himself from giving any official information to the House on that subject, as his Majesty had that day been graciously pleased to accept his resignation. However, if the noble Lord and the House would accept the information of a private member, he would pledge himself to the House, that his Majesty was anxiously employed to effectuate the purpose that was so much the wish of his people.

The Earl of Surrey, from this information, found himself more particularly called upon to proceed with his motion; when, instead of an administration being formed since the Address presented to his

Majesty, those persons who were transacting the common routine of office-duty were daily seceding, and leaving Government without ostensible, responsible, or active servants. He stated, that foreign Courts would be cautious of holding intercourse with us: that Government was engaged to pay a million and a half into the Bank on the 5th of April, and it was now the 31st of March, without a minister, and without a person in any of the official departments of state to negotiate the loan, or to take charge of the public money. His lordship just touched on the situation of the army and navy, on the distresses of the East India Company, on the critical suspension of public credit; and, above all, of the danger of interfering, unconstitutionally, with the rights of the prerogative, which nothing but absolute necessity could warrant; and which, should that necessity prevail, ought to be so inrolled in the Journals of the House.—Having thus depicted, in lively colours, the distressed situation in which the nation stood, his lordship said, he had a resolution to propose, which he wished to qualify in such a manner as not to stand as a precedent on any future occasion, or be brought to countenance any future interference of that House with the prerogative of the Crown. His only wish was, to co-operate with his Majesty in every matter that should point to the good and prosperity of the nation. He then read the following proposition:—
“That, a considerable time having now elapsed without an administration responsible for the conduct of public affairs, the interposition of this House, on the present alarming crisis, is become necessary.”—Should this proposition be adopted, his lordship said, he meant it as the basis of another proceeding, to which he had paid some attention, but which he had not yet been able to complete. There appeared to him two ways of bringing the matter to issue; one, by moving a Committee to enquire into the causes of the delay; the other, by moving an Address, but in stronger words than the former, to be presented by the Speaker in person. The first he had his doubts about, on account of the delicacy of the matter to be discussed; the other he thought more advisable, as the House might, in the most respectful terms, assure his Majesty of their cordial co-operation and support in a measure so necessary for the safety of his crown, and the security of his people. However, he would move, he said, the proposition he had read, and take the sense of the House upon it.

Mr.

Mr. *Jervoise Clerke Jervoise* seconded the motion.

Mr. *W. Pitt* gave every credit to the good intentions of the noble mover; but did not admit the necessity for such a resolution, after his Majesty's most gracious answer on Wednesday. There had elapsed but four days since the last Address was presented. The royal answer was all that Parliament could expect, and a reasonable time ought to be allowed for its operation. He lamented the situation of the country without a minister; and saw the dangers that threatened the kingdom, if an administration was not speedily formed; but the measure proposed to effect that desirable end did by no means meet his idea. The prerogatives of the Crown were as sacred as the privileges of the people. There was an indecency in wording the motion, and the spirit of it, he thought, aimed at the very dissolution of the royal authority. If that authority was to be wrested out of the hands of the sovereign, there would be an end to the political existence of this country.

[Here Mr. *Martin*, observing strangers below the bar, whom he knew to be members of the other House, called to order; and, as he had done upon a former occasion (see p. 555), appealed to the Speaker. The Speaker called upon the serjeant at arms, and, while the serjeant was pleading his excuse, the strangers disappeared.]

Mr. *Pitt* proceeded. The assurance given by his Majesty, he said, was a pledge of a very delicate nature; which, if the noble Lord's motion was to be carried, would lose much of its intrinsic value, and would convey an opinion of the royal word which, he was sure, no member of that House could entertain. If a second application should be necessary, it ought to be adopted with propriety, and with all that respect due to his Majesty which, he hoped, that House would never forget. He said, he should trouble the House no longer till he should hear what was farther to be urged in support of the motion.

Lord *J. Cavendish* thought, with the last speaker, that too much delicacy could not be used in every application which respected the dignity of the sovereign. Political necessity at the same time demanded, in strong terms, that something should be done; and therefore he should be happy to coincide in any proper mode to relieve the country in its

present distressful situation. His lordship insisted that all that the noble Earl had stated in illustration of the necessity for some farther step to be taken by that House, was unquestionably true. The difficulties and distresses of the country increased every hour; and the longer it remained without an administration, the nearer it would approach to ruin. His lordship was of opinion, that an Address would be a much more eligible mode of proceeding than the resolution.

Lord *North* was of the same opinion. He could not reconcile the word *interposition* to his idea of what was proper for that House to lay before the King.—He believed, a most dutiful Address would meet the noble Lord's intentions who made the motion, much better than such a resolution. The noble Lord, in explaining his meaning, had laid the stress of his proceeding on the pressing necessity of the times; and that what he intended was rather to assure his Majesty of the cordial co-operation and support of the House, than with any design to force the prerogative, or to intimate a doubt of the sincerity of the royal promise. The whole matter then was, Whether it would be proper to apply again to the throne; and whether the mode should be by resolution, antecedent to an address? His lordship's opinion was, that the resolution became unnecessary, as the address might include every thing. But it would please him still better, he said, if the noble Lord would withdraw both, as he was inclined to think his Majesty's gracious disposition would supersede the necessity of either. One strong objection to the resolution forcibly struck him, and that was, it was not strictly true that for six weeks there had been no responsible ministers. There had been ministers who, till they resigned, were responsible.

Mr. *Pitt*, considering himself alluded to, declared that, so long as he held any employment in the state, he looked upon himself as responsible to Parliament. By resigning the place of Chancellor of the Exchequer, he wished not conceal any one act of his while in it. He was conscious to himself he had acted uprightly, and therefore had nothing to dread.

The Earl of *Surrey* declared, that by what he proposed he had no intention to promote the views, or support the interests, of any party whatever. And as to the resolution in question, he was willing to withdraw it, as it was merely a leading

ing principle to the following address. His lordship then moved

“That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express the dutiful and grateful sense which this House entertains of the gracious intentions expressed in his Majesty’s message of the 6th instant.

“To assure his Majesty, that it was with a perfect reliance on his paternal goodness, and an entire deference to his royal wisdom, that this House again submits to his Majesty’s consideration the urgency as well as importance of affairs which require the immediate appointment of such an administration as his Majesty, in compliance with the wishes of his faithful Commons, has given them reason to expect.

“To assure his Majesty, that all delays, in a matter of such moment, have an inevitable tendency to weaken the authority of his government, to which this House is not more bound by duty, than led by inclination, to give an effectual and constitutional support.

“To represent to his Majesty, that the confidence of foreign powers may be weakened by a failure of the ordinary means of a constant communication with them: that the final execution of treaties, the important and decisive arrangements of a commercial and political nature, in consequence of a late revolution; that a provision for the heavy expences and the important services voted; that the orderly reduction of the forces, and expences of a new establishment; the settlement of the national credit, seriously affected by the critical state of the East India Company; with other important concerns; do, severally, and much more collectively, require an efficient and responsible administration, formed upon principles of strength and stability, suited to the state of his Majesty’s affairs, both at home and abroad; and this House most humbly repeats its supplications to his Majesty, that he will take such measures towards attaining this object, as may be agreeable to his own gracious disposition, and such as will quiet the anxieties and apprehensions of his subjects.”

Mr. *Jervoise Clerke Jervoise* seconded the address.

Sir *Henry Fletcher* adverted to the situation of the East India Company, as a reason for supporting that part of the address which mentioned their distresses, and cited the opinion of Parliament on a former occasion (see p. 553), to confirm it.

Sir *W. Dolben* allowed the affairs of the nation were in a very distracted state; but he looked upon the Constitution to be founded in the inseparable union of the royal prerogative with the legislative authority; and therefore should not wish to see any interposition of the one that might destroy the other. He adverted to what the noble Lord in the blue ribbon had said in the former debate, that the arrangements had not been impeded by any difference of opinion with regard to those arrangements; yet he had heard that the great lines of Government had been intersected by the desire of untroubled patronage, by the ambition of appointing to all the inferior departments—by the struggle to take from the Crown the disposition of the domestic servants of his Majesty—the Lds of the Bed-chamber, Grooms of the Stole, &c. thereby making his Majesty a mere cypher. If such were the motives that swayed the contending powers, he thought the severest censure of the House too light a punishment for such atrocious offenders—but perhaps it might be measures that might retard the completion; for he was sure, where opinions were so diametrically opposite, there must be great concessions on one side or the other, or no agreement could ever take place. He called upon Ld North, to declare, whether these were the causes of the delay.

Ld North most solemnly protested, that those with whom he had the honour to coincide were above such low considerations, such political meanness. With regard to what the hon. Bart. had now thrown out, he had heard a great deal of idle report, equally vague and ill-founded, but he had never before heard that any man had been so daring as to presume to dictate so base a measure as that suggested by the hon. Baronet. To make it a matter of bargain with the Crown who should fill the subordinate offices of State, could never have been a subject of dispute in the manner stated; it would have marked the parties with such indelible disgrace, that, he would answer for the noble Duke and the right. hon. Gent. alluded to, as well as for himself, they would have held in abhorrence. With regard to the other sort of arrangement hinted at by the hon. Bart. the measures necessary to be adopted to meet the particular exigencies of the times; it was impossible for them to have differed on that subject, because they were all equally uninformed of the facts on which each exigency rested. His Lordship stated the

want

want of an Administration as a public evil, and owned the address to be well-founded, but whether the time was come for the House to go up with such an address, it was for the wisdom of the House to determine. The causes that delayed the formation of a Ministry he apprehended to be of such a delicate nature, as not proper at this time to meet the investigation of the House; but this he could answer for, that the blame lay not with him, with his right hon. friend, B nor with the noble Duke.

Sir *Wm. Dolben* did not seem fully satisfied with this declaration. He hoped from his heart that, as they had taken from the Crown all influence within the walls of that House, they would not take from his Majesty all influence within the walls of his own palace. He had not mentioned, he said, subordinate offices, but offices of a domestic nature, such as kept the possessors necessarily near the person of the King. He put the noble Ld in the blue ribbon in mind of his former principles; that it was from their approbation of those principles, and not from the influence of his power, that the independent country gentlemen supported him; and that it was to his continuance in those principles that he must owe the continuance of their support.

Ld *Adv.* allowed the necessity that called for an Administration; but could not agree to the propriety of such an address; secret influence was not proved; his Majesty's promise had not yet had time to operate. The learned Lord said, he was confident in the idea of the right hon. Gent [W. Pitt], that his Majesty's intentions were to comply with the wishes of his people, and that nothing sat nearer his heart than appointing an Administration which should have the confidence of Parliament. His Lordship was under some embarrassment, he said, to give utterance to the feelings of his mind, consistently with that delicacy in argument, which on so tender a subject words were wanting to express; he would therefore endeavour to make him- G self intelligible by certain corollaries from which it might be easy to draw certain conclusions. The House had that day heard, that a right hon. Gent near him [Mr. W. Pitt], of whose talents and integrity no man had a higher opinion than himself, had, within these two hours, H resigned his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Suppose it had been the wish of the highest authority in this country to have placed that right hon.

Gent. at the head of Administration; and suppose that the completion of that wish should never have been abandoned till this day; in that case the House would surely see, that a matter of perfect novelty had just occurred, which must necessarily give a new turn to the whole arrangement. Would the House then, under such peculiar circumstances, wish to press indecently forward? Or would they not rather wait a little, to see what a day or two longer would produce? Impressed with this idea, he thought it his duty openly to oppose the motion, and to do it the more effectually he moved the order of the day.

Sir *H. Houghton* lamented the political loss to the nation of the talents of the right hon. Gent. who had just announced his resignation; but hoped he would still remain "a jewel in the mouth of the law." He appealed to the feelings of the House, whether they would not act too precipitately, thus early to vote a second address similar to the first, before it was possible for the Royal authority to have its proper effect? He therefore seconded the motion for the order of the day.

Mr. *Perceval* had no objection to the address; but, if it was persisted in, wished to add an amendment, to assure his Majesty that the House would fully support any Administration he might be pleased to form as long as they acted constitutionally. This would shew that party motives had no part in the address.

Mr. *Fox* could not see any necessity for the amendment. The address itself sufficiently expressed the temper of the House. The learned Lord had observed, that the resignation of Mr. Pitt would remove one great obstacle to the wished-for arrangement. Did the learned Lord mean to insinuate that the right hon. Gentleman's remaining in office was the cause of the delay? He did not believe it. If the learned Lord's inexpressible reasons have no better foundation, the House would by no means be warranted to delay the address a single moment. With regard to the right hon. Gentleman's [Mr. Pitt] responsibility, while he continued to hold the office, there could not be the least shadow of doubt about it; not that he [Mr. F.] meant to charge him as the cause of the delay. Without proof he could say nothing either one way or the other. The learned Lord had said, "If there had been delay!" My God, can *that* be doubted! but "culpable delay!" undoubtedly every delay was culpable. The only question now is, Whether, under

under the present circumstances, it would not be better to withdraw the noble Earl's motion, rather than divide upon it? If either of the learned Lords or the right hon. Gent. would so much as hint only, that they believed an arrangement would speedily be formed, he would by all means advise the noble Earl to withdraw his motion. On the present occasion, however Gentlemen might differ in other matters, there was but one opinion, That an Administration was absolutely necessary. Where then there was a general concurrence, why put on the appearance of dissension? An hon. Baronet [Sir W. Dolben] had called for more than mere insinuation to support the charge of secret influence. The hon. Baronet and the House had received more, they had received the strongest evidence, self-confession—they had been told that a Privy-Counsellor not a Minister might give his Sovereign advice, and not be offensive for the effects that might be produced by it. The noble Ld [North] had been called upon to declare, Whether he ever found his schemes frustrated by any secret influence, and he had answered in the negative. This was not to be wondered at. The right hon. Gent. and the Minister were in unison, and the measures advised were the measures to be pursued. But what would be the consequence of such advice, were the Minister for the time being to differ in sentiment from those who should secretly give their advice without being responsible for its effects? In such cases, what was to be done? When every plan, concerted with the best intentions, should be defeated by an invisible power, what could an honest Minister do but resign!

A number of arrangements had, he said, appeared in the public prints, manifestly calculated to prejudice him and those who acted with him, but they were too absurd to be credited, and too discordant ever to coalesce. Unanimity was his grand object. It was what he wished for in that House, and much more so in the Cabinet. Without that, nothing, he was sure, could prosper, and with it much might yet be done for the salvation of the empire.

Mr. T. Pitt could see nothing of that criminality in the delay so much insisted upon by the hon. Gent. If there were, he could not think the hon. Gent. and those with whom he coalesced so wholly innocent as they would have the House believe. If there was no insurmountable difficulties on their part, how came the

arrangement not to take place? Surely the secret influence so much complained of could not be the sole cause. The coalescing parties were persons of such opposite opinions, that it astonished the world how they ever could be brought together. Either this noble Lord must have given up his political opinion to Mr. Fox, or Mr. Fox to the noble Lord. Concessions to each other could never make them meet. It was fit therefore that the House should know the fact. He was against the address.

Mr. W. Pitt rose in reply to what had been said respecting his responsibility, and frankly declared he held himself responsible to the last hour of his resignation. If, during the last six weeks, he had done what he ought not to have done, or left undone what he ought to have done; or, in fact, had neglected to pursue the public interest when he could have promoted it; he was ready to admit his culpability. He was no friend to the present motion, because he thought it too precipitate. He would not pledge himself that such an arrangement as the address required would take place in a few days; yet it was his opinion, that an Administration would be appointed in a few days for the conduct of public affairs.

Mr. Fox was glad to hear the right hon. Gent. say so much. He did not doubt, if there was the smallest probability of the business being done without the address, but that his noble friend would forbear to press it. He wished for nothing more than an established Administration.

Mr. Martin could not see how an Administration could be established on principles so opposite. The coalition was strange and unnatural. It was reprobated by people without doors, and ridiculed by many within.

Ld North insisted, that, though neither side had given up their principles, they could notwithstanding act together for the public good. Would any man say, that, supposing the whole number who composed the cabinet were Whigs, they would not act together for the public good? On the contrary, were all its Members Tories, would they be less zealous? Were then the ablest of these two parties to unite, will any man be hardy enough to maintain that either would relinquish his motives of action, and adopt the contrary extreme, merely for the sake of opposition? Men of ability and probity will ever be of one opinion where the interest of the nation requires a coalition. In matters merely specu-

Speculative men of opposite parties do not differ more from the adverse party, than they frequently do from one another. And were no Administration ever to be formed till men who agreed in all points A could be found to occupy the different departments of state, he believed the nation might remain without an Administration till Doomsday.

Sir Wm. Dolben desired to be understood to wish never to see the day, when his Majesty's immediate servants should be the creatures of a Minister. He would not, for instance, have the Lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber obey the nod of a Minister, nor fear to be displaced if they came not when they were called.

Mr. Fox rose to explain. The motives, he said, which induced him to agree to the coalition so strongly reprobated, were, that nothing but a coalition of parties could remove the political obstructions given to the business of the state. He recollected the time when every man expressed his hope that jarrings and bickerings might cease: but no sooner had that desirable event been accomplished, than a new complaint had arisen, and the coalition thus formed was reprobated as unnatural and unconstitutional, because there was a junction for the public good. He had ever contended, and ever should contend, that this country was only to flourish, her glory to be maintained, and her commerce to be preserved, by the unanimity of Parliament: and as that was a maxim not to be in fair reasoning contradicted, sophistry could only send it abroad, that a junction of opinions, hitherto opposite, was not the proper means to effect that desirable purpose.

Sir Ch. Turner could not reconcile the idea thrown out by this new-formed coalition, that the King was not to be allowed so much as the assistance of a private friend to whom he might unbosom himself on the weighty affairs of state. The common rights of the meanest subjects were to be denied the sovereign by a doctrine as novel as unconstitutional; and so directly opposite to the well-known principles of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, that, if he adopted it, he must become a metamorphose politically wonderful indeed!

Mr. Burke rose in justification of his own political conduct. In Parliament he had uniformly voted with those noble and firm supporters of the constitution (the House of Cavendish), and he trusted he always should. He had been blamed

for joining in the coalition. He made no doubt but a time would come when he should have the applause of the nation for the only measure by which the honour of the British name could be again retrieved. He was confident that coalition was the only means that could be adopted to establish an Administration on a firm and broad basis.

Sir Rd. Symonds said, the noble Earl who made the motion had manifested a true Christian forgiveness. He formerly threatened to impeach the noble Lord, and now he was for having him restored to all his former consequence. He was happy to hear, he said, that the gentlemen who had formed the coalition were to serve their country without the emoluments of office. If that was true, they should have his firm support. If otherwise, he thought the coalition so unnatural, that nothing could be expected from it.

E. of Surrey acknowledged that he last year endeavoured to displace the noble Lord, because he then thought his measures tended to the ruin of his country. He was now as anxious to reinstate him, because he thought no Administration could be permanent without him.

Mr. Martin remarked that the noble Lord and right hon. Gent. had both presumed that their difference in great constitutional points was well known to the House; he, for his part, wished to know in what they were agreed.

Col. Hariley disapproved the motion, and though it was now understood that it was withdrawn, he hoped, if the arrangement was not brought forward as expected, the noble Earl would again renew it.

E. of Surrey perfectly coincided with the last speaker's opinion. And the question being put was agreed to without a division.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN.

Aug. 10.

SINCE so much has been said about planting and preserving Oaks, it is surprising that so little notice has been taken, even by botanists, of the two different kinds of this tree that grow in England. Both Gerrard and Parkinson mention but one sort. Evelyn, who was rather a lover of trees than a botanist, has not distinguished them. Even Ray has not described them with his usual accuracy. Miller confounds the two sorts in his dictionary, and his errors are continued in the last edition of *Evelyn's*

lyn's Sylva. What little notice has been taken of the two different kinds of these trees has been by calling one *Quercus mas*, and the other *Quercus femina*, titles that *Linnaeus's* explanation of the sexual system has rendered improper; the oak being *monœcious* (i. e. having male and female bloom in different parts of the same tree); whereas plants that are properly male and female have male bloom only on one plant, and female on another, and are therefore called *diœcious*.

The male oak, as it is called, has longish stalks to the leaves, and no stalks to the acorns. The female tree has little or no stalks to the leaves, and very long stalks to the acorns. The two sorts carry also a very different appearance in their foliage, the leaves of the *Quercus mas* being much larger, more regularly sinuated, or indented, and of a deeper green, than the other; so that this tree in a vigorous state much resembles the edible chestnut. The *Quercus mas*, contrary to *Miller's* assertion, is not the common oak of the country; so far from it, there are many counties in this kingdom which abound in oaks, and probably have not a single plant of this sort among them. Nay this tree is so local, that it would have escaped the notice of *Ray*, when he wrote his *Synopsis*, if he had not been informed of it by *Bobart*. The two kinds may be seen in *Norwood*, and its environs, growing promiscuously; which of them will make the largest timber I am not able to determine, but the *Quercus mas* certainly grows full as vigorously as the common sort whilst it is young, and its superiour verdure and elegant foliage recommend it to be cultivated for parks, and ornamental plantations, in preference to the other. Whether it be a different species, or only a variety, I am satisfied from experiment that the young plants will resemble the parent tree, though, to be absolutely certain of this in all respects, the planter must wait till he can gather acorns from his planted oaks, a circumstance which the lives of few will admit of.

A visit to these oaks in *Norwood* will furnish an object for the valetudinarian, when he takes his airings; and, if it tempts him farther into the study of botany, it will engage him in an amusement very conducive to health, as it will often lead him abroad; and if he delights, with the venerable *Hooker*, "to see God's bounty spring out of the earth," his pleasure will be increased, when he looks on the vegetable creation with botanic eyes.

T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 11.

I Have long wished to see an increase of correspondents to the Gentleman's Magazine, on the practical part of the management of lands, and of the improvement of the various kinds of stock thereon.—A correspondent, in p. 485 of the present volume, has suggested several hints respecting the method of procuring fine wool, by the ancients, by cloathing their sheep; a method which, if practised by them, seems to be now totally lost: but I am apprehensive it was not their practice to cloath their sheep, but rather to cover or shelter them from the inclemency of the seasons.

As I am neither a Greek nor a Latin scholar, I do not pretend to insist on my supposition; but, having Dr. Trapp's translation of Virgil by me, I examined how Virgil was understood by him; and there I think it is plain that the management of sheep, as recommended by that Roman shepherd, are the same that is now practised by those farmers in and near a certain district called *Urchinfield*, about the town of Ross in Herefordshire, who are careful to obtain the finest wool in England from a species of sheep peculiar to that neighbourhood, and by a kind of management of their flocks peculiar to themselves. I think their method cannot be (in a few words) better described than by the following lines from Trapp:

IF wool be thy delight, from prickly brakes
And burs and thistles be thy flocks remov'd;
Rich pastures shun; soft straw, white fleeces
choose,

And in warm huts thy sheep be foddered
'Till leafy spring returns; and that the frosty
ground [them:
With fern or straw be littered underneath
With liberal hand indulge them food and
leafy browse; [of hay.
Nor shut, while winter lasts, thy magazines
And when gay spring returns
To the lawns and pastures send both goats
and sheep:

In Scythia's realms, and near the Ister,
There closely housed they keep their herds.

As I know little of the original in which this account is given, I can say nothing how it will bear such translation; but if the whole of what Virgil says of sheep and goats be duly attended to, I am apprehensive his account of sheep, when abstracted from the goats, is much as expressed above. I could wish, and therefore recommend, that those correspondents who are learned would, when they quote a sentence in any other language than English, at least in rural affairs,

affairs, give its translation, that the unlearned as well as the learned may be benefited, and also an old correspondent,
RURICOLA GLOCESTRENS.

MR. URBAN, Lyndon, July 19.

IN your June Magazine, p. 480, F. Y. asks the reason why many of the ash and oak trees have this spring put forth their leaves at top, but not at the bottom?

The case in Rutland was this: they all put out very well in May, but the 25th and 26th of that month were very frosty mornings, and the rime was particularly sharp in the meadows, so as entirely to kill the young leaves on many of the oak and ash trees which grew there, but did not hurt those which grew on the hills; this was seen very plainly in several different valleys near us, and some of the trees were, as he says, killed at bottom, and green at top; and I find by a letter that there was the same kind of blast in Hampshire. I do not find that any other trees suffered by it but oaks, ash, and walnut trees, and they were three weeks before they put out again, and the walnut trees longer. F. Y. may see whether this was the case at Bontoon, for the dead leaves still continue withered and dried on the branches, and the trees have now all put out fresh shoots.

Yours, &c.

T. B.

In the Decision of the following Question respecting the LONDON-BRIDGE WATER-WORKS so many similar Bodies are interested, that it would imply a want of Attention in us to omit it.

WEDNESDAY (July 2.) the Judges gave their opinions in the Court of King's-Bench, on the question lately argued before them, Whether the Proprietors of the Water-works at London-bridge were liable to payment of the rate assessed for the purpose of making good the injuries done to the sufferers by the rioters in June 1780?

Mr. Justice Buller stated the case particularly, the leading circumstances of which were as follows: That the Proprietors of the Water-works possessed property in the said works, situated in London, and in the borough of Southwark:—That their property was rated by the Commissioners of the Land-tax at 2,500l.—That the Justices and Constables, under authority of the Statute, had assessed them at the rate of one shilling and two pence in the pound, for the purpose of reimbursing the sufferers in the riots of June, 1780. This assessment the Proprietors refused to pay, and were distrained for the same in consequence thereof.

Justice Buller observed, It had been argued at the Bar, that the Proprietors were

not liable, because they had never been called upon to pay to any rate but the Land-tax, and because the New River Company never had been assessed: But the simple question before the Court was, Whether the Proprietors of the Water-works of London-bridge were rateable or not? The learned Judge was of opinion, that they were, and in support of his opinion he referred to the Act, by virtue of which the assessment was made, 27 Eliz. chap. 10. which directs that "the inhabitants shall be assessed in proportion to their abilities;" and then says, "that the Constable, &c. shall assess."

The word *inhabitants* he considered sufficiently descriptive of the Proprietors. Every man's ability depended on his property; the property of the Proprietors, by the rate of Land tax, was 2,500l. and according to their property they should be proportionably rated; and according to that rate they should pay, unless some legal objection was made; for the Statute says, "every inhabitant shall pay according to his abilities."

Two objections had been made——

First, That the shares in the Water-works were not rateable, requiring continual repair, and their value uncertain.

Secondly, That the Water-works were never rated before.

But in all cases of property there was uncertainty. Inland, the profits depended upon ploughing, manuring, &c. and produce also depended upon the seasons. Houses too were uncertain, for the produce of their rents was casual; and it was clear from the statement of the facts, that the produce of the Water-works amounted to 2,500l. *per annum*.

His Lordship then examined the several cases which had been cited in argument at the Bar, remarking, that in all these cases the question was, "Does the property produce profit?"

Usage had been urged in favour of the Proprietors of the Water-works; but usage could not make Law against a Statute, though it might shew the construction of a Statute, and then the usage must be general. Profits rateable need not be natural. The Statute of William and Mary shews what is rateable for Land-tax, and that tax is not rated according to the gross sum, but four shillings in the pound according to the yearly value.

He observed, that Mr. Davenport had argued, "that if the water had been carried in casks, and not in pipes, it would not have been rateable;" but the means of conveyance made no difference, for the pump that produced the water would be rateable, in proportion to its produce. A spring was rateable for its produce, according to the quantity of its produce and profits; and coals were rateable by Statute.

It had been objected that "allowing the Water-works to be rateable, yet the rate was bad, the Constable taxing too much."

But

But in his opinion the rate was good within the ward. The source was there—the water was collected there—the legislature had vested power in the Justice and Constable to apportion the rate, and their rate was conclusive; if it was not, the inconvenience would be monstrous. If they act corruptly, they may be punished criminally; but the rate, that must stand as an action against them, was not supportable. For these reasons, he thought the Water-works were liable to the rate.

Mr. Justice Ashurst held a different opinion. The learned Judge thought, that usage, in doubtful cases, should have great weight; and particularly in the present case, where the usage was general.

It was not sufficient to say, that because these Water-works were valuable, they were therefore rateable; it must be ruled, as in the case of the poor. The legislature meant to rate certain property not depending on labour; they never meant to rate matters of invention, because the public at large benefit by inventions. The first expence in bringing mechanical and other works of invention, should always be considered in estimating the profits which afterwards ensued. Coals, though rateable, were so by Statute. To be liable to rate, the profit should be certain, not uncertain, as in the present case; and he was not for extending the Law by new decisions, which would take in any species of property arising from labour or invention not already rated. Therefore he was of opinion, that the Water-works should be exempted.

Mr. Justice Willes concurred with Mr. Justice Buller. He argued, that the uncertainty of profit was not stated in the case, therefore not a matter of objection. The rule laid down, that the original expence should be estimated in calculating the profits, he thought, should not be considered. Houses, &c. were erected by original expence, and yet were rated. Personal property was, in many cases, rateable; and as to the Water-works having been heretofore exempted, it was no reason that they should be exempted hereafter, for they were the *substratum*. He cited Maitland's History of London, fol. 460, to shew the origin of the Water-works.

Earl of Mansfield said, that he and his brothers had entertained great doubts; and had taken great pains with the present case: They had conferred personally, and had submitted their doubts to each other in writing. The whole turned upon the nature of the thing on which the question arose, and it did not appear that the Plaintiffs had any property in either the soil or the water. The water was common as the air, unless where a special property was vested, and there was no property in the soil, where the wheels and pipes, &c. were laid, nor liberty to lay them, but what they had permissively. Pipes could not, by cultivation, yield pro-

fit; they were mechanical machines; and, in his Lordship's opinion, no profits resulting from the ingenuity of head or hands were rateable under the Statute: "That inhabitants should be rated according to their abilities," had been urged to prove too much. The construction was too general; lawyers, physicians, &c. were inhabitants. How was their ability to be known? Ability to pay this rate could only be known from visible local property. The Proprietors of the Water-works could not be considered as inhabitants.

The Statute of Elizabeth, his Lordship thought, should be explained by continual usage. Usage is law in continual execution. Here two hundred years exemption is shewn, which was very strong against the rate. The Water-works, his Lordship observed, had never before been rated, and yet they had existed notoriously before the statute of Elizabeth: they had existed in the time of Henry VIII. they had existed ever since notoriously—they had always been exempted, and the shares belonging to them, under the security of exemption from rating, had been bought and sold ever since the statute.

He was afraid of extending the construction of the statute, not but to increase taxes by extending them, and making them general, was wise and politic. The question was, not whether a particular property had been rated, but whether a species of property had been rated.

His Lordship then investigated several cases which had been cited at the bar. Upon these several cases he observed, that lead had been rated, because it was the produce of the land; that rents had always been rated, because they were apparently certain; that tolls had been held rateable since the 22d of Charles II. He had sent to Wickham on this point, and found that the tolls had been rated beyond the memory of man: navigation tolls had been always rated. Springs had been rated, because they were the produce of the land; as were limestone quarries, marl holes, and salt pits, which raise a real value.

The reasoning, from the words in the statute, "inhabitants and ability," his Lordship said, he could not see where to draw the line, the construction would run so general. It did not follow, because the Proprietors of the Water-works were rated by the land-tax, that they should be rated in the present case; for there were Water-works all over the country (his Lordship stated the several places), and they were never rated.

If the rate applied for was established, the Court would not know where to stop, so many new cases would arise. Justice and policy, his Lordship thought, should make taxes general, but they should not fall upon labour and mechanism.

The Court being equally divided in opinion, the case must, of course, come before the twelve Judges.

MR. URBAN, *Litchfield, July 10.*

I N answer to H. L. M. in your Mag. for March last, p. 226, I send you an abstract from the last will and testament of my late relation, "the celebrated Author of the *Greenian Philosophy*;" having in my possession a faithful copy of that uncommon production.

As no one of the colleges has thought proper to comply with the injunctions mentioned in his will, his effects remain in the possession of Sidney Sussex College. His nearest surviving relations, Mr. John Whyte of Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, and his sister, the relict of Mr. Ed. Hayward, late of Birmingham, have, from motives of delicacy*, and some other considerations, never yet thought proper to set up their claim.

He, some little time before his death, which happened at Birmingham, took the degree of D. D.; his departure was on Aug. 16, 1730, and he was buried in St. Mary's church in Cambridge.

Yours, &c. RICH. GREENE.

"IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN!
" I Robert Greene, master of arts, and
" fellow of Clare-hall of the old foundation in the university of Cambridge, and a dutyfull tho' an unworthy presbyter of the church of England; son to the most prudent, devout, and religious Mr. Robert Greene, formerly a mercer in Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, and Mrs Mary Pretty his wife, of Fazely, in the same county, my most dear, good, and excellent mother, after due professions of my sincere respect for their memories, and my gratitude for their tender and most Christian education of me, and of my most ardent and exceeding affection for my dearest and most loving sisters Mrs. Mary Greene afterwards Whyte, Mrs. Rebecca Greene afterwards Collins, Mrs. Esther Greene who dy'd unmarried, Mrs. Eliz. Greene afterwards Dicken, all women of the most exemplary piety, humility, and vertue; as also for my dearest brothers, Mr. John and Mr. Thomas Greene, who departed this life when children, and for my dear brothers, Mr. Jeremiah Whyte and Mr. John Collins of Tamworth, and Mr. Isaac Dicken of Birmingham, in the same county, the several

" husbands of my dearest and most loving sisters; and for my most dear and honoured uncles, Mr. John Greene of Litchfield, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Pretty, rector of Winchfield near Farnham, and the Rev. Mr. John Pretty, rector of Farley near Winchester, to the last of whom, and his distinguishing generosity and kindness to me upon the death of my father, my continuance and advancement in this colledge is principally owing." After enumerating many more relations, he proceeds thus:
" All whom I hope, thro' the goodness of God, to meet in eternal bliss, when they and I, who are still living, shall have changed this vain and transitory world for a more durable and lasting being, in perfect health and soundness of body and mind, for which I praise the infinite mercy of my Creatour, do make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following; that is to say, first, I bequeath my precious and immortal soul into the hands of Almighty God, my most gracious and heavenly Father, in full hope and humble assurance of its being again re-united to my body when raised from the grave in God's blessed time, and being everlastingly happy amongst the number of the elect, thro' the merits, passion, and death of his Son Jesus Christ, both God and Man, my only Saviour and Redeemer. Item, this frail and perishing body, which now continually clogs the life and activity of the mind, weak and infirm at the best in its constitution, thin and consumptive in its frame and complexion, and continually liable to rheums, catarrhs, and defluxions, I give and bequeath to the anatomist and physicians for the instruction and information of others, that as my studies have been employed, as far as I was able, for the improvement of natural knowledge, the material and grosser part of me may likewise in some measure contribute its faculties and powers to the same purpose and end; and that as the rest of my endeavours have been to benefit and do good to mankind, so I may not be wanting in my last and uttermost office which I can pay to them, by resigning my body to be dissected for the use and service of those who *survive me*

* See his Will.

“ which I desire may be done in the
 “ most accurate and critical manner,
 “ and by the ablest and most skill-
 “ full in those sciences; and if any ob-
 “ servations occur which may be of
 “ advantage to the world, which I
 “ heartily wish, it is my will and plea-
 “ sure, that they should be communi-
 “ cated to it in the Philosophical Trans-
 “ actions, or any other way the most
 “ extensive, it being my inward desire,
 “ that not only every thought of my
 “ mind, but every part of my body,
 “ may be productive of some benefit
 “ and advantage to my fellow crea-
 “ tures, to those who are of the same
 “ species with me:—And my further
 “ will is, that this dissection should be
 “ performed in my own chamber where
 “ I write this, and that, excepting my
 “ bones, all the scattered fragments of
 “ my carcass should be collected toge-
 “ ther, and decently interred in All
 “ Saints, Cambridge, as near the Com-
 “ munion table as possible, having for-
 “ merly officiated 3 yeares in that
 “ church for the reverend and worthy
 “ Doctor Grigg, master of our col-
 “ ledge, and for which and the parish
 “ thereto belonging, I cannot but still
 “ retain a most tender and affectionate
 “ regard; but if before my death a new
 “ chappel should be raised in Clare-
 “ Hall, which I earnestly long to see,
 “ and should be blessed with consecra-
 “ tion, which I hope will some time be,
 “ my will and pleasure then is, that my
 “ remains should be interred there, as
 “ near to the Communion table as pos-
 “ sible, where for so many yeares I
 “ have officiated as dean of the said
 “ chappell, and which therefore de-
 “ mands my first preference and es-
 “ teem. As to my bones, it is my will
 “ and pleasure, for the reason given a-
 “ bove for my dissection, that they
 “ should be formed into a skelleton,
 “ and placed in or next to the class
 “ which I shall afterwards bequeath to
 “ the library; and that a fair transcript
 “ of this my last will in parchment, as
 “ also the bookes which have been or
 “ shall be published in my name, and
 “ written by me, together with my
 “ Encyclopædia corrected, should be
 “ laid by the side of it; and that this
 “ skelleton should be called by the
 “ name of Mr. Greene’s.”

He then directs, that a plain unorna-
 mented marble stone should be fixed to
 the wall near the place of his interment,
 with a diffuse Latin inscription; and

a like stone and inscription set up in
 the chapels of Clare-Hall (when re-
 built) and King’s College, also in St.
 Mary’s church, and in the northern
 chancel of the church of Tamworth.
 He then directs a sermon to be preach-
 ed at St. Mary’s the third Sunday after
 his funeral, from Corinthians, ch. i.
 ver. 19, 20, 21. either by Dr. Stan-
 hope, Dr. Moss, Dr. Jenkin, Dr.
 Waterland, or his dear friend and pu-
 pil Mr. Archer. He then bequeaths
 his house in Tamworth to his sister,
 wife to Mr. Isaac Dicken, mercer and
 cutler in Birmingham, desiring her
 twice a year to invite a certain number
 of his relations to dinner, to remember
 with piety and solemnity all their rela-
 tions who are departed; and in case of
 her decease he gives the aforesaid house
 to his two nephews and niece, Mr.
 Robert, Mr. John, and Mrs. Mary
 Whyte, for their lives, to be divided
 share alike; in case of their decease, to
 his mother-in-law Mrs. Cath. Greene;
 after her death to his brother-in-law
 and his sister, Mr. Timothy and Mrs.
 Ruth Greene; and at their decease to
 the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of
 Clare-Hall, the revenue to be applied
 with 200*l.* stock in the Bank of Eng-
 land, the interest to be laid out in two
 silver plates or tankards every year, not
 exceeding the value of 6*l.* each, to be
 given to the two best and most cele-
 brated scholars, the one for Piety, the
 other for Learning: a distinction to be
 made in the ornamental part of them,
 the most costly and best finished to the
 candidate for *Piety*: the donations to be
 received from the Master and Society
 by the candidates on their knees, who
 are ever after to be called Mr. Greene’s
 Scholars. Copies of his works, whe-
 ther published during his life or after
 his death, to be presented, neatly and
 fairly bound, to the *Public Libraries*,
 and to those of each of the Colleges in
 Cambridge and Oxford. His gowns,
 cassocks, and wearing apparel, he dis-
 poses of to the poorer scholars of the
 college. If the Master, &c. of Clare-
 Hall do not accept his benefaction, and
 comply with the conditions above-men-
 tioned, he makes the same offer to St.
 John’s, Trinity, and Jesus Colleges;
 and, on the refusal of each of the above
 societies, to Sidney Sussex College.

He appoints Dr. Grigg, master of
 Clare-Hall, Dr. Jenkin, master of St.
 John’s, Dr. Bentley, master of Trinity,
 Dr. Ashton, master of Jesus, Dr. Fisher,

master

master of Sidney College, or the master of these several colleges for the time being, together with the Rev. Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Robt. Seagrave of Deptford, and his uncle the Rev. Mr. John Pretty, rector of Farley near Winchester, executors of his last will. No other expence at his funeral than a bier or pall, and some rosemary.

Life and Writings of Mr. PYLE.*

THE Rev. THOMAS PYLE, M. A. whose Sermons have been lately published in three volumes, was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Stodey, near Holt, Norfolk, in 1674. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge. He served the town of King's Lynn in the capacities of curate, lecturer, and minister, from his admission into orders till his decease in 1756; discharging the several duties of his office with unremitted industry and perfect integrity. His sole aim was to amend or improve his auditors. For this purpose he addressed himself, not to their passions, but to their understandings and consciences. He judiciously preferred a plainness, united with a force of expression, to all affectation of elegance or rhetorical sublimity. Beside which, he spoke his discourses with so just and animated a tone of voice, as never failed to gain universal attention.

He distinguished himself early in life, by engaging in the Bangorian Controversy; which he did so much to the satisfaction of the late Bishop Hoadly, that the said Bishop not only gave him a prebend, and procured him a residentiaryship in the church of Sarum, but made two of his sons prebendaries of Winchester.

Mr. Pyle afterwards published his Paraphrase on the Acts, and all the Epistles, in the manner of Dr. Clarke; a work which has passed through many editions, and is exceedingly well adapted to the use and instruction of Christian families; as it contains in a plain short compass, the substance of what had been written by preceding commentators. The same character is due to his Paraphrase on the Revelation of St. John, and on the Historical Books of the Old Testament. All admirably conduce to the valuable end for which they were intended, to render the true meaning of Scripture more easy and familiar to the apprehension of all readers.

That he had no design of committing

to the press those sermons which are now made public, seems very probable from the following remarkable circumstance, which proves them to be the genuine offspring of his own extraordinary genius, namely, that he composed them with the greatest facility and expedition, amidst the interruptions of a numerous surrounding family.

To be celebrated as a preacher, was the natural consequence of his nervous language and spirited delivery. And it may be added, that he was no less justly admired as a faithful friend, as an agreeable companion, as a man of the most liberal sentiments, and so free from all pride and conceit of his own abilities, that he was apt to pay a deference to the opinions of many persons much inferior to himself.

What he esteemed one principal advantage and happiness of his life was, that he lived not only in friendship, but in familiar correspondence, with several of the most excellent Divines of his time, particularly, Bishop Hoadly, Dr. Samuel Clarke, and Dr. Sykes. Now as that worthy Prelate, in his uncommon modesty, declared to the world, that he wished to be distinguished after death by no higher title, than "*The Friend of Dr. Clarke,*"—we may surely ascribe it as no small honour to the late Mr. Pyle, that he was the friend of both those eminent men.


Upon the whole, then, it is paying no more than a fair tribute to his memory as a clergyman and an author, if we rank him among those contemporary luminaries of the church of England who appeared in the beginning of the present century; and who, with a manly indifference to all useless notions, and a rational zeal for what is truly important, studied to set forth the Christian Religion in its simple native dignity, and to give it its due influence upon the hearts and lives of all men.

East Barnet, July 30, 1783.

MR. URBAN, *Canterbury, July 9.*

AS your ingenious correspondent A G. E. p. 494, seems desirous to know the thoughts of others on the phenomenon which he describes as observed at Castleton in Derbyshire, I have ventured to communicate mine, but must beg leave to differ in opinion from him as to the cause of that phenomenon, and I think that by considering what follows he will be convinced that it cannot arise from the precession of the equinoxes.

* See more of this in p. 692.

equinoxes. In this respect it matters not to what part of the heavens the pole of our earth is directed, so that it does but preserve the same angle with the pole of the ecliptic. For the length of shadows at all times, in any given latitude, must depend on the sun's declination, and this depends on the angle which the poles of the earth make with the poles of the ecliptic; so that allowing all that Dr. Keill, Mr. Moxon (and indeed every one who is at all versed in astronomy), say, concerning the precession of the equinoxes, to be exactly true, it can be of no consequence in this affair; for while the pole of the earth is found to be in that lesser circle described by Dr. Keill, at $23^{\circ} 30'$ from the pole of the ecliptic, the length of all shadows in the same latitudes must remain the same; as may easily be seen, if we only suspend a terrestrial globe on a thread, fastened to the brazen meridian, at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the north pole, which by its twisting or untwisting will cause the pole of the earth to revolve around the pole of the ecliptic, the latter of which is, in this case, represented by the thread; and by this means we may also see what alteration in the course of nature can arise on this account, which is, that 12,960 years hence, the time in which the pole of the earth makes half a revolution through the lesser circle above-mentioned, its northern regions will enjoy summer in the same parts of its orbit where it now has winter; or, in other words, that the sun, in the same part of the heavens where he is now over the earthly tropic of Capricorn, and makes the shortest days and longest nights in the northern hemisphere, will then be over the earthly tropic of Cancer, and make the longest days and shortest nights; and consequently this must likewise produce a considerable alteration in the latitude, declination, and rising and setting of the fixed stars, but none at all in the rising, setting, or declination of the sun. For notwithstanding that by half a revolution of the poles of the earth round the poles of the ecliptic, they will stand in a different direction  what they do now, yet if we conceive the earth to be placed in the opposite point to any given part of its orbit, they will then stand, with respect to the sun, exactly the same as they do now; but, with respect to the fixed stars, their distances are so great, that the whole orbit of the earth would appear but as a single point if viewed

from them, and its axis being then in a direction 47° distant from its former position, the present pole star will apparently describe a circle of 94° in diameter, and transit our meridian at $8^{\circ} 30'$ south of our zenith, and descend so low as to be within $5^{\circ} 30'$ of the horizon; The seasons of the year, as before observed, will be diametrically opposite, and the sun enter Capricorn on the longest day, the vernal and autumnal equinoxes interchange their days, the constellations within $23^{\circ} 30'$ of the southern pole of the ecliptic on one part will be visible above our horizon; on the other hand, many stars of the first magnitude will entirely disappear from our view, as Sirius and Rigel, likewise Orion's belt, though now they form the most glorious constellations that adorn our northern hemisphere. I have been the more explicit on this subject, because I find many persons entertain very confused ideas concerning it. In the British Palladium for 1772, p. 67, is a query concerning the declination of churches from the true east and west points of the horizon. The cause of which the Quærist there, and his Answerer in p. 54 of the Palladium for 1773, seem both to think, arises from the precession of the equinoxes, by allowing the declination to increase at the rate of one degree in 70 years; but this likewise will evidently appear to be a mistake to any one who considers, that, while the poles of the earth are confined to the same points of its surface, a wall built on any of its meridians must always remain on those meridians, and consequently a wall built east and west, or north and south, must always face the same points it did at first. Again, if we examine the situation of churches, we shall find some decline one way and some another, which could not have been the case, had the variation been occasioned by the cause assigned. Mr. Cha. Leadbetter, the author of an excellent book of astronomy, likewise says, in his Mechanical Dialling, p. 142, in a note, that "if we repair to some old dial, and according to the distance of the substile from the meridian, find the *declination*, which the wall it is fixed on had when the dial was first made, and then take the declination of the plane by the sun, we shall find these two declinations to differ according to the age of the dial; so that one, which stood full south 60 years ago, shall now decline some degrees

gress either east or west, according to the nature of the earth's motion," and adds, "*this is what is called the variation of the compass.*" Notwithstanding, he supposes the declination of the plane to be found by an observation of the sun, and considers not, that, supposing such variation to exist, the declination of all planes in the same country must vary the same way. But to return to the phenomenon at Castleton.

As I think I have clearly shewn that it is not caused by the precession of the equinoxes, let us consider to what it may be attributed, or which of the three ways mentioned by Mr. G. E. is most likely to solve this difficulty. In the first place, if we consult astronomers, we shall find, that the angle betwixt the poles of the earth and the ecliptic does actually diminish, though not on account of the precession of the equinoxes, but from the action of the sun and moon, by the power of gravity on the accumulated quantity of matter about the equator, the earth not being a perfect sphere, but an oblate spheroid. But in what proportion does this angle diminish? Why only at the rate of 50" in a century. But supposing it to be a whole minute, we shall then on calculation find, that, according to the given height of this mountain, its shadow at noon on the shortest day is now only one foot shorter than it was a hundred years ago, or, on a nicer calculation, not much above half a foot; therefore its diminution must be totally insensible during the time which the oldest person in the place may be supposed to have observed it.

If therefore the phenomenon mentioned by your correspondent does really exist, the occasion of it must arise from one of those causes which he thinks "neither probable nor credible;" but from which of them, or whether the whole be not founded on mistake, I shall leave to future investigation.

Yours, &c. T. R.

An authentic Account of the Discovery of an Island just risen out of the Ocean near Iceland, in the North Seas.

THIS uncommon phenomenon was first observed by a Norway trader on his return from Iceland to Drentheim, whose crew were so terrified that they stood away from it with the utmost precipitation. Soon after a Dane from the Sound fell in with it, and at first mistook it for the continent of Iceland.

The master, however, did not approach nearer than a league, but stood on for Skalholt, the capital of Iceland, where he made a report of his discovery to the Danish Governor. It was at first supposed that he had fallen in with a monstrous body of ice; but, on his persevering in his account, some officers of the garrison, with several of the most skilful seamen of Iceland, went in quest of it; and in about three hours after their departure from Skalholt, came so near it that a boat was hoisted out, and the island taken possession of in his Danish Majesty's name. It is said there is not the least appearance of soil, but that the surface is of a marly nature, with crannies running through it filled with pumice stone, which are supposed to be thrown out by the different volcanoes in the island, of which it is thought there are three. The volumes of smoke that have been seen rise from one of the craters are very considerable, but no flame has yet issued from any of them. Its position is said to be at eight miles distance from the rocks des Viseaux, and its soundings about 44 fathoms. This singular * production, which is supposed to have been formed in the spring of the present year, will no doubt induce such of the learned as are curious to visit it. It is conjectured by many to have taken its rise at the time Sicily suffered so much by the late eruptions of Mount Ætna; but those who consider its neighbourhood with Hecla, the second volcano in the world, will rather attribute it to some intestine commotions of that mountain.

MR. URBAN,

THE lovers of Biography will acknowledge obligations to your indefatigable industry for short memoirs of the following personages: Francis Potter, a learned Theological author of the xvth century; John Potter, who wrote *Remarks on St. Clement of Alexandria*; on *Lycophron*; and who published *Archæologia Græca* in Gronovius—Burton, author of the *Voyage through Hell*, lately deceased. And Peter Annet, author of *Lectures, Short-hand books*, and principally concerned in a small publication entitled the *Witnesses of the Resurrection*. H. J.

* This phenomenon is not singular. In the year 1717, a burning mountain issued from the sea in the neighbourhood of Santirini in the Grecian Archipelago; of which a particular account is given in Vol. XL. p. 219. EDIT.

Conclu-

CONCLUSION of the REMARKS on
O S S I A N.

I. *Of the Evidence afforded by the foregoing Poems: that there are Songs traditionally preserved in the Highlands and attributed to Ossian; containing Parts of the Poems, published by Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Smith, under the Name of that Bard.*

II. *Of the Authenticity of the Ossian of Macpherson and Smith: how far it is founded upon the Highland Songs; and how far those Songs may be regarded as the real Works of Ossian.*

III. *Of the Country of Ossian, whether he was an Highlander or an Irishman?*

IV. *Of the real Character of Ossian and the Fingalians, and who they probably were.*

I.

IT is evident, Mr. Urban, from the collection of Erse Poems which I have sent you, that there are many traditional songs preserved in the Highlands relating to Fingal and his Heroes, as well as to several other subjects. It is also evident, that these songs contain portions of the very poems published by Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Smith, under the name of Ossian. We may therefore justly conclude, that those poems are not wholly the forgery of their editors, but compiled at least from original songs*. I by no means think it worth my while, to notice the various concessions in favour of this conclusion, which the minor antagonists of Ossian have of late been forced to make. I myself have given proofs of it, which need I hope no external confirmation. To these proofs might be added, that I met with many traditional preservers of these songs, in every different part of the Highlands: some of whom, especially in Argyleshire, Lochaber, and on the rest of the western coast, were said to possess various poems attributed to Ossian, although I had neither leisure nor opportunity to collect copies from them.—But enough has already been said on this subject, if my testimony deserves regard.

II.

These principles being established, it remains to be considered how far the poems, published by Macpherson and Smith, deserve to be considered as the works of Ossian.

The foregoing songs, attributed to that bard, which contain passages of the Ossian of Macpherson and Smith, are by no means uniformly consistent with the poems, in which the parallel passages are found, but frequently relate to different events, and even contain different circumstances. From hence it seems most probable, that Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Smith compiled their publications from those parts of the Highland songs which they most approved, combining them into such forms as according to their ideas were most excellent, and preserving the old names and the leading events†. In this process they were supported and encouraged by the variety of songs preserved in the Highlands upon the same subject, and by the various modes in which the same event is related. Mr. Macpherson may indeed have MSS. of all the poems he has published; which MSS. may either have been compiled by himself, or by some former collector; or they may possibly contain entire poems really ancient. But Mr. Smith has honestly acknowledged, that he himself compiled his Ossian in the manner above described. “After the materials were collected,” says he, “the next labour was to compare the different editions; to strike off several parts that were manifestly spurious‡; to bring together some episodes that appeared to have a relation to one another, though repeated separately; and restore to their proper places some incidents that seemed to have run from one poem into another:—and hence it was unavoidably necessary to throw in sometimes a few lines or sentences to join some of the episodes together—I am sensible that the form of these poems is considerably altered from what is found in any one of the editions from which they are compiled. They have assumed somewhat more of the appearance of regularity and art—than that bold and irregular manner, in which they are originally delivered.”

Mr. Smith also speaks of the Ossian of Mr. Macpherson, in a somewhat similar manner§: “That we have not the whole of the Poems of Ossian, or even of the collection translated by Mr. Macpherson, we allow: yet still we have many of them, and of

* See Mag. for Dec. last, p. 570.

† See Idem, p. 571.

‡ Such as the Cuach Fuin, &c. See Mag. for Feb. pp. 143, 144.

§ Smith, *Galic Antiq.* pp. 123, 128 to 130.

“almost all a part. The building is
“not entire, but we have still the grand
“ruins of it.”

What portion, therefore, of the Ossian of Macpherson and Smith is original, no man can determine except themselves. Smith indeed says, that he has mentioned all his *material* alterations, transpositions, and additions, in his notes; and that, *for the most part*, he was guided in them by the Sgeulachds, or traditionary tales accompanying the songs: but there are few such notes in his book, and perhaps as few *such* Sgeulachds in the mouths of the Highlanders. In Macpherson and Smith also we see these poems divested of their idiomatic peculiarities and fabulous ornaments; which renders it impossible to discover what manners and opinions are really ancient, and what are of modern invention. Yet it is remarkable, that in spite of all the objections to their authenticity, necessarily produced by such a treatment of them, they still possess an internal evidence of originality, which has enabled them hitherto to withstand all the torrent of opposition.

The Ossian of Macpherson and Smith appears therefore to be a mutilated work; even though we should suppose that the songs they originally compiled from were the undoubted works of that celebrated bard. But this is far from being the case; for even allowing that an Ossian ever existed and wrote; yet time must have introduced such material changes in his works, if preserved merely by tradition during so long a period, that their own author would hardly know them again. I think it however doubtful, whether such a being as Ossian ever appear'd in the world.

All the songs which I met with in the Highlands, relative to the Feinne, or Fingalians, were attributed to Ossian: his name seems merely a common title, which is ascribed to all the poetic annals of his race*.

From these considerations we seem authorised finally to conclude, that the

Ossian of Macpherson and Smith is a mutilated compilation from Highland songs, ascribed indeed to that bard, yet very little likely to be his composition. Out of these they selected the best parts, and rejected such as they thought might discredit the character of Highland antiquity; attributing them to later times, and the ignorant bards of the fifteenth century. Perhaps even the works of Homer himself, which had so many different editions, very considerably varying from each other, were compiled by a somewhat similar process from the ancient Greek songs†.

III.

Another question remains to be considered: Whether these songs are the compositions of the Highlands or of Ireland? and, Whether Ossian was an Irish or Caledonian Scot? I have already expressed my opinion, that the songs in this collection evidently manifest a connection with Ireland, though their traditional preservation in Scotland has sometimes introduced the name of Scotland in its stead‡. One of their principal personages is St. Patrick, the peculiar Apostle of Ireland, which alone seems sufficient to mark their origin§. If therefore we may reason from a part to the whole, it is just to conclude, that all the other songs preserved in the Highlands relative to the Fingalians are also Irish. They are wholly confined to the Western coast of the Highlands, opposite Ireland||, and the very traditions of the country themselves acknowledge the Fingalians to be originally Irish. The genealogy of Fingal was there given me as follows: Fion Mac Coul, Mac Trathal, Mac Arisht Riogh Erin, or King of Ireland, thus attributing the origin of his race to the Irish. I am inclined to believe that these notions about Fingal were common to the Scots in the most ancient times, and brought by them from Ireland to Scotland, the hereditary superstition of both races; for, notwithstanding it may appear most probable that Ireland should receive colonies from

* See hereafter, p. 665.

† See Mr. Raife's ingenious Remarks on Ossian in his German translation of it, Blackwell's Life of Homer, &c. We have heard of a very curious MS. of Homer, discovered at Venice, containing the various readings of all the different editions. I sincerely wish the rumour may not prove fallacious.

‡ See pp. 34, 369, 489, 491, and 590.

§ The Scotch indeed lay claim to the birth of St. Patrick, and boast also his burial-place. Camden, edit. Gibson, 1695, pp. 921, 1014. And so also do the Britons, ib. p. 631, 1014; but his life and miracles all agree to attribute to Ireland.

|| See Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 570.

Scotland than the contrary, we have direct historic evidences that Scotland received them from Ireland; and no bare theoretic probability, deserves to be opposed to the positive assertions of history.

With regard to the Erse manuscripts, about which so much has been said; it becomes me to acknowledge, that I have never seen enough of them, to give any decided opinion: those which I have seen, induce me to think, they principally owe their existence to Ireland*.

I shall not repeat what others have said, to prove the Fingalians Irish: though the connection of Fingal with Ireland, has been already warmly asserted†.

But an unnoticed though curious passage in Camden affords us the most remarkable, and perhaps the most convincing, proof that Fingal is an Irish Hero, which demonstrates at least, that he was indisputably claimed by the Irish, two hundred years ago. It is contained in an extract, made by Camden, from an account of the manners of the native Irish; written by one Good, a schoolmaster at Limerick, in 1566, "They think," says he, speaking of Ireland and its inhabitants, "the souls of the deceased are in communion with famous men of those places, of whom they retain many stories and sonnets: as of the Giants Fin-Mac-Huyle, Osker-Mac-Ofshin, or Ofshin-Mac-Owim; and they say thro' illusion that they often see them‡."

IV.

The very material importance of this curious passage, with relation to the

present subject, it is unnecessary to urge: for every eye must see it. We also obtain from it new information in respect to the last part of the History of Fingal and his Heroes: as it enables us to determine who they were, with a precision which must otherwise have been wanting, to complete these remarks on the Highland songs.

The singular agreement of this passage with the accounts of Ossian which were taught me in Scotland, and which I have already inserted in your Magazine, is worthy particular remark: it confirms them even in the most novel and peculiar instances. I have already given many reasons for believing that the Fingalians are generally regarded as Giants§; but this is no novel idea: the most remarkable concurrence is in the mythologic character attributed by both to Fingal, Oscar, and Ossian. I have before remarked, that Mac Nab described Fingal as the Odin of the Scots; and that the song called Urnigh Ossian|| evidently speaks of him as such. This curious passage represents him exactly in the same character; a Hero with whom the spirits of the deceased are in communion, who is their Chieftain, and the Lord of their Feasts, The Gods of all the Northern Nations seem to have been of this class: mighty Heroes, esteemed once to have been invincible on earth, though perhaps not ever strictly men, nor yet constantly regarded as Giants. Such are Odin, Thor, and the other Teutonic Gods; such are Fingal, Oscar, and the rest of the Fingalians among the ancient Scots††: Such also are Hercules, Bac-

* See p. 399.

† See Shaw's Enquiry into the Truth of Ossian, edit. sec. p. 37, cum append. &c. O'Flaherty's Hist. of Ireland, &c. &c.

‡ Camden, edit. Gibson, 6195, p. 1048, *Of the ancient and modern customs of Ireland*.—In this edition the Giants are called Fin-Mac-Huyle and Ofshin-Mac-Owim: In the 8vo edition by Bishop in 1600, and the correct fol. edition of 1607, by Bishop also, they are called Fin-Mac-Huyle and Osker-Mac-Ofshin: I have inserted both above, as both strongly relate to my subject. In the late English Edition of 1772 it is Ofshin-Mac-Oshin. Fin-Mac-Huyle is the same with Fion-Mac-Coul, see vol. LII. p. 570.—Camden in the same place, p. 1046, informs us, from Good, that to swear *By the Hand* of any Chieftain is one of the most sacred oaths among the Irish; this very oath is found in the poem called Ossian agus an Cleirich, v. 19, see before, p. 35.

§ See above, p. 400, note *, *the gigantic Boar*; also pp. 143, 490, and 590, &c. Irish tradition says, that Fingal, finding the stride too great from Ireland quite to Scotland, flung a handful of earth out of the county of Down into the middle sea, for a stepping place, which formed the Isle of Man. Our many similar stories of Giants are perhaps more ancient than is generally imagined.

|| See Mag. for June last, p. 490; and the Urnigh Ossian passim.

** The Weird Sisters of these nations were regarded in like manner as beings little superior to witches.

†† As Hengist, Horfa, and the other Saxon Chiefs, derived their pedigree from Odin, so the Campbells, &c. derive theirs from Dermid and the rest of the Fingalians. See above, p. 142—144.

thus, and even Jupiter himself, with all his sons and daughters, among the original Greeks; a people who agreed in many particulars with our own-ancestors in Northern Europe. The notions entertained about ghosts, as an intermediate order of beings between men and divinities, endowed with some share of power to do evil, is also remarkably congruous with this mythology.

As Fingal was a divine Hero, so Ossian seems to have been a divine Bard. Some of the Gods of the Teutons were Bards in like manner: the God Niord and his wife Skada quarrelled in elegant verse of their own composition*; and Odin is the relator of his own Edda†. Apollo, the poetic deity of Greece, likewise sung the history of his fellow-deities to men on earth, as well as Orpheus his son‡. The Bards and traditional preservers of songs in Scotland and Ireland have ever been fond of ascribing all ancient poems to this Ossian, and especially those relating to his own race; and from this cause, the poems ascribed to Ossian are become so voluminous§. The ancient Egyptians had a similar custom of ascribing their works to Hermes: οἱ ημετέροι πρόγονοι τὰ αὐτῶν τῆς σοφίας εὐρηματὰ αὐτῶ ἀνέσθεσεν ἔργον πάντα τὰ οἰκεία συγγραμμάτια ἐπονομαζόντες, says Jamblichus, S. I. c. 1, which rendered the Hermetic writings equally voluminous. The Egyptians, who possessed the art of writing, deposited their works in the adyta of their temples; as the Arabians deposited their poems of old in the Temple of Mecca; but because the Egyptians affixed to them no author's name, except that of Hermes; to him, as to the Scottish Ossian, almost all the national literature was attributed by religious flattery.

I sincerely wish, that some gentleman possessed of adequate abilities and acquaintance with the Erse language, would undertake to collect these Ossianic songs in their simple original state, as they undoubtedly contain much curious knowledge, accumulated in the various ages through which they have descended to us, and would probably afford much new information on subjects at present very ill understood. I own, however, that I should rather chuse to seek for them in Ireland than

in Scotland: but neither country should be unexplored.

AFTER having thus freely, though I hope not uncandidly, delivered my sentiments on the Ossian of Mr. Macpherson, it becomes me to acknowledge myself deeply indebted to it for the pleasure in perusal it has frequently afforded me. I am willing, and indeed happy, thus publickly to declare myself a warm admirer of it as a literary composition. The novelty of its manner, of its ideas, and of the objects it describes, added to the strength and brilliancy of genius which frequently appears in it, have enabled me to read it with more delight, and to return to it more frequently, than almost any other work of modern times. And, let it be regarded in what light it may, the praise of elegant selection and composition certainly belongs to its editor. If I had not entertained these opinions of its merit, I should never have taken so much pains to investigate its authenticity; nor indeed can I believe, if the general opinion had not concurred with mine, that the world would ever have wasted so much time in disputing about it.

I cannot conclude without confessing the obligation I am under to the inhabitants of Scotland for the hospitality with which I was received by them, though a perfect stranger to much the greater part of those who conferred such civilities upon me. If the Highlands are not distinguished for their fertility, their wealth, or the abundance of the elegancies of life, they are at least conspicuous for the generous friendship of the inhabitants, and for the performance of that benevolent Christian injunction, *Be not forgetful to entertain the stranger*. Such a reception necessarily induced me to think the best I could of their country, though it does not seem to have produced this effect upon some who have passed through it before me. I was indeed too fond of truth to shut my eyes against conviction; but I came away desirous to consider Scotland in its best point of view, although not anxious to believe in second sight.

Yours, &c. THO. F. HILL.
Ely Place, July 10.

* Edda, fab. 12, from Mallet's North. Antiq. Eng. transl. edit. 1770, vol. II. pp. 71, 309, fab. 13.

† Ib. pp. 3, 6, 82.

‡ Virg. Eclog. VI. v. 82, 83.

§ See before, p. 63.

GENT. MAG. August, 1783.

MR. URBAN,

July 12.

HAD your worthy correspondent "A Constant Reader," p. 495, perused the 194th Sermon of the great Abp. Tillotson, he would have found that Mr. Watson's idea in the discourse he has quoted is not a new one, but that the Abp himself was pretty much of the same opinion near a century ago. However, this is of no consequence; for wise and good men must think alike in all ages. The subject of the preacher is taken from John XII. 35. "Yet a little while light is with you; walk while you have light, lest darkness shall come upon you." In arguing upon the uncertainty how long the seasons and means of grace may be continued to this nation, he says, "The light of the Gospel, and the blessed opportunities which thereby we enjoy, are of an uncertain continuance and may be of a lesser or longer duration as God pleaseth, and according to the use we make of them &c. (as already quoted in p. 573).

I agree with your correspondent, that "the want of a religious principle is a very strong symptom of a falling state;" and I think we have every reason to fear the judgment of Heaven will be executed upon us, for our neglect of the Gospel, our vices, and infidelity. It is high time for our bishops to awake from their long lethargy, and with the clergy, and every friend to virtue and the best interests of their country, to endeavour to revive the dying cause of religion. Nothing seems more likely to procure this happy change than to form again numerous *societies for the reformation of manners*. Every species of vice is now become so common, and open that private unconnected individuals, be their zeal ever so great, have but a small chance to succeed in stemming the fatal torrent. It must be collective bodies of virtuous men that can hope with any reason to reform their countrymen and check the career of impiety. The pious author of *The Whole Duty of Man* says, "The scandal brought upon religion, as it was not contracted by the irregularities of one or two persons, but by associated and common crimes; so neither will it be removed by a few single and private reformations. There must be combinations and public confederacies in virtue to ensure success." And surely no time ever wanted reformation more than the present. The bulk of the people, especially of

the highest and lowest ranks, are become notoriously corrupted in their morals, and debauched in their lives. What frequent adulteries and divorces now happen among the former! and what licentiousness, ignorance, riots, robberies, and executions, do we hear of among the latter! The Sabbath is shockingly profaned and neglected, and our ears are daily surrounded with curses and blasphemy. Nay, even little children are taught by their wretched parents to hiss out horrid oaths, and to vent their impotent rage by calling for the damnation of Heaven upon all around them. Reforming societies are therefore much wanted, and might be of infinite service if established in every parish in the kingdom. Societies too for this purpose will be found much more useful than our present fashionable meetings for political and parliamentary reformation. There is also greater reason to hope for success in their endeavours, because they want no *new* laws making, nor any dangerous experiments or innovations to accomplish the design. There are already most excellent laws in force against profaneness and immorality, the happy effects of which have formerly been experienced, and which now only want putting into proper execution. I may venture to add also, that if societies of the former kind were established, and the great object of their establishment was vigorously pursued, they would set aside any necessity for the law. For when the people were made virtuous, they would see more clearly the value of their liberties and rights, and would be careful that their representatives discharged their duty in a proper manner. Oeconomy, moderation, and diligence, would soon become fashionable; and our great people, laying aside their extravagance, gambling, and debaucheries, would reside more in the country, live within their income, and thus, being perfectly independent, would despise the bribe of a place, title, or pension, which a corrupt Minister might offer, in order to procure their support to his ruinous projects. They would be steady to their principles, and abhor the thought of betraying their promises and professions, or of forming *unnatural coalitions* with men whom they have repeatedly and publicly declared to be the enemies to liberty and their country. A reformation of morals then seems essentially necessary as

a pre-

a preparative to a Parliamentary reformation. For while the electors are thoughtless, enervated, and vicious, and the candidates, besides partaking in these crimes, are also embarrassed in their affairs, or of desperate fortunes, and of no settled principles, all hopes of any political reformation, and especially of a redress of grievances, will be visionary and in vain.

Yours, &c.

T. N.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 13.

THE sentence on William Waleys, convicted of treason, copied by your correspondent (p. 412), which has puzzled him as well as a learned antiquary, is nothing more than the common sentence on a traitor; that he should be hanged, *drawn*, and quartered. *Devaletur* is a mistake in the orthography; if written *Divellatur*, the whole mystery is cleared up. The former is, I believe, a word never seen before, or in any other place; *Divello* may be found in any dictionary, and signifies to *pull asunder*. After he was hanged, and his bowels taken out (*drawn*), his head was to be cut off, his bowels burnt, and his body quartered.

As to the question, how can a man be tortured after he has been hanged? it is answered by the sentence still pronounced against a traitor,—that he shall be *hanged by the neck, and cut down alive, his entrails burnt before his face, his head cut off, and his body divided into four quarters*.

There is this difference between the sentence on Waleys and that pronounced on such occasions; that in the former his bowels were not to be *burnt* till *after* his head was cut off; in the latter they are to be burnt *before*.

Yours, &c.

S. H.

MR. URBAN,

DR. Robert Harris, whom one of your correspondents enquired after, was born at Broad Campden, in Gloucestershire, and had his education at Chipping Campden in the same county. At a proper age he was removed to Worcester college, Oxon, where he greatly improved under Dr. Abbot. He appears also to have been some time of Magdalen college. He lived in the troubles of the civil wars, and suffered much by decimation, and other mischiefs concomitant with perse-

cution. He was upwards of 40 years minister at Hanwel, which place he left after he had been plundered, soon after the fatal battle of Edge-hill, which was fought on a Sunday, not more than four miles distant from where he preached. He was much agitated by the tempest which shook the state following that event. The reigning powers obliged him to preach at the University of Oxon, where he had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him by the Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of that University, at his Visitation. He came up to the assembly of divines, and died Dec. 11, 1658, aged 81 years.

Dr. Newton, author of *Pluralities Indefensible*, enquired after likewise, was of one of the new colleges, either Worcester or Hertford*, and died about 14 years since.—Some anecdotes of him might be obtained from the collections of Dr. Dawson, several of which papers have been published in your Magazine. I saw the anecdotes in the Doctor's hands, at Hackney, about two years since; and should be glad to be informed, by the same means, of some particulars of the lives of Dr. Wilkie, the learned author of the *Epigoniad*, and said to be the most learned English Grecian, and the most capable to translate Homer homericallly; and Dr. Lavington, author of the *Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared*, the *Enthusiasm of the Moravians*, &c.

MR. URBAN,

IN your volume for 1781, it is observed, by W. B. p. 466, that “the resignation of Sylla seems, his character considered, one of the most surprising events in history.” In a truly masterly work, published in that year, and intituled “The History of the Legal Polity of the Roman State, by Thomas Bever, LL. D.” pp. 101, 102, it is also observed, that “Sylla exercised his power with the severity of a tyrant, and abdicated it with the serenity of a philosopher:” and in p. 135 we have the following passage: “Of all the circumstances in the eventful history of this fortunate usurper, none is so truly wonderful, as his voluntary abdication of that power, which he had obtained by such immense toils and dangers.” It is justly remarked, however, p. 139, that “the abdication of Sylla was

* He was Founder and first Principal of Hertford.

rather a suspension of despotism, than a restoration of liberty." Another "famous abdication" is recorded in p. 416; when Diocletian "determined to lay down his imperial dignity, tho' he had so long enjoyed it in the highest degree of splendor and opulence." Does Professor Ferguson enlarge upon these topics in his late performance on the Roman republic?

To what has been said in your Magazine for 1781, pp. 471, 473, and in that for 1782, p. 589, may very properly be added from Dr. Bever, p. 484, the following characteristic traits of the late Sir William Blackstone: "As this munificent institution" [the Vinerian Professorship in the university of Oxford] "still continues to reflect the highest honour upon its founder, so was it peculiarly happy in the person of its Proto-professor; who, on the very instant of its creation, was ready at hand to bring it to full maturity and reputation: who, by an uncommon assemblage of intellectual talents, could reconcile the most fertile genius with the most indefatigable industry: who, with equal facility, could sport with the Muses, and think with the Philosopher: whose *Commentaries on the Law of England* will be a more lasting and honourable monument, than the most studied and delicate touches of painting or sculpture can consecrate to his memory; and which, among its other excellencies, will be an impregnable barrier to the English language against the daily inroads of pedantry and affectation." In a former page (p. 70.) he is styled "our modern oracle of English jurisprudence;" and in p. 355, "the most liberal writer upon juridical subjects that ever yet graced this country."

Whoever is desirous of an acquaintance with "The Rise, Progress, and Extent, of the Roman Laws, may find ample information in this "History" of them by our learned Advocate. The whole of it is worthy of the perusal of every one, who can lay claim to the character of a gentleman; as it abounds with liberal instruction, conveyed in language animated and energetic. It has never yet come under review in your Magazine; it being probably considered as not likely to interest the generality of your readers, who would, however, unless I am strangely mistaken, relish very highly several extracts from it. I shall therefore venture

to send you a few from among many other passages equally valuable.

P. 9, he describes a "well-disciplined militia as the sure refuge of every free people: the genuine spirit of epide-mical bravery being thus kept in perpetual vigor by affections of the most tender and interesting nature; as those must ever be esteemed, when the soldier is at once the husband, the father, the friend, and the patriot. And to this excellent policy the Romans owed not only their numerous conquests, but also their domestic security; and, more than once, their recovery from the verge of ruin and despair."

P. 33, he sensibly remarks, that "great revolutions, however fortunate in their consequences, are oftener the effects of some sudden and violent provocation, than of any cool and pre-meditated design. The authors themselves cannot foresee, how far they may be transported either by their interests or passions; or by what hasty strides they may go on from the punishment of a tyrant to the reformation of a state. They seldom think of redressing a public evil, till driven to it by some personal feeling of their own. But the ways of man are in the hands of God. His daily providence directeth the various occurrences in the world to many great beneficial ends, far beyond the reach of human foresight; and maketh the selfish views of a few narrow-minded individuals subservient to the welfare of society at large."

P. 99, He paints in true colours, "the natural imperfection and debility of democratical government, which the ignorance and prejudices of vulgar minds have, by a strange abuse of words, in a peculiar manner, called *free*; a title, to which of all others it has the least pretensions:" and in the subsequent page he proceeds thus: "Let not this short reflection upon a too popular error be charged with the slightest tendency towards the opposite extreme; or with the remotest desire to soften the terrific visage of arbitrary power; a power, which every one of true feeling will ever hold in the utmost detestation, as dangerous and fatal, in the highest degree, to the dearest interests of humanity."

The concluding paragraph of Book II, chap. 6. relative to "the insolence of republican licentiousness" may well be recommended to the attention of our modern mock-reformers.

P. 118, He animadverts on the conduct of Cicero, "the staunch and determined panegyrist of the aristocratical party;" whose character is impartially developed in Book III, chap. 1.

P. 146, we meet with this just observation, minutely applicable to the present times: "General experience will convince us, that there is no line of political conduct so absurd or inconsistent, which the vanity and presumption of those, who make a trade of oratory, will not adopt, when instigated by the hopes of honour, profit, or applause."

Not less applicable to our own nation is the following passage, in p. 173-4, relative to the behaviour of Julius Cæsar: "Cautious ought all sovereigns to be, on whom they confer any particular marks of their favor; as the very best and mildest may chance to forfeit the esteem and veneration of their subjects from the misconduct of their ministers. The period we are now contemplating presents to our imagination a superb and venerable edifice, shaken from its very foundation, and threatening each moment to crumble into ruins; while the great men of the times, instead of exerting their endeavours to repair and support it, were each contending who should first bring it to the ground, and seize upon the spoil. By whatever name these were known; whatever pretences they held forth; whatever party they espoused; empire was the sole and avowed aim of them all:" and in p. 428, to the same purpose: "the plain truth is, that a prince can never be too circumspect in the choice of the instruments of power; as they are the eyes by which he sees the state of his dominions, and the members by which he administers to the necessities of his subjects. If therefore these satellites of royalty have either weak heads, unclean hands, or corrupt hearts, he, who raised them to this unmerited eminence, is responsible for whatever mischiefs they may bring upon his country by their irregularities and misconduct."

P. 189, 190, the following excellent observations occur: "Luxury, even in a commercial state, is no longer tolerable, than while it preserves the just balance between industry and riches. But when it once exceeds the due bounds of private oeconomy; when prodigality becomes fashionable, and to be immersed in debt is esteemed a criterion of politeness; then begin the ruin and misery of those noble and respectable

families, whose generous and independent spirit is the surest support of a free constitution. The wealth of the nation then flows in a new channel; is engrossed into the hands of knaves and usurers, a swarm of pestilential vermin generated from the sink of avarice, extortion, and infamy; who without blood, virtue, or education, succeed in all the pride of their native ignorance and vulgarity to the estates of their superiors; in the lowest servility of imitation adopting their corrupt manners, and gradually diffusing the same infection through every order of the people."

In p. 291 a happy compliment is paid to our royal consort in the parallel between her and Plotina, the consort of Trajan.

P. 297, our author observes, that "from the unnatural acts of barbarity, committed by Trajan, who was otherwise one of the best princes that ever graced the throne of Rome, may be deduced this important truth; that unlimited toleration is not easily reconcilable with the contracted and groveling spirit of polytheism:" and in the succeeding page he proves, "that a malevolent spirit of persecution and intolerance pervaded the Roman nation at large; and that religious liberty constituted no avowed part of the system of paganism, how artfully soever its cause may have been defended by the wit and ingenuity of its modern advocates." Mr. Gibbon and his admirers might profit by a perusal of the work now under consideration; in which the honour of the Christian religion, so insidiously attacked by them, is fairly displayed towards the conclusion of Book III. chap. 5. In p. 421 "the gall of religious prejudice" is justly styled "the deadly poison of historic truth." The account of Julian in Book IV, chap. 1, may well be recommended to the no less injudicious than ingenious Historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" a work not once quoted by our learned Civilian; whose sources of intelligence are evidently derived from "all the *original* materials that could illustrate the subject which he has undertaken to treat." Mr. Gibbon's misrepresentations fully prove, that, however he may think himself "allowed to say" the same, his bare assertions are inadmissible.

P. 399, it is observed, that "the genuine merits of political institutions are not to be estimated by their possible abuses. Secrecy, in a certain degree, is

is necessary under the most gentle and liberal form of government; as without it the best concerted schemes of rational defence and security would be anticipated by the subtle artifices of a vigilant and sagacious enemy. In such a case therefore it becomes a sacred and inviolable duty to the public: and those precipitate and officious politicians, who, for the sake of indulging vain and impertinent curiosity, or, what is still worse, from wild and ill conceived notions of the privileges of a free people, imagine they have a right to partake of the private councils of the ruling power, are only contending for a liberty to betray their own interests, and to disappoint every measure, how wisely soever contrived, for the welfare of their country."

Our author's remarks, p. 451, upon "the abusive and opprobrious language used in judicial harangues," is worthy of the consideration of our modern pleaders, whose petulance and ribaldry, loquacity and prolixity, frequently take place of true eloquence and just argumentation.

P. 483, he observes, that, though "a multiplicity of laws is a pregnant proof of the attention of the legislative power to the welfare of the community," Justinian may be looked upon as "an example, highly worthy of imitation, to every sovereign of the more improved and intelligent constitutions of the modern world," for his reformation of the complicated laws of the Roman State. "Perhaps there is no country in which the necessity of a similar reformation is more apparent, than our own; where, for the last century especially, the laws have multiplied beyond any proportion to the preceding times. But while we reflect with the warmest gratitude upon these daily exertions of the legislature, whereby our liberties and properties are so effectually protected; may we not be permitted to express a wish, that in some future days of public repose and leisure another English Justinian may arise; under whose benign influence and encouragement a new and lucid form may be given to that shapeless mass of juridical materials, which often staggers the resolution of the most industrious student with too just an apprehension of never arriving at the end of his toils?"

The author concludes with "hoping, that in due time he shall be able to fulfill the remainder of his design;

which will open a much wider field of entertaining and interesting disquisition." It is certainly much to be wished, as "his prospects of a relaxation from business" are, now the war is over, at no great distance; that his "professional engagements will afford him leisure" to put forth his second volume; his first having undoubtedly merited a "favorable reception from the public." Such at least is the sincere opinion of your occasional correspondent, VINDEX.

JAN. 19, 1712, the Queen granted a dispensation to Mr. A. B—le, directed to the Abp of Canterbury [Tennison], to hold the rectory of Fowlsham in the county of Norfolk, together with the rectory of Market Deeping in the county of Lincoln.—Jan. 24, Sir Jacob Astley and Mr. B—le waited on the Abp, when happened the following *discourse*:

Sir J. A. My Lord, I am come to wait on your Grace in behalf of Mr. A. B—le, to whom I have given the presentation of Fowlsham in Norfolk, to desire your dispensation, that he may hold that living, together with Market Deeping, of which he is now rector.

Abp C. Sir, you come at a very bad time, for my wife is ill, and I am very much out of order myself.

Sir J. A. My Lord, I am sorry to find your Grace indisposed, but hope you'll excuse my coming at this time, since it is upon a very urgent occasion, in obedience to the Queen's warrant.

Abp C. The Queen's warrant! pray what do you mean, Sir?

Sir J. A. Being informed that your Grace's dispensing power was limited to 30 miles, we therefore made our application to her Majesty for a royal dispensation.

Abp C. This is a very wicked thing, and I wonder you would undertake it. Aye, 'tis a very wicked thing indeed!

Sir J. A. The power of dispensing without distance was given to the Crown by the same Parliament that gave the Abp of Canterbury power to dispense for 30 miles*.

Abp C. 'Tis a very wicked thing.

Sir J. A. I am informed your Grace executes your dispensing power; and why not the Queen hers?

Abp C. Her's! I'm sure 'tis a very wicked thing, and ought not to be done

* What statute gave either? EDIT.

Sir

Sir J. A. My Lord, shall I call the gentleman up? You may hear him speak for himself.

Abp C. No, no, I will not see him; I am sure he is a very wicked person, and I had as lief see any thing else.

Sir J. A. My Lord, he has the Queen's warrant to your Grace.

Abp C. Warrant! I had rather he would come and cudgel me, than bring me that; for I am resolved not to do it, let the Queen do what she pleases. I'll sooner go to prison first.—I had never such a thing put upon me in all my life before.

Sir J. A. If your Grace please to let the gentleman come up, you may hear what he will say for himself.

Abp C. Well, let him be called up then.

Enter Mr. B. This is the substance of the discourse that passed before I came in, as I received it from Sir J. A.

Mr. B. My Lord, I beg your Grace's blessing.

Abp C. I can't bid God bless you, Sir, for you are a very wicked man. How durst you do such a thing as this? I must tell you, you are a very wicked man, and I can't pray to God to bless you.

Mr. B. I have brought the Queen's warrant to your Grace; will you please to see it?

Abp C. *Reads the warrant.* Oh! you are a very wicked man! I'll never suffer it. How dare you do so? Well, we're come to a fine pass! I am sure good King William would not have done it. No, he promised me he would not; for 'tis an unreasonable thing, and not lawful.

Sir J. A. What is confirmed by Act of Parliament cannot be unlawful; this is the Queen's undoubted prerogative, and certainly she may exercise it when she pleases.

Abp C. The Queen may do her pleasure. I'll write to my Lord Bolingbroke about it, but will never consent to do it, let them do what they will. For, if I suffer them once to break in upon me, I know not where they will stop.—But hark you, Sir, How can you supply these two livings, hah?

Mr. B. The one I will serve myself, and will take care to provide a sufficient curate who shall serve the other.

Abp C. I tell you 'tis an unlawful thing, and cannot be done, if they be above 30 miles distant.—Pray how far are these two places distant from one another?

Mr. B. Between 40 and 50 miles, my Lord.

Abp C. Oh, abominable! 'tis a very wicked thing. King William abhorred such things. Aye, good K. William!—I tell you, Sir, I'll never do it, do what they will.

Mr. B. If it be not unreasonable for your Grace to grant dispensations for 30 miles, why may not the Queen do it, if they be above, since it is equally impossible for the same person to supply two livings in both cases?

Abp C. I tell you I never did it in all my life, and never will.

Mr. B. I am informed that King William granted his warrant in the like case, my Lord, and it was obeyed.

Abp C. Who told you that? I am sure K. William was a better man than to do such things. 'Tis a very wicked thing!

Sir J. A. I can assure your Grace, there was a royal dispensation granted in K. William's reign.

Abp C. Pray, Sir, urge me no more; for I tell you I won't do it.

Sir J. A. I can't but take your Grace's refusal unkindly, since I never heard of such a thing being denied before; and am the more concerned, in regard I am the patron of the living, and the gentleman a near relation.

Abp C. I can't tell how to help that; but I won't suffer the great ones to swallow up the little ones, no, not I. Besides, pluralities are only for men of distinguished merit. Here was t'other day, Dr. B—g's son, a very good man, and he came to me to get one living; and you, who are so much his junior, have gotten two. This is very fine!

Mr. B. This will equally hold against all pluralities, be they ever so near together; and the farther they are off, they are generally the better served; because when two livings lie near together, they are generally served by one minister, and by this means both are frequently neglected; whereas at such a distance, there must of necessity be kept a sufficient curate to officiate at that upon which the incumbent does not reside. And as for the gentleman your Grace mentions, I am his senior in the university, was his school-fellow, and know him very well.

Abp C. Well, well, 'tis all one, I'll not do it. Pray let me have your name, and an account of your college and degree.

Mr. B. My name is A. B. about
seven

seven years ago of Jesus college in Cambridge. My degree LL. B.

Abp C. I wonder people don't understand themselves better than to trouble me, when my wife is so ill. I wonder people should be guilty of so much indecency. But we are come to a fine pass!

Sir J. A. This is the same living I gave your uncle, Archdeacon Tenison.

Abp C. I remember it; He had that living before Dean Astley, but I can't allow this gentleman to have it. I don't keep public days, &c.

Sir J. A. Your Grace's humble servant. I am sorry we have so much disturbed you.

Abp C. Well, pray God bless you, Sir Jacob, but let me hear no more of this wicked thing. I hope you'll concern yourself no more in it.

A true Copy. A. B—LE.

MR. URBAN,

SEEING in your Magazine, p. 445, the form of enthroning the present Archbishop of Canterbury, I here send you, as a curiosity, the ancient form, translated from a Record of Archbp Winchelsey.

Form of enthroning the Archbishop.

On the Lord's day after the feast of St. Michael, viz. Oct. 2, in the year of our Lord 1294, the Archbishop (Winchelsey) was enthroned by Henry [Easly], then Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, in the following form:

"On that day, early in the morning, the Convent celebrated the first mass, and the whole service as far as high mass, and afterwards, invested with their copes, waited for the Lord Archbishop in the choir, who that night and for five preceding days had resided constantly at the manor of the Convent at Chartham. When the Archbishop arrived at the gate of the cemetery, he alighted from his horse, and the Prior, invested with his habit, received the pall of the Archbishop, folded up in a clean cloth, from the hand of a certain clerk of his household,

and unfolding the pall gave it a chaplain to carry, who solemnly bore, with an erect hand, the unfolded pall in a silver vessel covered with the whitest silk, the Convent preceding the Archbishop and Prior to the high altar, upon which he placed it. The Convent remaining in the choir, the Archbp prostrated himself in prayer before the high altar. His prayer being finished, and the blessing given to the people, the chanter began *Te Deum*. The pall remaining on the altar. While the Convent were singing *Te Deum* in the choir, the Archbp turned to his wooden seat in the choir. That being sung, the Prior, and afterwards all the rest, in order approaching the altar, kissed the pall, and then the Archbishop. This ended, the pall was carried into the vestry: and the Archbishop retired to his apartment. And when our Ld the King came from St. Augustine's, and entered the church, the Archbishop invested in the vestry with all his most solemn pontificals, and in his pall, entered the choir, with the Prior, three Deacons, and three Cardinal Sub-deacons. At whose entrance the chanter twice began the *Suffrages*, which the convent solemnly chanted. Mean time the Archbishop, the Prior, and the above-named ministers of the altar, took their station behind the high altar, under the shrine of St. Blase, before the marble chair, turning towards the East. The King, with many of the nobles of the realm, standing near that chair, waited for the Archbp. The Suffrages being chanted, the Prior added the collect, *Lord who from the highest heavens, &c.* and then he led the Archbp to the marble chair. And standing a little time before the chair, the Prior annexed another collect, *Almighty and everlasting God, &c.* Having said that, the Prior reverently took the Archbp in his arms, and enthroned him in that chair, with the following words, which he read from a schedule which he held in his hand. *In the name of God, Amen. By the authority of the same, I Henry Prior of thy church of Christ, of Canterbury, enthrone thee Lord Robert Archbishop in this church of Canterbury, in which our Lord Jesus Christ preserve thy [going out and*] thy coming in from this time forth and for evermore! Amen.* The schedule being read, and witnesses called,

* The same Metropolitan told Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Hoadly (in his coarse manner) that he "would sooner have a horn of grease poured down him" than grant him a dispensation (to hold Streatham with St. Peter's Poor), yet signed the fiat before Mr. H. left the palace. This anecdote from the late Chancellor Hoadly.

the Prior desired a certain notary public to reduce all the premises into a public form for the remembrance of posterity. After this, eight monks sung alternately the song of Simeon (*Benedictus*) before the Archbp, sitting in his chair under the shrine of St. Blase. This being sung, the Prior subjoined the collect, *Almighty and everlasting God*. This said, the chanter solemnly began the office of the mass of Trinity. The Archbishop before his chair, turning to the East, began *Glory in the highest*, and afterwards he added the collect of the mass; and when the Gospel had been read, he began the Creed, and after that he also subjoined *The Lord be with you*. The office having been sung, he descended from his chair, and received an oblation of bread and wine from the chanter, as is usual, and then completed the whole mass, nor afterwards returned to his chair that day. After the celebration of the mass, he granted indulgences to the people, and, divesting himself of his sacred robes in the vestry, he entered his apartment, and in his festive robes went to the great hall in his palace, to dinner. When the King had entered, all sat down, and were splendidly regaled. After dinner, the King and the Archbp, and also all the Prelates and Peers, entered the Archbishop's apartment in the palace, to take ——— * as is customary after meals. The King then returned to St. Augustine's, and the Archbp remained in his apartment. All the rest joyfully returned home. At the above enthronisation were present Lord Edward (I.) King of England, Prince Edward his son, and Edmund the King's brother, with the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Hereford, Ely, Norwich, Rochester, and Durham; the Earls of Gloucester, Lincoln, Pembroke, Marshall, Hereford, and Warwick, and an innumerable multitude of other Prelates and Peers of the realm."

Add to this, the day before the enthronisation the High Court of Stewardship was held in the Archbishop's palace, when Nicholas de Meyill (Ld Conyers) and Mr. Stranguish, Lords of the manors of Whyvelton, Semer, Elton, &c. in right of those manors, were admitted to do the office of Panterer on that day: Their fee is not mentioned. In 1314, Bartholomew Lord

Baddlesmere, in right of the manor of Hatfield, near Charing, put in his claim, and was admitted to the office of Chamberlain for that day; his fee was the furniture of the bed-chamber. The son and heir of Roger de Mereworth, in right of the manor of Ceryton, claimed the office of carver, and the fee belonging thereto, which was the knives that were used at the table. His claim was allowed; but he not being a knight, the office was performed at that time by Sir John Bluet, according to the appointment of the Lord High Steward. Also Roger de Kirkby sued for the office of cup-bearer on that day, in right of the manor of Horton, and to have the cup in which the Archbishop should drink, as a fee. His claim was admitted: but he, not being a knight, was not qualified for that office; and the Lord High Steward, in his place, assigned Sir Gilbert Owen to perform that office.

The Archbp sitting in the middle of the high board alone, first the Ld High Steward, as Lord of the Castle of Tunbridge, came on horse-back bare-headed, respectfully in his scarlet robe, with his white staff, the ensign of his office, in his hand. He was followed by two heralds; then came the chief sewer; and after him the dishes; at the first course were brought up fourteen in number, besides the subtleties. While the dishes were placing on the table, the High Steward alighting from his horse, stood on foot before the Ld Archbishop; then making a low reverence, he departed to his own apartment, where he was attended at dinner by his own servants. The Archbp, at his second course, had 16 dishes, and his third course was wafers, sweet-meats, &c. All this was for himself alone.

The Archbishop's first course being served, as soon as the High Steward was retired into his dining-room, his table which had two several messes or services, and the ends of the Archbp's board, with their several services, were all at the same time served from divers kitchens. At the first mess of the Duke's table (at Archbp Wahan's feast) sat the Duke himself, Ld Clinton, Sir Edward Poynings, and Lord Chief Justice Fincux. At the second mess, at the Duke's board, were Sir William Scott, Sir Thomas Scott, and Mr. Butler, Serjeant at Law. At the Archbp's board's end did sit on the right hand the Earl of Essex, the Bishop of Mayen,

* So in the MS.

Mayon, and the Prior of Christ Church. On the left hand the Ld Bergavenny, the Ld Brook, and the Abbot of St. Augustine's. The Duke's board was served at the first course with thirteen dishes; at the second with fifteen; in each course there was one dish less than the Archbp had. The messes at the end of the Archbp's board were served each with two dishes in each course less than the Duke had.

TO AMICUS.

SIR,

AMONG the different noted characters you mention (in answer to some of the Biographical Desiderata) in your letter in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1783, p. 376, you add, Roger Crabb. If you have the pamphlet by you, published 1655 under the title of "The English Hermit," I believe there is little or no account to be now had of him from any other channel. That tract mentions he was a soldier in the Parliament's army for some time; that after he retired to Chesham, and kept a hatter's shop there; was possessed of an estate of 20*l.* a year, which he sold, left off business, and gave away the major part of the money to the poor, to fulfil literally the scriptures, of selling all, and giving to the poor. The shortest account that can be given of him I will take from the title of his book, in which he says, he counts it a sin against his body and soul to eat any sort of flesh, fish, or living creature, or to drink any wine, ale, or beer; his constant food is roots and herbs, bread and bran, no butter or cheese; his cloathing sackcloth; the cottage he lived in, anno 1655, was at Icknam, near Uxbridge. He was several times put in the stocks for working on the Sunday. In his defence for so doing, he says, in a letter to a Nicholas Adam; "Doth not the scripture say, 'Pull the beam out of your own eye?' How dare you to rebel against this scripture, and yet smite us for breaking it? Have you not persecuted poor men for labouring the first day of the week to get their children bread, when they have cried for hunger, cloathing, and firing, and at the very time your servants are at work at their ordinary employments, your grooms, coachmen, and cooks, to please your superfluous mind? but if a poor man work for necessity, you will plunder his goods." Roger Crabb, when the justice told him his breaking

the sabbath was a sin against both God and man, and fined him five shillings for his pardon, or to be set in the stocks, said, "If the justice would give him assurance of God not punishing him for it, he would pay the fine." One cause of Roger Crabb's persecution was, a pamphlet he published, called "Dagon's Downfall, or, the Great Idol digged up by the Roots, 1657." There is likewise a pamphlet, called "A Voice from Zion;" in which are some letters of his. The above is all that I have ever seen; if you have any other pamphlet of his, should be glad if you would mention it in your next letter below I have added a passage from the 23d page of his Dagon's Downfall:

"Therefore, Reader, let me exhort thee to look into the light of thine own heart narrowly, and be watchful, and thou shalt find that it will beget a conscience there, to which if thou give diligence, and obey it, it will lead thee to life and light of Christ, wherein thou mayest find full and clear redemption, wherein is prepared that bread that came down from heaven for the food of thy soul." Yours, J. D.

P. S. I cannot avoid mentioning a query of Roger Crabb's, it happening to be on the opposite page from whence I wrote the above: it is this; "Whether it be not as justifiable to buy a Bible on the Sabbath, as to give three times the worth of it to hear a priest make one hour's discourse out of it?"

MR. URBAN,

IT is, I believe, generally admitted, that the souls of men and angels, though both immaterial, are yet possessed of very different degrees of intelligence; and there are some who go still farther, and think there is yet another rank of beings, inferior to angels, and superior to men, who hold a more immediate communication with both. Hence those revelations, by which many are apprised of events that nearly concern them long before they happen; of the truth of which there cannot be the least doubt. Now, Sir, the question which I could wish your learned correspondents to solve is this: Whether persons favoured with this kind of revelation have it in their power to avert the evil, or anticipate the good, by prayer or other means? And if so, to whom their applications should be addressed.

Y. D.

FRIEND URBAN, *Stamford, July 22,*
I have sent the following questions unto thy Magazine, because thy correspondents seem more deeply versed in literature than those of others. As they are of a discordant and heterogeneous nature, the subjects may not all lie in the compass of one person's reading; I therefore should think myself under a much greater obligation to him who answered only one satisfactorily, than to him who should give a vague and unsatisfactory account of them all.

Qu. 1. We frequently read in political tracts of the greater and lesser barons. I would know whether the less baron held of the greater, or of the King *in capite*? if the latter, what it was that discriminated the barons? if the former, as I suspect, I want to know who the author is that gives an account of it?

2. Why were the Houses of York and Lancaster characterised by the white and red rose?

3. In the liberty-medal struck by the Americans, an infant Hercules is represented strangling a couple of serpents, and a leopard aiming at him, which is repelled by an emblematical figure of France. I wish to know why a leopard was figured on it, since, as the British were the only enemies to their liberty, one would rather think that a lion would have been represented, it being so conspicuous a figure in the British arms*.

4. We sometimes meet with hints in authors, especially poets, as, if those who sprung from noble blood were of a somewhat superior degree of excellence to those produced by the vulgar; and the Pagan Horace, in the 4th Ode of his 2d Book, makes a rout about it; I should be glad to know if any reason can be assigned why the son of the vilest rogue and whore that ever existed should not, with equal education, be as likely to prove as eminent a man as the son of the greatest prince that ever existed?

5. Andrew Boorde, who wrote in 1643, says, that "they spoil ale who put any thing to its making besides water, malt, barm, and God's good." What is God's good? Parkinson, who wrote his cumbrous Herbal but three years before him, mentions it not, nor can I find it in any of the modern botanical books that have fallen in my way.

6. As it is allowed on all hands that freckles are produced by the sun, what is the cause that many are seen as high as the elbow on arms that are never exposed to its beams?

7. Whence arose the phrase of putting the miller's eye out, when too much liquid is put to any dry or powdery substance?

8. When a person has changed sides, it is frequently said, that he has turned cat in pan. Whence the original of this saying?

I remain thy friend and well-wisher
 EBENEZER BARCLAY.

MR. URBAN, *July 11.*
IN the third volume of Mr. Gibbon's History of the Decline of the Roman Empire, p. 465, 4^o. very honourable mention is made of the Roman General Ægidius. Of this illustrious person I apprehend there is a statue in the Pomfret collection; but, not being engraved among the Oxford marbles, it may not perhaps be generally known. The names both of the hero and of the artist are inscribed on the base: ÆGIDIUS ROMANVS—MORETTUS FACIEBAT. The statue, which is seven feet high, and in a military habit, has received little injury from time, excepting a slight bruise on the nose, and the loss of the sword or dagger which the right hand once held. Of the sculptor I know nothing more than the name; but he appears from this specimen to have been by no means a contemptible master of the chissel.

Yours, &c. R. C.

P. S. In your Supplement for 1781, p. 622, there was a query which I have not seen answered: "Present' quod A. B. sel' bras' et fregit assiam." Till a better account is given of the only two words that seem to be doubtful, I shall venture to suppose the meaning of the presentment to be, that A. B. was a seller of ale, and had broken the assise. With regard to the assise of bread and beer, see Barrington's Observ. on the Ancient Statutes, p. 41. The word *brace*, *brasia*, *braseum*, &c. is generally said to mean *malt*. See Spelman and Du Cange.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 5.*
AS I have not seen in your valuable Mag. any account of the establishment of the Litchfield Clinical Professorship, I have taken the trouble of transcribing, from the end of Dr. Bagot's

* Leopards, not lions, were the ancient arms of England. EDIT.

got's Infirmary-sermon, the clause of the noble Earl's will which relates to this benefaction; apprehending that, by the extensive sale of your useful work, our great benefactor's generous regard for this place may be more universally known. Yours, &c. M. W.

Extract from the Will of George Henry Earl of Litchfield, Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

"And as for and concerning my leasehold house, wherein I now reside, in Hill-street, I give and bequeath the same, and goods and furniture which shall be therein at the time of my decease (except my plate) to Henry Watkin Dashwood, Esq. eldest son of Sir James Dashwood, of Norbrook, in the county of Oxford, Bart. and William Ashurst, of Lincoln's-Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. (my executors hereafter named) upon the trusts hereafter mentioned, that is to say, in trust to permit and suffer my now wife, the Countess of Litchfield, to reside in and have the use of my said house and the goods and furniture therein, for and during so long a time as she shall remain a widow and unmarried, with liberty to change or alter the same, leaving other furniture of equal value in lieu thereof, and giving notice thereof to my executors hereafter named. And I do hereby direct my executors, with all convenient speed after my decease, to cause an inventory of such goods and furniture to be taken and made, and that my said wife do sign a receipt for the same at the foot of such inventory. And from and after her decease or marriage (which ever shall first happen), I do hereby will and direct my said executors hereafter named, with all convenient speed, to sell and dispose of the said house, goods, and furniture, for as much money as can be reasonably got for the same, and to pay the clear money arising from such sale to the then Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the then Bishop of Oxford, and the then President of St. John's College, upon the trusts hereafter mentioned. And I do hereby authorise, empower, and direct, the survivor and survivors of them, from time to time, to do all and every act and acts that may be necessary for the more effectually vesting in and assigning to such trustee or trustees the said trust moneys: Which said moneys are so given to them, as a fund for the foun-

dation of a Professorship in the said University, for the reading of Clinical Lectures in Physic in the Hospital or Infirmary of the said city of Oxford to the Students in Physic in the said University; such Professor to be chosen by the Members of Convocation. Provided nevertheless, that no person shall be eligible thereto who shall not have taken a Doctor's degree in Physic for five years at least before such his election. And I do hereby will and direct, that my said trustees for the time being shall, from time to time, place out and invest the said trust moneys in Government or Parliamentary securities, at interest; and that they shall and may, from time to time, change, vary, and alter such securities, as to them in their discretion shall seem meet. And that they shall and do, from time to time, pay the interest and produce thereof to the Professor for the time being, to be chosen as aforesaid. And I do hereby direct, that my said trustees, or any of them, shall not be answerable for any loss or losses that may happen of such trust moneys, or any part thereof, so as the same happen without their wilful default. Nevertheless my will is, that such foundation shall be subject to such rules, orders, and directions, as shall be at any time hereafter by me declared and directed by any codicil to this my will, or other writing by me signed for that purpose; and for want of such direction, to be subject to such rules, orders, and directions, as shall at any time be made by my said trustees in that behalf."

[The sale of the above-demised house and furniture, after the death of the late Countess Dowager of Litchfield, produced, clear of all expences and deductions, 4256l. 8s. 2d. This sum was vested in the Three per Cent. Consol. and purchased 7079l. 5s. 4d. stock; the interest whereof amounts annually to 212l. 10s.]

John Parsons, M. D. Professor of Anatomy, was in the year 1780 unanimously elected by the Convocation the first Clinical Professor.]

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, July 8.*

THE following attempt to illustrate a passage in Lucan's poem on "The Civil War" is at your service.

The compliments paid to Nero by Lucan in the opening of his *Pharsalia* have excited the surprize of all his readers,

ders, and employed the ingenuity of all his commentators. One supposes the lines alluded to were written during the first years of his reign; before he had learnt to despise the instructions of his master Seneca, and while he yet retained at least the semblance of virtue. Another will have them to be mere poetical incense, the servile adulation of a young courtier to a prince to whom he looked up for distinction and preferment: While a third imagines the passage to be a delicate and refined piece of irony. As to the first of these opinions, it is very improbable that Lucan began the *Pharsalia* during the first five years of the Emperor's reign, that is, between the sixteenth and twenty-first of his own life; or, supposing him engaged in his poem at so early a period, he would surely, upon the unhappy alteration in Nero's conduct, have destroyed the panegyric which reflects so undeserved an honour upon him. Nor can I assent to the second opinion, that a poet of principles so noble, and a spirit of liberty so free, as Lucan, would ever stoop to the unmanly arts of flattery. The supposition that the passage is ironical always appeared to me the most probable; but none of the annotators that have fallen under my notice point out the particulars of Nero's life here satirised; all seem to understand the sarcasm as general and unappropriated. If the immediate tendency of the different parts of the address were discovered, I flatter myself this last opinion would at once be confirmed. Let us then take a view of the lines in question:

— — — — — Seu sceptrā tenere,
Seu Te * flammigeros Phœbi conscendere
 currus,
Telluremque nihil mutato sole timentem
Igne vagolustrare juvet; Tibi numine ab omni
Cedetur, jurisque tui Natura relinquet
Quis Deus esse velis, ubi regnum ponere mundi.
* * * * *

† Tunc genus humanum positis sibi consulat
 armis,
Inque vicem gens omnis amet: pax missa per
 orbem

* Scil. Neronem.

† This and the two next verses are a manifest imitation of the following from Virgil, *Æn.* I. 295.

Aspera tum positis mitescent sæcula bellis:
—Diræ ferro et compagibus arctis
Claudentur belli portæ:

as the whole has been thought to be of Virgil's address to Augustus, *Georg.* I. 24—43.

Ferrea belligeri compescet limina Jani.
Sed mihi jam nubem; nec si te pectore vates
Accipiam, Cirrhæa velim secreta noventem
Sollicitare Deum, Bacchumque avertere Nysæ.

I think I see in this citation a striking allusion to three characteristic circumstances in the Emperor's history: his fondness of driving a chariot at the public races, and the flattery of the other drivers in permitting him to outrun them, are plainly hinted at in the first six lines quoted above. And to support this conjecture, it may be added, that the comparison between a chariot-race and the poetical journey of the sun is so much in the way, that the latter is illustrated in many of the Roman authors by metaphors borrowed from the former. The lines "Sed neque, &c." omitted in the citation, seem to be nothing more than the wantonness of a fervid fancy, unable to leave a thought once started till run down. Or they may be supposed to refer to the Emperor's travels into foreign countries for the sake of exhibiting his skill in the circus. See Suetonius's *Life of Nero*, chap. XXII. His aversion to the camp, and well-known cowardice, which he endeavoured to conceal under an affected love of peace, are marked out in the three first lines of the second quotation above; and his vain desire of being thought to excel in poetry is delicately alluded to in the three last. If the whole quotation be now read with a reference to these three failings in the Emperor's character, the poet will be found to have pursued his irony as far as was consistent with his safety from the tyrant's revenge, and will, I hope, be freed from all imputation of flattery. My veneration for that love of freedom which eminently appears throughout Lucan's poem has induced me to attempt the defence and illustration of this undetermined passage.

Yours, &c.

H.

MR. URBAN, Cobham, July 24.

IF you think the following observations worthy a place in your Magazine, they may probably attract the attention of some of your readers more able to determine with certainty whether there are really two species of the English oak.

Gerard is the first of our English naturalists I have met with who speaks of two sorts of oak natural to this kingdom; but his description is so vague, no accurate idea can be obtained from him.

Eugen

Evelyn says, two kinds are most common with us, the "*Quercus urbana*," which grows more upright, and being clean and lighter, is fittest for timber; and the *Robur* or *Quercus sylvestris*, which is of a hard black grain, bearing a small acorn, and affecting to spread in branches and to put forth his roots more above ground; this kind is also to be distinguished by its fulness of leaves, which tarnish, and, becoming yellow at the fall, do commonly cloath it all winter." *Evelyn's Sylva*, 1st edit.

Ray, in his Synopsis, divides the oak into two species. 1. "*Quercus latifolia vulgaris longis pediculis*." 2. "*Quercus latifolia mas quæ brevi pediculo est. Folia huic obscurius viridia et minus profunde sinuata quam vulgaris; unde circa Newbury oppidum, the Bay Oak, Lauro Quercus dicitur.*"

Miller follows Mr. *Ray's* division, but adds, that the sort whose acorns grow on short footstalks is less frequent than the other.

Dr. Hunter, in his notes to *Evelyn's Sylva*, describes the English oaks in this manner: 1. "*Quercus Robur foliis deciduis oblongis supernè latioribus; sinubus acutioribus, angulis, obtusis, petiolatis; glandibus sessilibus. Quercus latifolia mas quæ brevi pediculo est. C. B. P. 419.*" and he adds, "this is the common English Oak, which for ship-building far excels all kinds in the known world; the leaves of this sort have pretty long footstalks, the acorns have none, but set close to the branches." 2. "*Quercus scæmina, foliis deciduis oblongis obtusis pinnato sinuatis, petiolis brevissimis, pedunculis glandorum longissimis; Quercus cum longo pedunculo. C. B. P.*" "This sort is not so common here as the first, but in the wilds of Kent and Sussex are seen many large trees of this kind; the timber of this sort is esteemed better than the first; and the trees when growing have a better appearance. They have been generally supposed to be seminal varieties. I was long of this opinion myself; but, having lately seen some trees, with acorns on them, which were raised from acorns of the second sort and finding they retain their difference, I am inclined to believe the are different."

Lightfoot, in his *Flora Scotica*, mentions only one species: "*Quercus foliis deciduis oblongis supernè latioribus sinubus acutioribus angulis obtusis.*" *Sp. Pl.* 141-4. But says, "there are two varieties of this tree, the first has one or two acorns, supported by long footstalks; the leaves more deeply divided, and the wood paler. The second has six or seven acorns in a cluster, supported on a very short footstalk, the leaves less divided, of a firmer and more laurel-like texture, the tree itself more humble, and the timber harder and of a higher colour."

Hudson, in his *Flora Anglica*, gives the same description as *Lightfoot* from *Lin. Sp. Plant*, 1414, with different synonyms, as *Quercus longo pediculo. B. Pin.* 420. *Quercus latifolia mas brevi pediculo. B. Pin.* 419." *Linnaeus* only mentions the *Quercus robur longo pediculo*.

From these authorities it remains a doubt, Whether the Botanist should, with propriety, divide the English Oak into two species. *Dr. Hunter*, I should conceive, is misinformed with respect to the oak with short footstalks being most common. I have one in my paddock, but cannot find another there or any where in the neighbourhood, nor have I been able to hear of another. This is a vigorous branching pollard, I should suppose, at least 200 years old; it bears some acorns every year, but not many; and I have not been able to obtain any race from it; nor do I perceive that they fall under the tree. They grow by pairs, or at most by threes, on very short footstalks scarcely three quarters of an inch long; many are quite sessile; they are smaller than the other sort, and the leaves grow on longer footstalks, but there is no considerable difference in the shape or make of them from the other sort, nor in the general habit of the tree; its leaves change their colour to yellow, when oaks in general lose their leaves, and they fall when the buds swell in the spring; but this is the case also with other oaks in my fields and neighbourhood.

If this oak is as it is described to be by those English naturalists I have mentioned, its qualities certainly render it more proper for many uses in our navy than the oak which *Evelyn* calls *Quercus urbana*; or that with acorns on long footstalks; and it is proper the spe-

species should not be lost, but its acorns sought for and preserved; and I hope these observations, if favoured with a place in your Magazine, may attract the attention of some planter or botanist who may think the enquiry not unworthy his notice.

Yours, &c. THO. RUGGLES.

MR. URBAN,

IN turning over some old MSS. I thought the following extracts might afford entertainment to many of your readers, though they might be known to some of them. If these are approved of, perhaps I may lay a sheet of paper by me, and when I meet with others of the same kind, may take notes of them and send them to you.

S. AYSCOUGH.

King Athelstan's Grant of Freedom to Beverley.

"Als free make I thee

As hart can thinke, or eigh may see."

King Henry III. ordered all bridges to be repaired, and marks to be set up where rivers might be passed without danger, not for the safety of travellers, but for the convenience of falconry.

Thomas de Dagworth had 25,000 florens de Scuto granted him by King Edward II. for taking Charles de Blois who called himself Duke of Britanny; and Kolkenius de Louvain had 3250 marks granted for his assistance in the same.

Corona magna Regis aurea invadiata est Archiep' Treverrs pro 25,000 florenorum Florentiæ, et corona Philippæ Reginæ Angliæ invadiata est pro 4256 florent' de Scuto, &c a^o 14 E. III. 140 millia florent' de Florentia extendunt ad 21,000l. sterlingorum. De corona predicta redimend. 18 E. III.

In the time of King Edward III. a relief was granted to the prisoners in the Fleet, and called *God's pennies*, to be paid by the purchasers of wool.

King Henry IV. granted 6d. per day to Mathew Flynt, tooth-drawer, on condition that he should draw the teeth of the poor in London without fee or reward.

25 Hen. VI. a grant was passed for a foundation near Braynford for a fraternity called of Nine Orders of Holy Angels.

Officium Magistri Mutarum et Falconum Regis, cum quadam mansione juxta Charing-Cross voc' le *Mewhouse* conc' Ricardo Comiti Sarum, cum vadiis pertin' et expreis'. An. 38 H. VI.

MR. URBAN, June 17.

THE inscription upon the pyramid of C. Cestius (in March, p. 192) being imperfect, I hope the following corrections of it will be acceptable.

The learned and worthy Mr. Fleetwood (afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph and Ely) in his very valuable book, p. 80, gives it thus:

Inscript. Antiq. Sylloge.

C. Cestius. L. F. Pob. Epulo. P. R. T. R. P. L.

VII. Vir. Epulonum.

Literæ sunt bipedales.

(*Ex altera vero parte literis multo minoribus.*)

Opus. Absolutum. ex Testamento. diebus. CCCXXX.

Arbitratu.

Ponti. P. F. Cla. Melæ. Heredis. et Pothi. L

Nota. Aliter legunt Romæ subterraneæ Editores. "C. Cestius. J. F. Pob. Epulo. P. V. Pl. VII. Epulonum. Opus, &c arbitratu Pompeii. P. F. Clomelæ Hæredit. & P. Ost. Lo." Eandem autem cum Grutero lectionem exhibet Alex. Donatus. S. J. nisi quod Cla. & Melæ conjungit, datque Clamelæ, & Ponthi pro Pothi. Pyramis sepulchralis Cestii ex ingentibus saxis, candidis et quadratis extructa subsistit, quæ demum intra urbis mœnia, à Belisario inclusa erat. Epulones Sacerdotes erant qui Epulas indicendi Jovi cæterisque diis habebant potestatem, quique Epulis, Ludis, ac sacrificiis epularibus præfecti erant, numero olim tres, postea septem, è quibus unus erat Cestius."

Roma Vetus et Nova, 1624, pl. viii. has a fine view of it, the inscription in front, the last line thus, "Pont. P. F. Cla. Melæ Hæredis et Pont. L."

Nota.—Erat auteur hic Cestius ex tribu Publicia filius L. Publicii. Epulo, Prætor, Trib. Pleb. et unus ex magistratu septem Epulonum.

Mr. Du Bourg, when he first exhibited his cork models, gave me the inscription thus, the last line

Ponti. P. F. Clamelæ. Heredis. et Ponthi. L.

Instauratum. An. Dom. MDCLIII.

Yours, &c.

P. W.

Specimen of a Literary Imposition on Coffee-House Politicians. (Concluded from p. 582.)

V. "Extract of a letter from Petersburg.

"The joy produced by the successes of the Russian arms against the Turks, has on a sudden been eclipsed by a cloud that over-
freads

spreads the court, and covers all the transactions of the Imperial palace with impenetrable darkness. Nothing has yet passed to the public, but a vagrant and confused report of something designed, and something discovered. Nothing is pretended to be certainly known, but that in the night of the 4th of October, the Countess Czernikoff and the Countess Dolgorucki were each seized at midnight in their own apartments, and carried prisoners to different fortresses, where none are permitted to know their fate. On the next morning, several of the ladies attending on the person of the Empress were ordered to retire from the court, and confine themselves either at their own houses in distant parts of the empire, or in different towns named by her Imperial Majesty. Such a sudden revolution in the fortune of many principal families has given rise to very different conjectures and reports. Some hold that a very dangerous correspondence has been intercepted between the Countess Dolgorucki and the King of Prussia, while others no less confidently assert, that it happened between her and Prince Heraclius. Some whisper that the Swedes had formed a design to seize the Empress, and enforce the restitution of Livonia and Finland. However this be, the guards have been changed, and the regiments which for some time past have done duty at the palace, are destined to garrison the forts on the frontiers of China. Some declare openly, that the Countess Czernikoff, having received the knout, has confessed that she has been privy to propositions for deposing the Empress. Others add still a blacker crime, that she had treated for a reward to poison her. But since whatever the Countess has confessed or denied was said to particular commissioners, with every precaution of secrecy, it is apparent that these reports can be considered as nothing more than such guesses as curiosity and ignorance will always produce. But as no man knows the crime of those who are now in custody, so no man knows what may in a few days be charged upon himself; and a general dejection and dismay is visible through all the attendants on the court. The affection of the people for their Imperial Mistress is portrayed in the universal solicitude that clouds every face where the report of her danger has been heard. It is hoped, however, by those who judge most coolly, that the utmost crime of the ladies has been only the discovery of some secrets of State, and that none of them have been so flagitiously corrupt as to attempt the sacred person of their sovereign."

VI. "Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the Russian Camp, dated Sept. 4.

"There had been, for some days, in the Russian camp, a degree of attention and vigilance which, with all the exactness of their discipline, had not hitherto been practised. Officers of a higher rank than those com-

monly employed on such occasions inspected, with the utmost nicety, the arms of the private men. New flints were fitted to the muskets, and a quantity of shot and powder, greater than usual, was distributed among the soldiers. What was intended by this anxious preparation, the laws of military subordination permitted no man to enquire. It was known only by the event. On Friday, Aug. 31, in the afternoon, flying squadrons were put in motion between the two camps, and all possible precautions were used to hinder the enemy from discovering what might be designed. Different bodies of foot were formed; and even they could only guess the intention of their leaders, by observing that the horse seemed to be unemployed. Towards evening notice was spread through the whole army that they were that night to storm the Turkish camp. Every man's heart beat with expectation, and the whole talk was of conquest and plunder. The night appeared long in coming, but it came at last. All the petty officers and the right hand man of every rank had torches in their hands, which they were to light at a certain signal. When it grew dark enough not to be seen by the enemy, with light yet remaining to know the way, they left the camp, under the guard of their horse, and marched forward without sound of drum, or any other noise than a confusion of voices encouraging one-another. They reached the advanced guard of the Turks unperceived, and seized or slew most of them with very little tumult. But in war nothing happens exactly as it is wished. A few of them escaped, and necessarily some notice was given in the Turkish camp of the approach of enemies. The Russians, being now upon hostile ground, lighted all their torches, and the progress of the army was like the motion of a mighty meteor. They came forward with the celerity of men who knew that their success depended on the suddenness of their irruption. There is always in soldiers a certain wantonness of mischief. When they found themselves among the tents, they could not forbear to fire them with their torches. As they attacked in different quarters, what was done in one place was considered as a signal by the rest, and on a sudden the whole air was filled with flames, sparks, and smoke. The party directed to the Sultan's quarter set fire to the Haram, in which the distress is not easy to be described or conceived. The women, terrified at once by the shouts of the soldiers, and the shrieks of one another, seeing on this part the glitter of arms, and on that the blaze of conflagration, some fainted, and were probably trampled to death, some ran for shelter into the ranks of the enemy, and yet a greater number sat still in silent despondency, making no choice in the variety of danger. The Imperial tent was soon surrounded with a burning circle, which threatened, every moment, to spread

spread wider. Fire, that soon abates when kindled among the slight materials of which European encampments are composed, derived additional fierceness from the gorgeous substantiality of Eastern pavilions. For a while, within the Turkish lines, all was ignorance, tumult, and confusion. But as every part could not be equally invaded, those that were remotest from danger began by degrees to recover from their surprize. The blaze of the camp, though it increased the horror of the scene, yet enabled them to discern their enemies, and one another, and to defend themselves with more regularity than could have been done in darkness. It was observed that the Grand Signor, though this is his first military operation, preserved great tranquillity, and gave his orders with propriety and distinctness. He was soon at the head of his guards, and opposed that body of Russians which was most advanced. The Turks, fighting in their own camp, knew the ground better than their opponents, and having nothing to do but fight, kept their order more exactly than those who thought their chief business was to plunder. The Sultan found little resistance; and, having cleared one quarter, went forward, joined by a new body of his forces, to succour the others: yet, wherever he came, he found many of his men slaughtered, and many so much terrified and perplexed, that they were with great difficulty recalled to their standards. By degrees, however, what remained of his army was embodied, and, occupying the central part, hindered the Russians from uniting. But on a sudden both armies were terrified by a dreadful explosion which shook the whole atmosphere. A large body of the Russians was directed to seize the Turkish magazine. They found it weakly guarded; but, either by accident or imprudence (for how it happened cannot now be known), a vast mass of powder was blown up, and great numbers of the Russians perished in the flame. They were now disconcerted, and soon partook of the terror they had caused. On seeing the air red with reflected fire, hearing confused cries of victory and slaughter, perceiving their enemies moving about in a compacted body, masters of the ground, and not knowing whether their countrymen in distant quarters were advancing or retiring, they began, as the morning rose, to wheel off towards their own camp, and retreated from this night of horror and carnage without any other solid advantage than that the Turks are in some measure disarmed by the loss of their magazine, and must either prepare to meet their convoys, or for some weeks remain inactive.

"Of the loss of the Turks no account can be obtained. In the first tumult great numbers must have fallen. Of the Russians near 5000 are missing, of which, it is computed, that at least 1500 were destroyed by the explosion of the magazine."

GENT. MAG. *August*, 1783.

VII. "Extract of a letter from Archangel, dated Sept. 5.

"It is now as it has always been. Great designs are subject to unexpected obstructions. The eyes of Europe have now been fixed, for many months, upon the Turks and Russians, and expectation has been waiting, in solemn silence, for the final fate of the Mahometan empire. Neither the advances of the Russians, nor the resistance of the Turks, have equalled the rapidity of ancient conquests, or the violence and obstinacy of former oppositions. The Russians have, however, gained ground, and the Turks have gradually given way. It is not impossible that the state of the war may now be changed; that the Russians may retreat, and the Turks pursue; and that those troops which were planning the siege of Constantinople, may suddenly be recalled to the defence of Moscow. Prince Heraclius, a man always of very doubtful character, and who seems to act upon no principle but that of present interest, unexpectedly descended from his mountains, and, by a secret march round the Eastern shore of the Caspian, led an army, long accustomed to all the severities of military labour, to the mouth of the Volga; and, having possessed himself of Astracan, where he seized whatever he found, of whatever nation, and having laid an embargo on the navigation of the Caspian, made use of all the vessels he could find to transport his forces up the river towards the centre of the Russian dominions. This part of the empire being remote from enemies, as it was without fear, was without defence; and Heraclius is now in a region of vast extent, abounding with provisions, where he reigns and riots without controul. He is guilty of no superfluous cruelties. His only purpose is to grow rich; and, as far as any judgement can be made from the present course of his march, his great hope is the plunder of Moscow. As he knows that the forces of the Empress are at a distance, he amuses himself with gathering by the way whatever happens to tempt his avarice. In the mean time all the internal parts of the empire are in confusion. Cities and regions are deserted, and the inhabitants, flying in all directions, have already overburthened the charity of the neighbouring provinces, and are subject to all the distresses of exiles and fugitives. The garrisons, which are thinly scattered throughout the empire, are drawn together towards Moscow, and the great contest is, who shall reach it first. As the winter is coming on, he must either secure his quarters in the capital, or, what is yet in his power, fall down the Volga to a safer place. If he reaches Moscow before the snow falls, he may live there in safety all the winter; and as armies cannot march early in the spring, he may probably find his way back to Georgia, with all his forces and all his plunder."

107. *The Works of the Right Reverend Thomas Newton, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Bristol, and Dean of St. Paul's, London. With some Account of his Life, and Anecdotes of several of his Friends. Written by Himself.* 3 Vols. 4to. (Continued from p. 599.)

HAVING given a succinct account of the life of the author, and the contents of the first volume, we will now present our readers with a few of the most striking anecdotes.

“Mr. Pulteney lay a long time most dangerously ill of a violent pleuritic fever at the first Lord Chetwynd's, at Ingestree, in Staffordshire. That illness cost him about 750 guineas in physicians, and his cure was effected at last by some small beer. Dr. Hope, Dr. Swynfen, and other physicians from Stafford, Lichfield, and Derby, were called in, and had about 250 guineas of the money. Dr. Freind came down post from London, with Mrs. Pulteney, and received 300 guineas for his journey: Dr. Broxholm came from Oxford, and received 200 guineas. When these physicians, who were his particular friends, arrived, they found the case quite desperate, and gave him entirely over. They said, every thing had been done that could be done. They prescribed some few medicines, but without the least effect. He was still alive, and was heard to mutter, in a low voice, ‘small beer, small beer.’ They said, ‘Give him small beer, or any thing.’ Accordingly, a great silver cup was brought, which contained two quarts of small beer. They ordered an orange to be squeezed into it, and gave it him. He drank the whole at a draught, and called for another. Another was given him; and soon after drinking that, he fell into a most profound sleep, and a most profuse sweat, for near 24 hours. In him the saying was verified, *If he sleep, he shall do well*. From that time he recovered marvellously, insomuch that in a very few days the physicians took their leave, saying, that now he had no need of any thing but of an horse for his doctor, and of an ass for his apothecary. The joy for his recovery was diffused all over the country, for he was then in the height of his popularity.”

“The deanery of Bristol was supposed to lie between Dr. Squire and Dr. Tucker. Mr. Allen asked Bp. Warburton, What sort of men they were? and the Bishop answered, in his lively manner, that “the one made religion his trade; and the other, trade his religion.”

“Bp. Keene succeeded to Ely, to his heart's desire, and happy it was that he did so; for few could have borne the expence, or have displayed the taste and magnificence, which he has done, having a liberal fortune as well as a liberal mind, and really meriting the

appellation of a builder of palaces. For he built a new palace at Chester, he built a new Ely-house in London, and, in a great measure, a new palace at Ely, left only the outer walls standing, formed a new inside, and thereby converted it into one of the best episcopal houses, if not the very best, in the kingdom. He had indeed received the money which arose from the sale of old Ely-house, and also what was paid by the executors of his predecessor for dilapidations, which, all together, amounted to about 11,000l.; but yet he expended some thousands more of his own upon the buildings, and new houses require new furniture*.”

“Bp. Cornwallis was declared Archbishop of Canterbury, and has since proved himself not an unworthy successor. When he was a young man at the university, he had the misfortune of a paralytic stroke on his right side, from which he has never recovered the full use of his right hand, and is obliged to write with his left; but this notwithstanding, he has hitherto enjoyed uncommon good health, and never fails in his attendance upon the multifarious business of his station. He has greatly improved Lambeth-house, he keeps an hospitable and elegant table, has not a grain of pride in his composition, is easy of access, receives every one with affability and good-nature, is courteous, obliging, condescending, and, as a proof of it, he has not often been made the subject of censure, even in this censorious age.”

“In the summer of 1766 the Duke of York, lodging at Clifton, did the Bishop the honour of dining with him; and, besides Lady Charlotte Edwin, to accompany Mrs. Newton, there dined at the same time the Mayor, Sir Abraham Elton, some principal merchants, and other persons; and all the company were surprised and delighted with the pertinence and propriety of the Duke's questions and discourse concerning the trade and commerce of the place. Dr. Lyttelton, bishop of Carlisle, being one of the company, some mention was made of his brother's *History of Henry II.* which was then in the press; and the Duke of York observed upon it, that he was sorry Lord Lyttelton recurred back to so remote a period; he wished, that instead of writing the *History of the Life and Reign of Henry II.* he had written the *History of the Life and Reign of George II.* One memorable thing the Duke related of himself: that when he was abroad upon his travels, his practice was to rise early every morning, and then to recollect and set down in writing all the transactions and occurrences of the preceding day; so that by turning to his

* In our memoirs of this prelate, vol. LI. p. 343, his having been a fellow of Caius College is a mistake. EDIT.

diary he could presently find out where he had been, what he had seen, and with whom he had conversed, on such a day, at such an hour. After dinner, the Duke, Lady Charlotte Edwin, and the Bishop, being retired into a bow-window in the drawing-room, the Duke, among other things, asked the Bishop what might be the yearly value of his bishoprick; and the Bishop answered, that the fines were very uncertain, sometimes more, sometimes less, and sometimes none at all; the certain clear income was 300*l.* a year, and little more. 'How then,' said he, 'can you afford to give me so good a dinner?' The Bishop truly lamented the Duke of York's death, for he had fine lively parts; and the Bishop was persuaded, that, if he had out-lived the years of dissipation, he would have proved an honour to his king and country."

"It has been asserted by eminent physicians, that if old people could be persuaded to stay at home all the winter, it would be the means of prolonging their lives several years. Bp. Newton was very observant of this rule, not so much out of choice, as out of necessity. One fine warm day in December, when the wind was south, and the sun shone bright and clear, he was to pay his duty at his Majesty's levee; and the King coming up to him, said, 'Ahl a visit from you in December? I did not expect to see you till May.'"

"With Bp. Green his acquaintance began when he was usher in Mr. Hunter's school in Lichfield; and their friendship continued for more than fifty years, unviolated and unvaried to his death. They were both made bishops together, they were consecrated together, and were happy to meet at last in the same church, Bp. Green being made residentiary of St. Paul's, in the room of Bp. Eger-ton, promoted to the see of Durham. When he was first made Bishop of Lincoln, Bishop Newton reminded him of a common friend of theirs, Mr. Seward* of Lichfield, whom he knew that the other was well disposed to serve, and hoped, that one time or other he would collate him to a prebend in his church of Lincoln. The Bishop replied, that 'he should always bear him in memory, and if ever an opportunity offered, he would certainly give him a prebend, but at present he stood engaged, eleven deep, to the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Hardwicke, and their friends.' Fifteen years intervened before the Bishop of Lincoln was able to make good his promise to Mr. Seward; and then Mr. Seward generously resigned his pretensions to a nephew of his wife, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Lichfield, before-mentioned, and the Bishop as generously ac-

cepted him. Bp. Green was a very good scholar, and had an elegant pen in Latin and English: but he was too lazy and indolent to write much; he published only a few occasional Sermons, and two Letters to the Rev. Mr. Berridge and Mr. Whitfield, against the Methodists. His charges to his clergy were much commended; and it is much to be lamented, that he did not prepare and order these and some other pieces for publication. He was always a prudent manager and œconomist, or he could not have made the provision that he did for two nephews and four nieces, with some bequests for charitable uses."

Lord Mansfield's is a character above all praise, the great oracle of law, the standard of eloquence, and pattern of all virtue, both in public and private life. It was happy for the nation, as well as for himself, that at his age there appeared not the least symptom of decay in his bodily or in his mental faculties, but he had all the quickness and vivacity of youth, tempered with all the knowledge and experience of old age. Except the king's, no man's life was of greater consequence and importance to his country, and wishing well to him was wishing well to all mankind. The noble lord thus lives happy in himself, happy in his family, *plenus annis, plenus honoribus, etiam quos recusavit*, and may he long, very long continue thus! Yet with all this worth, and all this excellence, greatly as he has been esteemed, and highly as he has been honoured, in his life-time, his virtues will shine forth more illustrious, and his merits will be more universally allowed and applauded after his death. Envy will then be dumb, and Faction be heard no more."

The following Article is from the public Papers.

"On the 28th of February, at eight o'clock in the morning, the corpse of Bishop Newton (who had desired to be buried as early in the morning as could be conveniently done) was carried in a hearse, followed by three mourning coaches, from the deanery of St. Paul's to the west door of the cathedral, where it was met by the Rev. Dr. Douglas and Dr. Jeffreys, two of the residentiaries, the minor canons, vicars choral, and choristers of the church, who preceded the same to the choir, whilst the organ played, and the gentlemen sung, Dr. Croft's Funeral Service, beginning 'I am the Resurrection,' &c. The body being rested on tressels, and the mourners and choir being in their respective seats, the Morning Service began, in which the *Venite exultemus*, and the usual psalm for the day, were omitted, and instead thereof the 90th psalm, from the Burial Service, was chanted, and, for the first lesson, the 15 first verses of the xlvth chapter of Ecclesiasticus were read, and, after the *Te Deum*, 1 Cor. xv. to ver. 20, from the Burial Service, was read as the second lesson, and then

* Father to the celebrated poetess, whose elegant verses are printed in p. 693. EDIT.

then the Benedictus. The Anthem, composed by the late Dr. Greene, 'Lord, let me know my end,' from the 39th psalm, was sung before the prayers for the king and royal family, and then the remainder of the usual morning service; which being finished, the body was taken up, and carried in the same manner out of the choir, with the same ceremony as it was introduced, into the vault under the south aisle of the church, where it was deposited in a new vault, built on purpose for his lordship. The Anthem, 'Man that is born of a woman,' was then sung by the choir; after which Dr. Douglas read the remainder of the Burial Service."

108. *Lectures*, by Hugh Blair, D. D.
2 Vols. 4to.

THE reputation of this author is much too high for our voice to be able to swell the general applause. In the present publication he has largely investigated the merit of the different styles of our English writers, and has descended to such minute particulars, that the reader will naturally be induced to look for the new light he has thrown upon the subject. In general his animadversions are well founded; but his character of the writings of Lord Shaftesbury we cannot but think exceptionable. We remember to have met, some years ago, among a parcel of old pamphlets, with some virulent abuse on his lordship, in which the celebrated verses of Pope were applied to him:

"But, if a lord once own the happy
"lines," &c.

Dr. Blair, it is possible, had never seen this stroke. It will serve, however, to give such as have not read the Lectures an idea of the Doctor's opinion. He represents the style of Lord Shaftesbury as ungraceful and unnatural, stiff with affectation, and fettered with art. It is impossible, in the limits we prescribe ourselves, to descend to particulars.—We must have leave, however, to say, that we think Dr. Blair would have done more justice to his author if he had represented him as the Colossus of Ethics; not less penetrating in his philosophy, than beautiful in his descriptions; happy in his humour; unaffected and graceful in his reasoning; sublime and magnificent in his declamation.—Dr. Blair has run into the vulgar error, that labour and pedantry are inseparable; and has forgotten that of his master Horace, "Artis est celare artem." He has therefore referred us to an old edi-

tion of the Enquiry into Virtue, as a proof how much Lord Shaftesbury differed, in his rough sketch, from what he was in his last finishing. To this we will answer by a recent fact. Rousseau has told us, that his prose came from him with inconceivable difficulty, and that he often transcribed five or six times without being able to please himself.—But Rousseau is as eloquent a writer as ever existed.

109. *Sermons*, by John Whitaker. 8vo.

TO the account which we have already given of this work, in p. 427, we shall add the following remarks of an ingenious correspondent, who is desirous of trying his strength in our "Achilles's bow."

"We are too much obliged to this gentleman for his very learned and entertaining History of Manchester, to be capable of treating the present publication with undue asperity. We think he has been somewhat too sanguine in his blame of the English mode of sermon-writing, and his pretension, in the present instance, to substitute a more respectable one in its room. His discourses are interspersed with traits of sense and flashes of vivacity; but in general his manner is turgid, and his amplifications insufferable. His adherence also to the old divinity renders him the more exceptionable; and, for our part, we are wholly incapable of reconciling his picture of a God of vengeance with our idea of a God of love."

110. *An Enquiry into some Passages in Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets; particularly his Observations on Lyric Poetry, and the Odes of Gray.* By R. Potter. 4to.

THAT testimony to the merit of Gray, "which, from any other lover of literature, would have been an act of justice," is paid him "as a debt of gratitude by the translator of *Æschylus*." After allowing the biographer of the poets due praise for his great abilities, his knowledge and judgement, and particularly commending his *Life of Savage*; after reprobating "the spirit of party so warmly diffused through his late work, particularly the *Life of Milton*;" and wishing the writer had rather "imitated the moderation of J. Phillips;" Mr. Potter thus explodes the "anile garrulity," as Dr. Johnson perhaps might call it in another, to which he descends: "We know that the greatest

greatest men are subject to the infirmities of human nature, equally with the meanest; why then are these infirmities recorded? Can it be of any importance to us to be told how many pair of stockings the author of the *Essay on Man* wore? Achilles and Therfites eat, and drank, and slept; in these things the Hero was not distinguished from the Buffoon: are we made the wiser, or the better, by being informed that the translator of Homer stewed his lampreys in a silver saucepan? Who does not blush when he finds recorded that idle story of a nameless critic, who said of the author of *The Fleece*, *He will be buried in woollen?* Is it not an insult to the understanding of the reader?" — Mr. P. then does justice to that "truly classical poem," and also to the "benevolent heart, vigorous imagination, and chastified judgement" of its author. But "reflections on the social and moral characters of the worthy" he takes up "in a higher tone;" in particular, Addison's "unmerciful exaction" of a debt from Steele by an execution, which, he is told "by the best authority, is an absolute falsehood;" "the cruel manner" in which the very excellent and amiable woman who is the subject of Hammond's* Elegies is mentioned, and the malignant aspersions on Lord Lyttelton, which Dr. J. was assured, "from the most honourable authority," was false. For the taste of the biographer our author refers to those poems "which were inserted by his recommendation." He, who does not dislike Pomfret, may approve Yalden; he who finds pleasure in Blackmore, may be enraptured with Watts†. *Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi.*—Farther instances of his want of taste are left "to a very

* "That this poet was not the son of Anthony Hammond, who married a sister of Sir Robert Walpole, the publick are assured upon the authority of that respectable family."

† "The revival of these poems, the commendation of Blackmore, and the censure of Pope, gave occasion to the following epigram:

Similes habent labra laſucas.

Yon aſs in vain the flowery lawns invite;
To mumble thistles his supreme delight.
Such is the critic, who, with wayward pride,
To Blackmore gives the praise to Pope denied;
Wakes Yalden's embers, joys in Pomfret's
lay,
But sickens at the heaven-strung lyre of
Gray."

ingenious and respectable writer, who wants not spirit or ability to do justice to the injured poets."—Our enquirer then attends the critic "into the regions of Lyric poetry," where he reproaches, in particular, the warm commendations bestowed on Dryden's *Ode on the Death of Mrs. Killegrew*, and Yalden's *Hymn to Darkneſs*; and contends that, in general, Dr. J.'s "idea of this composition is very inaccurate and unclassical." We cannot enter into particulars, but must hasten to Mr. Gray, whose character we see with pleasure thus drawn by the hand of this master. "If there is a writer, who, more than others, has a claim to be exempted from this pelting petulance, Mr. Gray has that claim: his own polished manners restrained him from ever giving offence to any good man, his warm and cheerful benevolence endeared him to all his friends; though he lived long in a college, he lived not sullenly there, but in a liberal intercourse with the wisest and most virtuous men of his time; he was, perhaps, the most learned man of the age, but his mind never contracted the rust of pedantry; he had too good an understanding to neglect that urbanity which renders society pleasing; his conversation was instructing, elegant, and agreeable; superior knowledge, an exquisite taste in the fine arts, and, above all, purity of morals, and an unaffected reverence for religion, made this excellent person an ornament to society, and an honour to human nature." The force and address with which Mr. P. defends his Lyric Odes, and blunts and repels the *imbelle telum* of tasteless criticism, must gain him great credit with all the lovers of the Lyric Muse, who cannot but be the friends of Gray. It reminds us of Ajax piously protecting, and bravely rescuing the remains of Patroclus, and doing what his Achilles, what his MASON, should have done.—How truly chaste and classical are the eulogiums of our author, may appear from the following: "The *Ode on Spring* has an elegance of composition, an harmony of numbers, a richness of fancy, and a glow of colouring, not to be found in any other writer; it is in the brightest manner of Pindar, and has reached perfection by blending with those vivid images the softest shades of melancholy morality; it resembles the beautiful and virtuous Andromache, in her interview with Hector, smiling through tears."—For answers to
parti-

particular cavils, we must refer to the pamphlet, and will only quote what is said of one passage: "Of this piece" [the *Hymn to Adversity*], says the critic, "at once poetical and rational, I will not, by slight objections, violate the dignity."—"This," adds Mr. P. "is a gracious forbearance, considering his alacrity in censuring; but it must be observed, that this penurious praise is all that is afforded to three beautiful and sublime odes: critical observations, which only aim to point out the defects, but overlook the beauties, of an author, may be deemed fastidious; certainly they are not candid." The two Pindaric Odes, the one most elegant and pleasing, the other most grand and sublime; the "big sounds" of classical enthusiasm, and the ideal world of mythological fiction, are then placed in the light in which they have ever been viewed by those who, with the poet of Shakspeare, can "body forth the forms of things unseen." But a fastidious critic, who, on reading "Ruin seize thee, ruthless king," can talk of the ballad of Johnny Armstrong, wants a *vivida vis*, an ætherial flame, a sense, a feeling, which no reasoning or argumentation can supply or damp. On the contrary, the animated glow, as well as just criticism, that breathes through the whole of this Enquiry, shews that its author has "drunk deep of the Pierian spring;" and, having long basked, like the eagle, in the blaze of his own Æschylus and Pindar, is well qualified to judge of the congenial fires of Gray. Of the ninth Pythian Ode of the latter, Mr. P. has added a translation; a task which, however difficult, he has executed with his usual spirit and exactness: but, having rather exceeded our limits in our account of his prose, we must wave extracting any of his poetry. The well-drawn head of Mr. Gray, prefixed, engraved by J. R. Smith, exhibits a more pleasing likeness of him than we remember to have seen, and has given him rather more than native dignity.

III. VER. *Poema Kleistii e Germanico Latini Interprete* G. L. Spalding. *Præfatus est* Editor, F. S. G. Sack. Berlin, 1783. 8vo.

THE small poem of which this is a translation, is reckoned one of the best in the German language. The author, the late Mr. Kleist, a colonel in the Prussian service, was killed at the battle of Cunerisdorf. The translator is a young

man of genius, who has just quitted the universities of Goettingen and Halle; and the editor, his brother-in-law, M. Sack, jun. is one of the King of Prussia's chaplains.

SPRING, though the production of a military man, breathes a most amiable pacific spirit, and paints the beauties of the season, and the pleasures of a rural life, in most glowing colours: *e. g.*

"Vos, quibus ingenui terrarum aurata derunt

Sceptra et opes populi, miseros ne figite telis
Usque suis! patres hominum, si prole beatâ
Gaudetis, fratrum ne querite sanguine natam!

Me, reges, audite, Deus sic audiet et vos!
O segeti falces et equos reddatis aratro.

Pandite vela Notis, perque æquora querite gazas,

Et plantata novæ sobolis viridaria cauto
Credite custodi, date præmia debitaque illi,
Qui vigili lychno terrarum illuminat orbem.
Et procul, explorete casus, num limine regum

Vivat ibi sapiens? populique create magistrum.

Hunc tremat aurea culpa, huic virtus fidat et exspes."

It concludes thus:

"Jam rus dulce vire, nemorumque umbracula densa,

Prataque, mortali nunquam non gaudia genti!

Semper et infanti portus mihi pandite tutos,
Cum scelus et fastus regum me ex ædibus atque

Urbibus expellent: tunc usque e floribus aliam

Mi requiem Zephyrus vestris aspiret, et orbis

Usque patrem, pariter solis radiante quadrigâ
Ac pluvis agros et dulci rore beatem,

Tollendo, vestro liceat coluisse decore,
Ipsius et laudes, sacro terrore paventem,
Ingeminasse, melos sanctum recinentibus astris;

Dum patris æterni jussu vos ipsa favillam
Compositi placidâ tegitis sub nocte poetæ."

112. *Predigten von Friederich Samuel Gottfried Sack, Königlich Preussischen Hofprediger und Kirchenrath.* Berlin, 1781. 8vo.

Sermons of Frederick Godfrey Sack, Chaplain and Ecclesiastical Counsellor to his Prussian Majesty.

THIS volume of Sermons (XVI in the whole), by the above-mentioned M. Sack, was occasioned by the jubilee of the ministry of his father, who is now above 80 years of age;

—sed cruda Deo, viridisque senectus.

They

They exhibit a most edifying spirit both of Christian piety and filial affection, such as might be expected from the amiable author, whose engaging manners and taste for our language and literature endeared him much to the late Mr. Richardson, and many other English friends, during his residence in this island above twenty years ago. Besides *Letters on War*, and some other small pieces which have not reached us, M. Sack, jun. translated, two years ago, the excellent Sermons of Dr. Blair, which have been received in Germany, as well as in England, with all the applause that they so eminently deserve. He has also addressed a Letter to Dr. Blair, which we have not yet seen.

113. *Esprit de l'Histoire Generale de l'Europe. Depuis de l'An 476 jusqu'à le Paix de Westphalie.* 8vo.

OF this work we cannot give a better account than in the words of the author, translated from his preface.

"This work contains eight discourses, because we reckon eight grand æras from the formation of the modern empires of Europe, about the year 476, to the peace of Westphalia, in 1648.

"Each discourse is preceded by a very succinct chronological table of the events which have had some influence on the governments and manners of the world. This table is formed in columns, in order to present all the nations of Europe, when they begin to act any important part, in the same point of view."

Though anonymous, it is published by subscription.

114. *Summer Amusement: or, Miscellaneous Poems. Inscribed to the Frequenters of Margate, Ramsgate, Tunbridge Wells, Bright-helmstone, Southampton, Cheltenham, Weymouth, Scarborough, &c.* By John Burnby. 8vo.

THIS bard, if we mistake not, though not a Chatterton, is one of those

"— who scribble verses when they should indite."

Amidst many sarcasms, Mr. Burnby is happy in this panegyric:

"On the Rev. Mr. GOSTLING, Author of
'A Walk, &c. round Canterbury.'

"He walk'd uprightly — Reader, say,
"Who would not wish to walk that way?
"His walk now finish'd — Reader, tell,
"Who would not wish to walk as well?"

115. *Remarks on Butler's Analogy.* 8vo.

THIS writer seems to be a sincere believer in revealed religion, and, in general, an admirer of Bp. Butler.— Where he dissents from his lordship we do not always perfectly comprehend him, and indeed it is not easy to carry on the connection without referring to the *Analogy*, which is too metaphysical to be always clear. This remarker's manner of argumentation may be collected from the following passage:—"Universal fatalism is stoicism, scepticism, and nonsense, and exactly of the same cast with the affirmation that fire has not heat. (See Beattie's Introduction to Truth.) It is as impracticable as incredible, and so must remain till its assertors shew themselves utterly careless of precipices, wells, bombs, the depths of Etna or hell. If it be urged wittily that many, as well the believers of free-agency as necessity, actually are careless of the last; I answer, that they endeavour to drive it from their thoughts. And there have not been wanting those who have asserted that they would not avoid precipices or fires that should be in their way. The name of the founder of that sect does not at present occur to me*, and I am sure I shall not set my mind to recollect it; but am sorry our author, of a very different cast, extends this chapter to so considerable a length. He says, (p. 119) that "he will not pretend to reason with those who deny that design, in the actions of men, contributes to many alterations in nature." And it is equally lost labour to reason at all with sceptics, stoics, and fatalists."

He also maintains the doctrine of innate ideas, in opposition to Locke, whose arguments he proposes to examine particularly, "if these Remarks be well received." But, as Hamlet says, we fear "they are caviare to the million."

At the conclusion he says:

"I think Butler's expression is not the best, the most easily comprehended. I say not always; though it be for the most part well adapted to the subtle closeness of his reasoning, and both his style and manner gain upon us the more conversant we become therewith, if he sometimes prefer clearness to elegance. He is rather too precise in pointing, often making a stop even between the verb and its immediate preceding or fol-

* Pyrrho, we presume. Pope alludes to him in

"And much too wise to walk into a
"well." EDIT.

lowing substantive. But if he be rather too precise and sometimes faulty in that respect; some of our best writers are more so in not sufficiently discriminating the stops, not seldom satisfying themselves with a series of commas, where one or more semi-colons would render the sense greatly readier, if not clearer. Nice correctness in pointing is more easily comprehended than described. (See the end of Lowth's Grammar.)"

116. *An Account of the Seminary that will be opened at Epsom, &c. &c.*

EDUCATION is a subject that has been so much beaten by men of various abilities, that we had reason to suppose it exhausted. The author, however, of this pamphlet convinces us of our error by the singular but just observations which he has made upon it. His plan is ingenious, without being romantic, and deeply speculative, yet strictly practicable. A clear head, and a humane heart, are the two most desirable qualities in a preceptor, and these are strikingly visible in this little treatise. We venture, therefore, without hesitation, to recommend it to all who are interested in the private education of youth, and we doubt not but that the institutor of this seminary, if he act up to his own ideas, will give perfect satisfaction to the parents who intrust their children to his care. Men of genius seldom will submit to the drudgery of education; and, whenever such an instance happens, it is to be hoped, that children will be found who will do credit to his abilities, and parents who know how to estimate the improvement that may be expected.

117. *Occasional Epistles. Written during a Journey from London to Busrah, in the Gulf of Persia. In the Years 1780 and 1781. To William Hayley, Esq. By Eyles Irwin, Esq. 4to.*

THIS poetical traveller, of whose genius his former publications have given us a very favourable idea, seems in this to have caught a portion of the spirit of the great poet whom he addresses. The subjects of these Epistles may best be collected from his own arguments prefixed to each: EPISTLE I. *From Venice.* "Subject proposed. Author's address to his friend. Venice. Review of her former greatness, compared to her present insignificance. Her affinity with Rome. Rivalship of the Roman prowess and moderation. Eminent men: Morosini, Arizzo, Marc Antonio Bragadino, Palma. League

"of Cambray. Policy of the Senate. Transition to the probable state of Venice some ages hence. Gaiety of the Venetians. Elegant style of the buildings. Palladio, Sansovin. Museum of Farfetti. Conclusion."——
EPISTLE II. *From Laodicea.* "Voyage from Venice to the coast of Syria. Adriatic Gulf. Coast of Apulia. Epirus. Isle of Corcyra. Coast of Arcadia. Corinth. Mount Parnassus. Cape Methone. Isle of Cytherea*. Shores of Sparta. Crete. Reflections on the change in the Archipelago. Islands of Milo, Nio, Paros, Naxos, Cos, Rhodes. Unpleasing picture of the present state of Greece. Cyprus: fatal revolution in the climate, soil, government, and population of this island. View of the Syrian coast. Mount Lebanon. Cities of Tyre, Scanderoon, Seleucia, Antioch, Laodicea. Preference due to Britain from a comparison with these countries. Conclusion."——This shall be transcribed, as all lovers of the Muses must second the wish and petition.

"Fix'd in this maxim be my HAYLEY found

To pay due homage to his native ground.
Abroad for subjects should the Druid rove,
Who draws the Muses to his haunted grove?
Can fabled charms allure, who boasts a fair,
The soul of grace, and virtue's darling heir?
Blest in his hopes, he views with pitying eye
The sweet delusions of a milder sky.
Nature herself submits to chasten'd Taste,
And Eartham blooms, while Tempe lies a waste.
Mute are the lyres that charm'd th' Ægean main,
While Eartham's shades resound with Freedom's strain.

O! oft intreated, be that strain renew'd,
By fancy foster'd, and by praise pursu'd!
Since Britain glows with Liberty divine,
To rival classic poetry be thine!
So shall thy portion of the spoils of Greece
Transcend the value of her golden fleece;
As far as wit respect o'er wealth can claim,
Or Homer soars beyond Atreides' fame."

EPISTLE III. *From Coorna, on the Conflux of the Tigris and Euphrates.* "Invocation. Situation of Coorna. Garden of Eden. Address to Mr. Jones†

* "And now we gaze on Cytherea's isle,
"Birth-place of Venus and of Helen," &c.
But is not *Cythera* rather the name of the isle, and *Cytherea* of the Goddess? Thus Virgil, "*Est Anathus, est celsa mihi Paphos, atque Cythera.*" *Æn.* x. 55.

† Now Sir William, and one of the judges in India. EDIT.

"the

the orientalist. Picturesque appearance of the banks of the Euphrates. Ruins on that river: Babylon, Anna, Circesium. The Emperor Julian. Palmyra. Zenobia and Longinus. Cities of Damascus and Jerusalem. Battle of Carrhæ. Death and character of Crassus. *The Tigris. Retreat of the ten thousand. Xenophon.* Median wall. Semiramis. Cities of Seleucia and Ctesiphon. Origin of Bagdad, and its decline under the Turks. Persian authors, Pilpay, Hafez, Ferdusi. Translation to Britain. Address to Liberty. Conclusion.—It remains only to exhibit a specimen or two more of Mr. Irwin's versification. After Julian and his conquests, his errors and his virtues, Palmyra, her unfortunate queen, and her illustrious secretary, are thus introduced, in numbers worthy of them:

"If yet thine eye can bear conviction's ray,
See yonder scene its mouldering pomps display.

[name, Monarch! whate'er thy power, whate'er thy
No feat superior can thy empire claim.

Palmyra! regent of the spacious wild,
Guardian of arts, and Freedom's younger child!

Whose throne august Zenobia long possess,
Divine Longinus! in thy counsels blest;
She, bow'd at length by Rome's respiring force,

The brightest trophy of Aurelian's course,
Still lifts her columns o'er the subject waste,
To chasten sculpture, and to perfect taste.

"Ill-fated servant of the tuneful train!
This scene renews their sympathetic pain.
Mid yonder sheds, while Fancy points thy grave,

Immortal tears the hallow'd spot shall lave."

And thus he paints the beauties of the Tigris, and the wonderful retreat of Xenophon and his Greeks from Cunaxa to Colchis, 2325 miles, through an enemy's country:

"A scene like this* indignant let us fly,
Whose savage horrors wound the human eye;
On Fancy's pinions speed across the waste,
And Tigris' soft delights and wonders taste.
Our bark already with the current moves,
Here poplars bend, there breathe the citron-groves:

Aspiring cedars wave perpetual green,
And party-colour'd mosques adorn the scene.
How dead these pictures to the martial throng,
Up Tigris' banks who wound their march along!

[way, O'er wilds and mountains held their toilsome
By hosts assaulted, and the solar ray:

By thirst, by famine, by eternal snows—
Whom heaven and earth united to oppose.
Unconquer'd still, the Greeks each peril meet,
Regain their shores, and dignify retreat.
Trembling, the Muse their daring track surveys,

And scarce can Fancy tread the painful maze.
From red Cunaxa, stain'd with Cyrus' blood,
They hew a passage to the Euxine flood.
O'er factious bands see Eloquence prevail;
Now treaties, and now prowess turn the scale.
Though in the work ten thousand Greeks combine,

Accomplish'd Xenophon! the palm is thine;
The palm, which Eloquence and Valour give,
And in thy polish'd periods still shall live!"

In the last line, for want of the little unpoetical but necessary particle *which*, (as in the fifth line of the first quotation, by the omission of *him*,) there is a grammatical inaccuracy, which might easily have been obviated. As it stands, "Eloquence and Valour" (not the "palm") "still shall live." But these are trifles. The whole is inspired with the true animation of genius; and the author, with the united skill of a Hayley, a Romney, and a Gainsborough, has given at once a poem, a history-piece, and a landscape, or rather several of both these.—The Epistles are illustrated with notes, and prefixed is an Eastern view of Bagdad. The remainder of Mr. Irwin's Journey and Voyage will, we hope, give rise (as they certainly will afford matter) to more such Epistles. Of the many "eyes," mercantile and military, that view those picturesque scenes, few "roll in" so "fine" a "frenzy" as his.

118. *Letters from a celebrated Nobleman to his Heir. Never before published. 8vo.*

LORD CHESTERFIELD's Letters to his son Dr. Johnson is said to have characterised, with his usual energy, as "inculcating the morals of a prostitute, and the manners of a dancing-master." These Letters to the present Earl †, which are unquestionably authentic, and are the second part of some that were published under the title of *The Art of Pleasing* (reviewed p. 151), convey no such loose morals, and much more solid

† That the editor, in his Preface, should be so uninformed as to style his lordship "nephew" to the late Earl, is unaccountable. Even his father, Mr. Stanhope of Mansfield, was a distant cousin. By a like mistake, the late Earl's grandfather (Saville) is styled, not only in the Preface, but by the annotator, p. 110, "Earl," instead of "Marquess," of Halifax.

manners;

* The cruel death of Crassus.

manners; yet, being calculated for the meridian of ten years, they may be classed with Mr. Newbery's, and can scarce be recommended to grown gentlemen. They were found, we doubt not, among Dr. Dodd's papers, and the verses prefixed, as well as the references and translations in the notes, may be attributed to him. The following is the PS. of his Lordship's last letter*, on which let the reader make his own reflections:

"I am sure I need not recommend *** to your care and friendship. You are sensible, I know, of the great obligations you have to him: and whenever you have either interest or power, I charge you to exert them with zeal to serve him."

Among other vices, Lord Chesterfield reprobates gaming (*Experto crede Roberto*) as "an extravagant and illiberal vice;" and exemplifies its bad consequences in two lords, C. and B. The famous Epigram on Acon and Leonilla he has strangely mutilated by omitting the two first lines and the names. And we apprehend that in the original it is *forori*, not *parenti*, though the allusion is less apposite.—But they must now be dismissed with an extract.

"My dear little Man,

"I shall not warn you against Crimes, nor give you examples of criminals; because I am sure that, even already, you have too just a notion of your religious and moral obligations to be guilty of any. But I shall, from time to time, warn you against those Follies which, though fashionable, are indecent and disgraceful; and which are become so epidemical, that the contagion might possibly infect you, if some seasonable preventive were not administered to you. The subject, therefore, of this letter shall be a most signal, illiberal, and degrading Folly!

"It is now too general a fashion for young men, even of the first quality, to drive wheel-carriages. They dress themselves like stage-coachmen; and, together with the dress, they adopt the manners and the vulgar language of real stage-coachmen. There is the Earl of S****, a lineal descendant of the great Lord B. who has done nothing but drive his coach and set of horses; and, rather than fail, when his own horses were tired, has frequently driven the stage-coach to and from London, and to and from his own fine seat at H****; by which honest, laborious, and ridiculous life, he has degraded himself to such a degree, that he does not, I am sure, know a single gentleman in the kingdom,

* This letter, the best and the longest, was left as a legacy to be delivered after Mr. Stanhope's return from his travels. Newmarket, hounds, hunters, clubs, &c. are there interdicted.

nor any gentleman him*. I could give you many such examples among the young men of fashion of the present age. Strange, prodigious folly!—I should not wonder at people's desiring to appear something *more* and *better* than they are; but to prefer the calling of a stage-coachman to that of a gentleman, is surely unaccountable! I insist upon your never driving any wheel-carriage, whether it be coach, chaise, cart, or wheel-barrow; for they are all upon the same footing: but I should rather prefer the wheel-barrow, as a less dangerous *voiture*†. Let your *mœurs*, that is, the general conduct of your life, be that of a gentleman. Any thing below this is indecent and disgraceful. God bless you!"

119. *Select Scottish Ballads. Vol. II. Containing Ballads of the Comic Kind. Sm. 8vo.*

A former volume of these Ballads we noticed in vol. LI, p. 279. The present contains 52 pieces, with notes, and a Glossary. Prefixed is a curious "Dissertation on the Comic Ballad," in which they are considered as "amatory, ludicrous, pastoral, and convivial."—We also learn that for "Peblis to the Play," now first published, we are obliged to Bp. Percy. "For "Christ's Kirk on the Green," by a King of Scotland, we recollect Pope says, "a Scot will fight."—The XXVIIth is literally the celebrated Oxford rondeau, which concludes with

"Death begone! here's none but SOULS!"

And the XXXIIIth, except a few Scotch words, or rather spellings, is taken *verbatim* from a ballad of Mr. Hammond, "O how could I venture to love one like thee," &c. well known in its day, being often sung by Mr. Lowe at Vauxhall, and published, though not in Hammond's Works. These should have been acknowledged.

We will here add, as a specimen, No. XXXVI, a Scottish Anacreontic, which is original:

"Comrades push about the glass,
And mak the chearfu ingle glow;
Time, a rogue that neer knew grace,
Will urge alike his steady pace,
Whether we are blest or no.

II.

"Fill thritty bouts for ane o his,
Toom ninety glasses for his three;
For a their saws and prattles, this
The best and beaten road to bliss
Wiser men have fand than we.

* The annotator had here a fair opportunity of contrasting the true nobility of the present worthy Earl of H. who has revived the ancient splendor of the family,

† "Vehicle, carriage."

III.

* If you can be blest the day,
Neer defer it till the morn;
Peril still attends delay,
As all fools will find, when they
Have their happie hour forborne.

IV.

"Comrades fill your glass wi me;
Let us drink, and laugh, and sing:
Whan ye merry are and ree,
Fear not to drink out your glee;
New delights the morn will bring."

"XXIV. Bothwell Bank" is beautifully simple; but we have not room to insert it.

120. *The great Duty and Delight of Contentment.* By E. Harwood, D.D. 8vo.

THIS little pamphlet had escaped our notice till introduced to us by the following letter from the author; which we insert from motives of compassion to a man of learning in distress, and not with any intent to arraign the judgement of our brother-critics.

"MR. URBAN, May 20.

"During the season of the late influenza, when such numbers were suddenly cut off by apoplexies, or afflicted with paralytic complaints, it pleased the all-wise Disposer that I should be visited with a severe stroke of the palsy, which instantly deprived me of the use of my left side, confined me to a sick room for many months, and hath ever since rendered me an helpless cripple. In this deplorable situation, as I had ever possessed an active mind, and been habituated to industry from a child, I beguiled the tedious hours in writing a small treatise on "Contentment." I drew up this little manual with the immediate prospect of eternity before me, expecting every day to be my last. The arguments for our being contented with all the dispensations of God, and humbly acquiescing in them, afforded great consolation to my own mind; and I sincerely hoped they would impart the same supports to others in this vain life's afflictions. The *Critical Reviewers*, on the publication of this well-intended "Discourse," were pleased to honour it with their usual candour to me and my numerous writings; and, besides their very friendly commendations, generously commiserated the melancholy situation of the author. Judge, therefore, what must be my surprise to find a writer in *The Monthly Review*, where I have been *bepraised* even to fastidiousness for these twenty years, hypocritically assume the character of a Christian to wound the feelings of humanity. This writer would insinuate, from frequent citations of the ancients, that I had read myself into Deism, and that my quoting heathen precepts and examples was an intentional disrespect to the character of Christ.

"God Almighty forbid, Mr. Urban, that, in the immediate view of death and eternity, I should disparage my blessed Redeemer, or contrast any *human* philosopher with that *divine* Person, "who had glory with the Father before the world was!" Few persons of the present day have written more in favour of the Christian Religion than I have, or taken more pains to illustrate the inspired writings of the New Testament. It is evident some *personal* resentment hath dictated this mean, illiberal malice; though one would think that the deplorable condition, to which I am reduced, would disarm malevolence of its sting, and convert even the fury of a fiend into the pity of a Christian. Unkindly pronouncing the learning, which I have been so many years acquiring, which I have applied to the illustration of the Scriptures, and which is my only support, *pedantry*, I totally disregard; but calling in question my respect for my Saviour, whose religion it has been the labour of my life to elucidate, is the utmost calumny and scandal.

"I could not account for this sudden conversion of *ancient praise* into *recent blame*, for such an harmless trifle as a little "Essay on Contentment," till the other day I was informed, by a gentleman of the first eminence in the republic of letters, 'that some of our critics had taken up a notion, 'that there was an *understanding* between 'Mr. MARY and myself with regard to a 'foreign Greek correspondence.' *Hinc illa lachrymæ.*—Mr. Urban, I solemnly declare I never spoke ten words to that gentleman in my life; nor did I know his person before I one day last week happened to meet him at the sale of Mr. Crofts' books. I sincerely rejoice, as a friend to literature, that our books of learning will pass through the hands of so candid a judge, and so good a scholar.

"I can, however, assure this uncharitable writer, that I will take the *two* admonitions he gives me, mention the example he recommends, and quote passages from Scripture, and not from the Classics. In the mean time let him take the two following hints from me: 1. There is really such a Greek book as Aristænetus's Epistles. 2. I would suggest, that when he has occasion, for the future, to decline such words as *συνταυ, συνταυς, συνταυτον, εαυτου, εαυτης, εαυτον*, he would not begin with his *new Nominative Case*, unknown to all grammarians, from Lascaris to Busby, and say *εμαυτος, εμαυτη, εμαυτον, εαυτος, εαυτη, εαυτον*, &c.

EDW. HARWOOD,
Hyde Street, Bloomsbury."

121. *Annus Mirabilis.* By the Author of the *Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain.* 2d Edition, corrected and enlarged. 4to.

HAVING lately reviewed the former edition of this work (see p. 156,) we take this opportunity of observing that the

the author has availed himself of our hint, by correcting some of his inaccuracies, and has improved the whole poem, which now includes a compliment to "ambitious Herschel,

who dar'd to spy from far
The dim, faint splendours of the Georgian
Star."

Mr. Tasker has also added to this edition the following encomium on the Biographer of the Poets:

"Like fam'd Longinus, in a green old age,
Warm'd with the critic's fire and poet's rage,
From unexhausted pen you claim applause;
As with a shield, protect fair Virtue's cause:
Champion of wit and taste, unknown to
yield,

Like old Entellus, the vast cestus wield,
And reign grand victor in the letter'd field.

Like Jove's celestial eagle, soaring high,
The sun of verse, in nearer view, you spy,
'Mid dazzling splendours darken'd spots
desery.

As Beauty's queen, from her son's* won-
dering eyes

And give the radiant God of Wit to shine,
To warm, with heavenly fire, the tuneful
Nine:

You raise the fight to his meridian ray,
And on young Fancy's eye-ball pour the day.
Thus the delighted readers clearly view
The powers of mighty song *outdone* by you:
Not bards in lasting fame with you can vie,
Bards in their strains give others not to die;
You crown the bards with immortality."

Dr. Johnson is here successively a Longinus, an Entellus, a Venus, and an Apollo. Now he spies the Sun of Verse, and now he is a Sun himself.—On the whole, Mr. Tasker has not greatly "*outdone*" his usual *outdoings*, or been much more than ordinarily inspired by his subject. We will add, however, an unpublished version of it, by a gentleman eminent for classical erudition.

"*Ad Celeberrimum SAMUELEM JOHNSONUM, LL. D. Criticorum facile principem, nec non Poetarum Angliæ annalium, Operis præter exemplum tum utilis tum elegantis, Auctorem.*

"Olim ut Longinus provectâ ætate virefcens
Sustinuit vatis vim, criticique vices;
Sic tibi, docte senex, alma virtutis amico,
Vis critici mira est, vatis et ille furor.
Arbiter ingenii, morum vindexque fidelis,
Victor ut Entellus, quum vetus, arma geris.
More aquilæ, solem tu carminis aspicias audax,
Fulgores inter fusca notare potens.

Prout et alma Venus nati eripiebat ocellis

Obductas nubes, restituitque diem:

Musarum a nebulis sic purgas regna malignis;

Et tenebræ fugiunt (te radiante) animi.

Nomine, tu facis, ut Phoebus proprio se-
cundet,

Pieridumque chorus ferveat igne novo.

Te duce, multa levat juvenem fursum aura
poetam,

Unde puer lucis flumina clara bibit.

Lectis lector ovat—vires qui carminis auctas

Et veneres sentit, te retegente, novas.

Æternent alios vates—sed tu, optime judex,

Vatibus æternum scis aperire decus."

122. Russia: or, *A Complete Historical Account of all the Nations which compose that extensive Empire.* Vol. IV. 8vo. (See p. 515.)

FOR the embellishment of the present month we have selected from this entertaining publication "a section of "the felt-hut of a person of eminence, "in which the young folks have met "together for a dance in the evening;" which the author thus describes:

"A maiden sits upon the couch by her lover, and plays on the lute. One has begun to dance, and a woman and two girls are intreating a third, who sits on the ground, to get up and dance likewise. On the other side are a priest and another guest, as lookers-on. A boy is repairing the fire with dried cow-dung, which is often the only fuel they have in these cold deserts. Against the right side of the tent stand the chests and packs of the proprietor, covered with tapestry; and opposite, on the left, are the bowls with frankincense, rice, &c. on an altar to their idols. Near the packages, on the right hand, is the great leathern bottle of sour milk, for drinking.—In the corners of the plate, over the hut, marked A and B, are two musical instruments, in common use with the Kalmucs."

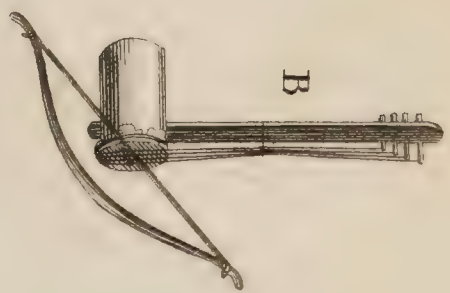
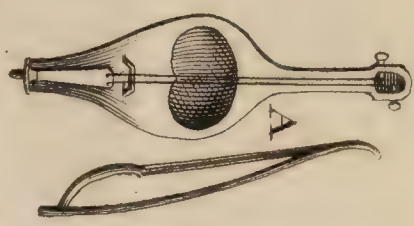
To the *Memoirs of Mr. PYLE*, in p. 659, we beg leave to add the two following Testimonies:

"Tom PYLE is a learned and worthy, as well as a lively and entertaining man. To be sure, his success has not been equal to his merit, which yet, perhaps, is in some measure owing to himself; for that very impetuosity of spirit which, under proper government, renders him the agreeable creature he is, has, in some circumstances of life, got the better of him, and hurt his views." Archbishop HERRING.

"Dr. Sydal, with Mr. Pyle, sen. of Lynn, were the two best scholars I ever examined for holy orders while I was chaplain to Dr. Moore, Bishop of Norwich."

Mr. WHISTON.

Mr. Pyle died in 1757, aged 84. EDIT.



Verses addressed to Mr. WRIGHT of Derby.

By Miss SEWARD.

On his having PAINTED HER FATHER'S
PICTURE.

THOU, in whose breast the gentle Vir-
tues shine; [bow;
Thou, at whose call th' obsequious Graces
Fain would I, kneeling at the Muses' shrine,
Pluck the green chaplet for thy modest
brow.

And should in vain my feeble arm extend,
In vain the meed these falt'ring lays de-
mand,

Should from my touch the conscious laurel
bend, [hand;
Like coy Mimosa*, shrinking from the

Yet thy bright tablets, with unfading hues,
Shall beam on high in Honour's envied fane,
By him † emblazon'd, whose immortal Muse
Adorn'd thy science with her earliest strain;

Brought every gem the mines of knowledge
hide, [plains,

Cull'd roseate spoils from fancy's vernal
And with their mingled stores new bands sup-
plied,

That bind the sister arts in closer chains.

What living light, ingenious artist! streams

In mingled mazes as thy fancy moves!

With orient hues in bright expansion beams,

Or bends the magic curve, that beauty
loves!

As charm'd we mark, beneath thy various
hand ‡, [scene,

What sweet repose surrounds the sombrous
Where, fring'd with wood, yon moon-bright
cliffs expand, [between;

The curl'd waves twinkling as they wind

Start, as on high thy red Vesuvio glares,

O'er earth and ocean pours his sanguine
light,

With billowy smoke obscures the rising stars,
And darts his vollied lightnings thro' the
night ||;

Sigh, where, 'mid twilight shades, yon pile
sublime

In cumbrous ruin bends o'er Virgil's tomb,
Where, nurs'd by thee, poetic ivies climb,
Fresh flowrets spring, and brighter laurels
bloom ||;

Or weep for Julia § in her sea-girt cave,
Exil'd from love in beauty's splendid morn;
As wild she gazes on th' unbounded wave,
And sighs, in hopeless solitude, forlorn!

* The sensitive plant.

† Mr. Hayley celebrated Mr. Wright's
paintings in his first work, "Epistle to an
eminent Painter."

‡ Alluding to two moon-light views of
Matlock, by Mr. Wright, in the possession
of Brooke Boothby, Esq. Litchfield-Close.

|| Celebrated paintings of Mr. Wright's.

Ingenious Wright! from thy creative hands,
With outline bold, and massive colours
warm,

Rival of life, before the canvas stands

My father's lov'd and venerable form!

O! when his urn shall drink my falling tears,
Thy faithful tints shall shed a sweet relief,
Glow with mild lustre o'er my darken'd years,
And gild the gathering shades of *filial*
grief.

A CHARM FOR ENNUÏ.

A Matrimonial Ballad.

By WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq.

Y E couples, who meet under Love's smil-
ing star,

Too gentle to skirmish, too soft e'er to jar,
Tho' cover'd with roses from joy's richest tree,
Near the couch of delight lurks the dæmon

Ennuï.

Let the Muses' gay lyre, like Iturriel's bright
spear, [proaching your ear;

Keep this fiend, ye sweet brides, from ap-
Since you know the squat toad's infernal *esprit*,
Never listen, like Eve, to the devil *Ennuï*.

Let no gloom of your hall, no shade of your
bower, [power;

Make you think you behold this malevolent
Like a child in the dark, what you fear you
will see;

Take courage, away flies the phantom *Ennuï*.

O trust me, the powers both of person and
mind [find;

To defeat this sly foe full sufficient you'll
Should your eyes fail to kill him, with keen
repartee

You can sink the flat boat of th' invader *Ennuï*.

If a cool *non-chalance* o'er your *spouse* should
spread,

For vapours will rise e'en on Jupiter's head,
O ever believe it, from jealousy free,
A thin passing cloud, not the fog of *Ennuï*.

Of tender complainings though love be the
theme, [scheme;

O beware, my sweet friends, 'tis a dangerous
And tho' often 'tis try'd, mark the *pauvre mari*
Thus by kindness inclos'd in the coop of *Ennuï*.

Let confidence, rising such meanness above,
Drown the discord of doubt in the music of
love;

Your *duette* shall thus charm in the natural
key,

No sharps from vexation, no flats from *Ennuï*.

But to you, happy husbands, in matters more
nice,

The Muse, tho' a maiden, now offers advice;

§ Another admired picture of Mr. W.'s.
— Julia, the daughter of Augustus, banish-
ed to a desert island for her amours with
Ovid.

O drink

O drink not too keenly your bumper of glee,
Ev'n ecstasy's cup has some dregs of *Ennui*.

Though Love for your lips fill with nectar
his bowl, [your soul,

Though his warm bath of blessings inspirit
O swim not too far on rapture's high sea,
Lest you sink unawares in the gulph of *Ennui*.

Impatient of law, Passion oft will reply,
"Against limitations I'll plead till I die;"
But Chief Justice Nature rejects the vain
plea, [Ennui.

And such culprits are doom'd to the gaol of
When husband and wife are of honey too fond,
They're like poison'd carp at the top of a pond,
Together they gape o'er a cold dish of tea,
Two muddy sick fish in the net of *Ennui*.

Of indolence most ye mild couples beware,
For the myrtles of Love often hide her soft
snare;

The fond doves in their net from his pounce
cannot flee, [Ennui.

But the lark in the morn 'scapes the dæmon
Let chearful good-humour, that sun-shine of
life, [wife,

With smiles in the maiden, illumine the
And mutual attention, in equal degree,
Keep Hymen's bright chain from the rust
of *Ennui*.

To the Graces together O fail not to bend,
And both to the voice of the Muses attend,
So Minerva for you shall with Cupid agree,
And preserve your chaste flame from the
smoke of *Ennui*.

MR. URBAN,

THE following verses were written about
a year since, soon after the death of a
friend of most amiable and engaging man-
ners, a clergyman. His name I have taken
the liberty to erase.

Yours, &c. G. J. LESLIE.

OH ye, who, bent by vast misfortune's
weight,

Yield to the iron stroke of crushing fate,
Howl your loud griefs, while 'mid the mid-
night gloom

I hang dim sorrow's wreath o'er ****'s tomb.
Hark! from yon spire across the frozen
plain

Break the dull tidings of a widow's pain;
Flinging, with wild reluctance, o'er the vale
Their hollow murmurs to the chilling gale;
Loud and more loud the deepening accents
grow,

In sullen majesty of heaviest woe.
Time-honour'd shade, whilst o'er thy long-
mourn'd hearse

I fondly strew my tributary verse,
Oh could my Muse, like plaintive Seward, tell
His pious labours whom the lov'd so well;
Or that bright power which rules the poet's
heart

One little share of that pure flame impart,

Which warms his Hayley's genius, when he
springs [strings,

On wings of love to touch the trembling
Long should the draught of sorrow's pencil
glow

In the red characters of burning woe.

Lamp of my life! alas, no longer mine,
Beam thy soft radiance on the tender line,
While my weak crayon faintly strives to blaze
Her dim-mark'd lineaments of grateful praise.
For ah! too soon the thin-wrought tints will
fade

In dark futurity's oblivious shade,
While searching criticism sternly throws
Her gall of censure o'er thy pupil's brow,
And laughing ridicule with blasting beam
Destroys the fleeting forms of fancy's dream.

Ah! thus deserted in life's darkening morn,
Whom shall I seek? Unguided and forlorn,
Who now in dalliance fond will care to spread
The wreath of honour o'er my joyless head?
Who now will teach my faltering steps to
climb

Where the proud fane of glory towers sub-
lime?

Who now, thro' goodly nature's ample reign,
Will point the glories of the rich domain?
Past are those joys, yet still the hasty tear
Shall hail the mem'ry of a friend so dear,
And sun-rob'd fancy near thy hallow'd tomb
Bid rising hope dispel the lurid gloom.

Oh ye bright cherubs, who delight to save
The form of virtue from the yawning grave,
Let the lov'd image in this breast enshrin'd
Direct to deeds of worth my eager mind,
And still, still turn, though Syren arts intice,
My devious spirit from the ways of vice.

Oh may the sweet remembrance oft impart
Fresh tides of rapture to my grateful heart;
Mem'ry full well recalls how oft it hung
In pleas'd attention on thy learned tongue,
While from her store, with grace unrival'd
fraught,

Bursts the strong energy of boundless thought.

"Rove not, my friend, where o'er yon
flowery plain

Ennervate Luxury leads her idle train,
Whose wandering feet thro' pleasure's end-
less maze

Chase the vain splendor of a meteor blaze,
The gaudy phantom of a short-liv'd day,
Born to dissolve, and fluttering to decay.

"Slight is the fabric which gay Pleasure
builds,

While soft delusion the fair prospect gilds,
And cheating fancy throws her lights be-
tween,

In specious beauty glows the lively scene;
But soon pale sorrow in malignant hour
Exerts in triumph her recover'd power."

So where imperial Moscow's domes arise,
And lift their golden turrets to the skies,
And with rich pomp her ruddy nobles glide
Down the smooth convex of the mountain's
side,

To grace the revels of his mighty Queen
Th' obsequious Russian forms the icy scene,
And

And bids the crystal battlements adorn
The white extension of the frozen lawn.
“Pride of a day, and pageant of an hour,
How short th’ existence of the falling tower!
That warm effulgence which so gaily gleams
On the unstable roofs, dissolving beams,
Soon drives the fleeting vision to decay,
Ere haſt’ning night concludes their little day;
And now ſcarce one faint ruin marks the fall
Of the long ſurface of the melting wall.”

(To be continued.)

**The YEARLY DISTRESS, or TYTHING
TIME at ———,**

*VERSES addressed to a COUNTRY CLERGY-
MAN, complaining of the Diſagreeableneſs
of the Day annually appointed for receiving
the DUES at the PARSONAGE.*

By the AUTHOR of JOHN GILPIN.*

COME ponder well, for ’tis no jeſt,
To laugh it would be wrong,
The troubles of a worthy prieſt,
The burthen of my ſong.

This prieſt he merry is and blithe
Three quarters of the year,
But oh! it cuts him like a ſcythe
When tything-time draws near.

He then is full of frights and fears
As one at point to die,
And long before the day appears
He heaves up many a ſigh.

For then the farmers come jog, jog,
Along the miry road,
Each heart as heavy as a log,
To make their payments good.

In ſooth, the ſorrow of ſuch days
Is not to be expreſs’d,
When he that takes and he that pays
Are both alike diſtreſs’d.

Now all unwelcome, at his gates
The clumsy ſwains alight,
With rueful faces and bald pates—
He trembles at the ſight.

And well he may, for well he knows,
Each bumkin of the clan,
Inſtead of paying what he owes,
Will cheat him if he can.

So in they come, each makes his leg,
And flings his head before,
And looks as if he came to beg,
And not to quit a ſcore.

And how does miſs and madam do,
“The little boy and all?”
All tight and well; and how do you,
Good Mr. What-dy’e-call?

The dinner comes, and down they ſit,
Were e’er ſuch hungry folk!
There’s little talking, and no wit,
It is no time to joke.

One wipes his noſe upon his ſleeve,
One ſpits upon the floor,
Yet, not to give offence or grieve,
Holds up the cloth before.

The punch goes round, and they are dull
And lumpiſh ſtill as ever,
Like barrels with their bellies full,
They only weigh the heavier.

At length the buſy time begins,
Come, neighbours, we muſt wag—
The money chinks, down drop their chinks,
Each lugging out his bag.

One talks of mildew and of froſt,
And one of ſtorms of hail,
And one of pigs that he has loſt
By maggots at the tail.

Quoth one, “A rarer man than you
In pulpit none ſhall hear;
But yet, methinks, to tell you true,
You ſell it plaguy dear.”

Oh! why are farmers made ſo coarſe,
Or clergy made ſo fine!
A kick that ſcarce would move a horſe
May kill a ſound divine.

Then let the boobies ſtay at home,
’T would coſt him, I dare ſay,
Leſs trouble taking twice the ſum
Without the clowns that pay.

On the Death of Dr. ROBERT LEVET.

By Dr. JOHNSON. (See vol. LII. p. 47.)

CONdemn’d to hope’s deluſive mine,
As on we toil from day to day,
By ſudden blaſts, or ſlow decline,
Our ſocial comforts drop away.

Well tried through many a varying year,
See LEVET to the grave deſcend;
Officious, innocent, ſincere,
Of ev’ry friendleſs name the friend.

Yet ſtill he fills affection’s eye,
Obſcurely wiſe, and coarſely kind;
Nor, letter’d arrogance, deny
Thy praiſe to merit unrefin’d.

When fainting nature call’d for aid,
And hov’ring death prepar’d the blow,
His vig’rous remedy diſplay’d
The power of art without the ſhow.

In miſery’s darkeſt cavern’s known,
His uſeful care was ever nigh,
Where hopeleſs anguiſh pour’d his groans,
And lonely want retir’d to die.

No ſummons mock’d by chill delay,
No petty gain diſdain’d by pride,
The modeſt wants of ev’ry day
The toil of ev’ry day ſupplied.

His virtues walk’d their narrow round,
Nor made a pauſe, nor left a void;
And ſure th’ Eternal Maſter found
The ſingle talent well employ’d.

* See Dilly’s Repository, vol. IV.

The busy day, the peaceful night,
Unfelt, uncounted, glided by;
His frame was firm, his powers were bright,
Tho' now his eightieth year was nigh.

Then with no throbbing fiery pain,
No cold gradations of decay,
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And forc'd his soul the nearest way.

IMITATION of the Song, O Nancy, &c. written
by the Bishop of DROMORE. See p. 605.

Addressed to a LADY.

By an OFFICER going to embark for America.

O NANCY, wilt thou go with me,
Nor sigh to leave thy sweet retreat?
Can foreign climes have charms for thee,
Where discord still maintains her seat?
Say, canst thou quit such joys serene,
The toils of savage war to share;
Nor yet regret the courtly scene,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

O NANCY, when thou'rt far away,
What fears will wound thy gentle mind?
When swelling waves disturb the sea,
And furious blows the adverse wind;
When vivid lightnings flash amain,
And thunder loudly rends the air;
Wilt thou not sigh, those scenes to gain,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

O NANCY, canst thou love so true,
Thro' marches long with me to go,
While scanty fare we both may rue,
And feel the pang of many a woe?
Wilt thou, intrepid, bear it all,
And think me only worth thy care,
Nor wishful those gay scenes recall
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

O NANCY, when th' embattled plain
Thy swain from those dear arms shall call,
Should he be mingled with the slain,
And nobly in the contest fall,
Wilt thou with laurel grace his brows,
And on him drop a tender tear,
And live as faithful to his vows,
As thou wilt fairest of the fair?

A N S W E R.

YES, HENRY, yes, this faithful heart,
Can ev'ry arduous trial prove;
From friends and native shores can part,
Its great security thy love:
For ah! each scene when thou'rt away
Assumes an aspect dull and drear,
Fled are those hours which shone so gay,
When thou with happiness wert here.

No terrors will my fancy wake,
Tho' lightnings flash, and thunder rowl,
No elemental discord shake
Th' intrepid purpose of my soul;
For thee alone, in such dread hours,
I'll breathe the humble fervent prayer,
And grateful thank the Heavenly Powers
For happiness, if thou'rt their care.

With thee how light the sense of toil,
The tedious march, or short repast,
To future joys they'll prove a foil
When retrospection views them past.
For from my mind I'll bravely chase
Whate'er my timid sex would fear,
Since nought can rob my soul of peace,
Or happiness, if thou art there.

And should (but Heaven avert the deed!),
Should HENRY in the virtuous cause
Of glory and his country bleed,
Let grateful Britain pay applause.
That fatal hour in which we part
Will prove I liv'd in thee alone,
For death must rend this faithful heart
When *thou*, with happiness, art gone.

PROLOGUE to the BIRTH-DAY.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN, ESQ.

WHEN fate on some tremendous act
seems bent,
And nature labours with the dread event,
Portents and prodigies convulse the earth,
That heaves and struggles with the fatal birth.
In happier hours are lavish blessings given,
And pour'd in floods, to mark the hand of
heaven.

In a long series of bright glories drest,
Britons must hail *this* day supremely blest.
First on this day, in liberty's great cause,
A BRUNSWICK came—to guard our rights
and laws:

On this great day, our glorious annals tell,
By British arms the pride of Cuba fell,
For then, the Moro's gallant chief o'erthrown,
Th' Havannah saw his fate, and felt her own:
The self-same day, the same auspicious morn,
Our elder hope, our Prince, our GEORGE,
was born.

Upon his natal hour what triumphs wait!
What captive treasures croud the palace gate!
What double joys the royal parents claim,
Of home-felt happiness, and public fame!

Long, very long, great George, protect the
land,

Thy race, like arrows in a giant's hand!
For still, tho' blights may nip some infant
rose,

And kill the budding beauty ere it blows,
Indulgent heaven prolongs th' illustrious line,
Branching like th' olive, clustering like the
vine.

Long, very long, thy course of glory run,
A bright example to thy royal son!
Forming that son to grace, like thee, the
throne,
And make his father's virtues all his own!

On a beautiful and virtuous Maid, who died at
18, this Couplet was written by a Stranger,
who was told her Character, and lamented the
want of an Epitaph.

LIE still, sweet Maid, and wait th' Al-
mighty's will,
Then rise unchang'd, and be an Angel still.

THE

THE following authentic Papers, though they do not immediately concern Great Britain at this Time, are yet eventually too interesting to be omitted.

Narrative of the Transactions which occasioned the late Tumult at Philadelphia by the Military of the Pennsylvania Line.

JUST at the moment when Congress had given their sanction to the act of commutation, intelligence arrived that the provisional articles of peace were signed; but the arrival of the definitive treaty being delayed beyond the general expectation, and it being found necessary to diminish the public expenditures, Congress thought proper to pass the following Resolution:

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, May 26.

On motion,

Resolved, That the commander in chief be instructed to grant furloughs to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the service of the United States enlisted to serve during the war, who shall be discharged as soon as the definitive treaty of peace is concluded, together with a proportionable number of commissioned officers of the different grades; and that the secretary at war and commander in chief take the proper measures for conducting those troops to their respective homes, in such manner as may be most convenient to themselves, and to the States through which they may pass; and that the men thus furloughed be allowed to take their arms with them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

Upon the promulgation of this Resolution, the subsequent Address was presented to the Commander in Chief:

SIR,

IT is difficult for us to express the regret we feel at being obliged again to solicit your excellency's attention and patronage. Next to the anguish which the prospect of our own wretchedness excites in our breasts, is the pain which arises from a knowledge of your anxiety on account of those men who have been the sharers of your fortunes, and have had the honour of being your companions through the various vicissitudes of the war. Nothing, therefore, but necessity, could induce us to a representation which we know must give you concern.

Your excellency has so intimate a knowledge of the condition of the army, as to render a particular delineation unnecessary. As you have been a witness of our sufferings during a war uncommon in its nature, and unparalleled in many circumstances attending it, so you are now, Sir, no less a witness of the unequal burden which has fallen upon us from the want of that provision, to which, from our assiduous and unremitting services, we conceive we are entitled. Having recently expressed our sense of what was due to our distress, having re-

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peated from your excellency the confidence we had that our accounts would be liquidated, the balances ascertained, and adequate funds provided for payment, previous to our being disbanded—having seen, with pleasure, the approbation which Congress gave our reliance—it is with a mixture of astonishment and chagrin that we view the late resolve of Congress, by which the soldiers for the war, and a proportionate number of officers, are to be furloughed without any one of those important objects being accomplished; and, to complete the scene of woe, are to be compelled to leave the army without the means of defraying the debts we have necessarily incurred in the course of service, or even of gratifying those menials in the pittance which is their due; much less to carry with us that support and comfort to our families, of which, from our long military services, they have been deprived. No less exposed then to the insults of the meanest followers of the army, than to the arrests of the sheriff; deprived of the ability to assist our families, and without an evidence that any thing is due to us for our services; and consequently without the least prospect of obtaining credit for a temporary subsistence until we can get into business—to what quarter can we look? We take the liberty to say, Sir, only to your excellency. And, from the sincerity of our hearts, we do it, no less from a persuasion of the efficiency of your further efforts in our favour, than from the kind assurances you have been pleased to give us of your support.

To your excellency then we make our appeal, and in the most solemn manner; from that abhorrence of oppression and injustice which first unsheathed our swords; from the remembrance of the common dangers through which we have passed; and from the recollection of those astonishing events which have been effected by our united efforts; permit us to solicit your farther aid, and to intreat, that the order of the 2d instant, founded on the act of Congress of the 26th of May last, may be suspended or varied in its operation, so far, as that no officer or soldier be obliged to receive a furlough until that honourable body can be apprised of the wretched situation into which the army must be plunged by a conformity to it; that your excellency will endeavour to prevail on Congress—say, that on the principles of common justice you will insist that neither officer nor soldier be compelled to leave the field until a liquidation of accounts can be effected, till the balances are ascertained, certificates for the sums due given, including the commutation of half-pay to the officers, and the gratuity of eighty dollars to the soldiers, and till a supply of money can be furnished sufficient to carry us from the field of glory with honour to ourselves and credit to our country. We still

will

with to believe, that that country, to which we have been so long devoted, will never look with indifference on the distresses of those of her sons who have so essentially contributed to the establishment of freedom, the security of property, and the rearing of an empire.

In the name and behalf of the generals and officers commanding regiments and corps in the cantonment on Hudson's river,

June 5, 1783.

W. HEATH,

Major General, President.

To the above Address Gen. WASHINGTON returned the following Answer, viz.

SIR, *Head Quarters, June 6, 1783.*

BEFORE I make a reply to the subject of the address of the generals and officers commanding the regiments and corps of this army, presented by yourself yesterday, I intreat, that those gentlemen will accept my warmest acknowledgement for the confidence they have been pleased to repose in me; they may be assured it shall never be abused: and I beg they will be persuaded, that as no man can possibly be better acquainted than I am with the past merits and services of the army, so no one can possibly be more strongly impressed with their present ineligible situation, feel a keener sensibility at their distresses, or more ardently desire to alleviate or remove them—but it would be unnecessary, perhaps, to enter into a detail of what I have done, and what I am still attempting to do, in order to assist in the accomplishment of this interesting purpose—let it be sufficient to observe, I do not yet despair of success; for I am perfectly convinced that the States cannot, without involving themselves in national bankruptcy and ruin, refuse to comply with the requisitions of Congress, who, it must be acknowledged, have done every thing in their power to obtain ample and complete justice for the army, and whose great object in the present measure undoubtedly was, by a reduction of expence to enable the financier to make the three months payment to the army, which on all hands has been agreed to be absolutely and indispensably necessary. To explain this matter, I beg leave to insert an extract of a letter from the superintendant of finance, dated the 29th ult.

“It is now above a month since the committee conferred with me on that subject, and I then told them no payment could be made to the army but by means of a paper anticipation; and unless our expenditures were immediately and considerably reduced, even that could not be done. Our expenditures have nevertheless been continued, and our revenues lessen; the States growing daily more and more remiss in their collections. The consequence is, that I cannot make payment in the manner first intended. The notes issued for this purpose would have been payable at two, four, and six months from the date, but at present they will be at six

months, and even that will soon become impracticable, unless our expences be immediately curtailed.

“I shall cause such notes to be issued for three months pay to the army; and I must intreat, Sir, that every influence be used with the States to absorb them together with my other engagements by taxation.”

Three days ago a messenger was dispatched by me to urge the necessity of forwarding these notes with the greatest possible expedition.

Under this state of circumstances I need scarcely add that the expence of every day in feeding the whole army will encrease very considerably the inability of the public to discharge the debts already incurred, at least for a considerable time to come.

Although the officers of the army very well know my official situation, that I am only a servant of the public, and that it is not for me to dispense with orders which it is my duty to carry into execution—yet as furloughs in all services are considered as a matter of indulgence, and not of compulsion; as Congress, I am persuaded, entertain the best disposition toward the army, and as I apprehend, in a very short time, the two principal articles of complaint will be removed—until the further pleasure of Congress can be known, I shall not hesitate to comply with the wishes of the army, under these reservations only, that officers sufficient to conduct the men who chuse to receive furloughs, will attend them either on furlough or by detachment. The propriety and necessity of this measure must be obvious to all, it need not therefore be enforced; and with regard to the non-commissioned officers and privates, such as from a peculiarity of circumstances wish not to receive furloughs at this time, will give in their names by 12 o'clock to-morrow to the commanding officers, that on a report to the adjutant-general an equal number of men engaged for three years may be furloughed, which will make the saving of expences exactly the same to the public.

I cannot but hope the notes will soon arrive, and that the settlement of accounts may be completed by the assistance of the paymasters in a very few days. In the mean time I shall have the honour of laying the sentiments of the generals and officers commanding regiments and corps before Congress. They are expressed in such a decent, candid, and affecting manner, that I am certain every mark of attention will be paid to them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Major General Heath.

The two preceding papers were inclosed in the following letter to his excellency the President of Congress:

Head Quarters, Newburgh,

SIR, *June 7th, 1783*

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your excellency the copy of an address to me from the

the generals and officers commanding regiments and corps, together with my answer to it. These inclosures will explain the distresses which resulted from the measures now carrying into execution, in consequence of the resolution of the 26th of May, but the sensibility occasioned by a parting scene under such peculiar circumstances will not admit of description.

The two subjects of complaint with the army appear to be, the delay of the three months payment which had been expected, and the want of a settlement of accounts. I have thought myself authorised to assure them, Congress had and would attend particularly to their grievances, and have made some little variations respecting furloughs, from what was at first proposed. The secretary at war will be able to explain the reason and propriety of this alteration.

While I consider it a tribute of justice on this occasion to mention the temperate and orderly behaviour of the whole army, and particularly the accommodating spirit of the officers in arranging themselves to the command of the battalions which will be composed of the three years men; permit me to recal to mind all their former sufferings and merits, and to recommend their reasonable requests to the early and favourable notice of Congress. I have the honour to be, &c.

It should seem that these letters had not their immediate effect, for on the 24th came forth the following proclamation.

By his Excellency ELIAS BOUDINOT, Esq. President of the United States in Congress assembled,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a body of armed soldiers in the service of the United States, and quartered in the barracks of this city, having mutinously renounced their obedience to their officers, did, on Saturday the twenty-first day of this present instant, proceed, under the direction of their serjeants, in a hostile and threatening manner, to the place in which Congress were assembled, and did surround the same with guards: And whereas Congress, in consequence thereof, did on the same day resolve, "That the president and supreme executive council of this state should be informed, that the authority of the United States having been, that day, grossly insulted by the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed soldiers, about the place within which Congress were assembled; and that, the peace of this city being endangered by the mutinous disposition of the said troops then in the barracks, it was, in the opinion of Congress, necessary that effectual measures should be immediately taken for supporting the public authority;" and also, whereas Congress did at the same time appoint a committee to confer with the said president and supreme executive council on the practicability of carrying the said resolution into due effect; and also,

whereas the said committee have reported to me, that they have not received satisfactory assurances for expecting adequate and prompt exertions of this State for supporting the dignity of the federal government; and also, whereas the said soldiers still continue in a state of open mutiny and revolt, so that the dignity and authority of the United States would be constantly exposed to a repetition of insult, while Congress shall continue to sit in this city; I do therefore, by and with the advice of the said committee, and according to the powers and authorities in me vested for that purpose, hereby summon the honourable the delegates, composing the Congress of the United States, and every of them, to meet in Congress on Thursday the 26th day of June instant, at Princetown, in the State of New Jersey, in order that further and more effectual measures may be taken for suppressing the present revolt, and maintaining the dignity and authority of the United States, of which all officers of the United States, civil and military, and all others whom it may concern, are desired to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1783, and of our Sovereignty and Independance the seventh.

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

Attest, Samuel Sterett, Private Secretary.

The foregoing Mutiny and Proclamation preceded the following Circular Letter from General WASHINGTON, announcing his Resignation of the Command of the Army, and pointing out to the United States those wise and salutary Measures which alone could make them a great and flourishing People.

Head Quarters, Newburgh, June 18, 1783.
SIR,

THE great object for which I had the honour to hold an appointment in the service of my country being accomplished, I am now preparing to resign it into the hands of Congress, and return to that domestic retirement which, it is well known, I left with the greatest reluctance; a retirement for which I have never ceased to sigh through a long and painful absence, in which (remote from the noise and trouble of the world) I meditate to pass the remainder of life, in a state of undisturbed repose: but, before I carry this resolution into effect, I think it a duty incumbent on me to make this my last official communication, to congratulate you on the glorious events which Heaven has been pleased to produce in our favour, to offer my sentiments respecting some important subjects, which appear to me to be intimately connected with the tranquillity of the United States, to take my leave of your Excellency as a public character, and to give my final blessing to that country in whose service I have spent the prime

prime of my life; for whose sake I have consumed so many anxious days and watchful nights; and whose happiness, being extremely dear to me, will always constitute no inconsiderable part of my own.

Impressed with the liveliest sensibility on this pleasing occasion, I will claim the indulgence of dilating the more copiously on the subject of our mutual felicitation. When we consider the magnitude of the prize we contended for, the doubtful nature of the contest, and the favourable manner in which it has terminated, we shall find the greatest possible reason for gratitude and rejoicing. This is a theme that will afford infinite delight to every benevolent and liberal mind, whether the event in contemplation be considered as the source of present enjoyment, or the parent of future happiness; and we shall have equal occasion to felicitate ourselves on the lot which Providence has assigned us, whether we view it in a natural, a political, or moral point of light.

The citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole lords and proprietors of a vast tract of continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the necessities and conveniences of life, are now, by the late satisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be possessed of absolute freedom and independency; they are, from this period, to be considered as the actors on a most conspicuous theatre, which seems to be peculiarly designated by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity. Here they are not surrounded with every thing that contribute to the completion of private and domestic enjoyment; but Heaven has crowned all its other blessings by giving a surer opportunity for political happiness than any other nation has ever been favoured with. Nothing can illustrate these observations more forcibly than a recollection of the happy conjuncture of times and circumstances under which our republic assumed its rank among the nations.—The foundation of our empire was not laid in the gloomy age of ignorance and superstition, but at an epocha when the rights of mankind were better understood, and more clearly defined, than at any former period. Researches of the human mind after social happiness have been carried to a great extent; the treasures of knowledge acquired by the labours of philosophers, sages and legislators, through a long succession of years, are laid open for use, and their collected wisdom may be happily applied in the establishment of our forms of government. The free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, the progressive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of sentiment, and, above all, the pure and benign light of revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind, and increased the blessings of society. At this auspicious period the United States came into existence as a nation, and if their citizens should not be completely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

Such is our situation, and such are our prospects; but, notwithstanding the cup of blessing is thus reached out to us; notwithstanding happiness is ours, if we have a disposition to seize the occasion, and make it our own; yet it appears to me there is an option still left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation; this is the time of their political probation; this is the moment, when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon them; this is the moment to establish or ruin their national character for ever; this is the favourable moment to give such a tone to the federal government as will enable it to answer the ends of its institution; or this may be the ill-fated moment for relaxing the powers of the union, annihilating the cement of the confederation, and exposing us to become the sport of European politics, which may play one state against another, to prevent their growing importance, and to serve their own interested purposes. For according to the system of policy the States shall adopt at this moment, they will stand or fall; and, by their confirmation or lapse, it is yet to be decided, whether the revolution must ultimately be considered as a blessing or a curse:—a blessing or a curse, not to the present age alone, for with our fate will the destiny of unborn millions be involved.

With this conviction of the importance of the present crisis, silence in me would be a crime: I will therefore speak to your Excellency the language of freedom and sincerity, without disguise. I am aware, however, those who differ from me in political sentiments may, perhaps, remark, I am stepping out of the proper line of my duty; and they may possibly ascribe to arrogance or ostentation what I know is alone the result of the purest intention: but the rectitude of my own heart, which disdains such unworthy motives, the part I have hitherto acted in life, and the determination I have formed of not taking any share in public business hereafter; the ardent desire I feel, and shall continue to manifest, of quietly enjoying in private life, after all the toils of war, the benefits of a wise and liberal government, will, I flatter myself, sooner or later, convince my countrymen that I could have no sinister views in delivering, with so little reserve, the opinions contained in this address.

There are four things, which, I humbly conceive, are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States as an independent power.

1st. An indissoluble union of the States under one federal head.

2dly. A sacred regard to public justice.

3dly. The adoption of a proper peace establishment. And,

4thly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those

those mutual concessions which are requisite to the prosperity, and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character must be supported. Liberty is the basis—and whoever would dare to sap the foundation, or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretexts he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execrations, and the severest punishment, which can be inflicted by his injured country.

On the three first articles I will make a few observations; leaving the last to the good sense and serious consideration of those immediately concerned.

Under the first head, although it may not be necessary or proper for me in this place to enter into a particular disquisition of the principles of the union, and to take up the great question which has been frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requisite for the States to delegate a larger proportion of power to Congress, or not; yet it will be a part of my duty, and that of every true patriot, to assert without reserve, and to insist upon, the following propositions: That, unless the States will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives they are undoubtedly invested with by the Constitution, every thing must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion. That it is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States, that there should be lodged, somewhere, a supreme power, to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated republic, without which the union cannot be of long duration.

That there must be a faithful and pointed compliance, on the part of every State, with the late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue. That whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independency of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly. And, lastly, that unless we can be enabled, by the concurrence of the States, to participate of the fruits of the revolution, and enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of government so free and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been devised and adopted by the articles of confederation, it will be a subject of regret, that so much blood and treasure have been lavished for no purpose; that so many sufferings have been encountered without a compensation, and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain. Many other considerations might here be adduced, to prove that, without an entire conformity to the spirit of the union, we cannot exist as an independent power. It will be sufficient for my purpose to mention but one or two, which seem to me of the greatest importance. It is only in our united character, as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can

be regarded, or our credit supported, among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers with the United States of America will have no validity on a dissolution of the union. We shall be left nearly in a state of nature; or we may find, by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny; and that arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

As to the second article, which respects the performance of public justice, Congress have, in their late Address to the United States, almost exhausted the subject; they have explained their ideas so fully, and have enforced the obligations the States are under to render complete justice to all the public creditors, with so much dignity and energy, that, in my opinion, no real friend to the honour and independency of America can hesitate a single moment respecting the propriety of complying with the just and honourable measures proposed. If their arguments do not produce conviction, I know of nothing that will have greater influence, especially when we recollect that the system referred to, being the result of the collected wisdom of the Continent, must be esteemed, if not perfect, certainly the least objectionable of any that could be devised; and that, if it shall not be carried into immediate execution, a national bankruptcy, with all its deplorable consequences, will take place before any different plan can possibly be proposed or adopted; so pressing are the present circumstances, and such is the alternative now offered to the States.—(*The Conclusion of this interesting Letter shall be given in our next.*)

We do not recollect to have seen a Precedent of the like Ceremonial with that observed at the Presentation of her Grace the Dutchess of MANCHESTER, the English Ambassadors, at the Court of Versailles, July 22, and therefore think it worth preserving.

IN the morning the Marquis de Tolozan, the Introducer of the Ambassadors, waited on the Ambassadors at her hotel at Versailles in the Queen's state coach; and conducted her in that to the palace, in the following order.

The Introducer's coach with two horses.

The Queen's coach with the same number.

Ten footmen belonging to the Ambassadors, in handsome liveries, in file on the right side of the coach on foot.

The livery servants of the Introducer on the left side, in the same manner.

Two coaches belonging to the Ambassadors, with the Secretary of the embassy, and the English gentlemen who formed the suite of the Ambassadors.

Being arrived at the Salle d'Ambassadeurs, the Secretary in ordinary of the King, for the conducting Ambassadors, received the Dutchess at the door, and led her by one hand into the Salle; the Introducer holding the

the other hand, and then placed her in an arm chair.

Being informed that the Queen was ready to receive her, the Introducer conducted the Ambassadors to her sedan chair, in which she was carried to the foot of the great staircase in the following order :

Two servants belonging to the Secretary.

Four servants belonging to the Introducer.

Ten servants in rich liveries belonging to the Ambassadors.

Four valets de chambre in scarlet and gold uniforms belonging to the Ambassadors.

The Ambassadors then proceeded up the stairs, having the Introducer on her right, and the Secretary on the left, two valets de chambre bearing her train. Having reached the room next adjoining to the Queen's chamber, the Secretary to the King went in alone, to give notice to the Queen's Dame d'Honneur, the Princess de Chimay, who, coming out of the chamber, met the Ambassadors at the door, and saluted her; then placing herself on her right, took her by the hand, the Introducer being on her left, and introduced her to the Queen.

The Queen being seated in the chair of state, and the ladies of the palais forming a circle round, the Ambassadors entered the room, and, making a low curtsy to the Queen, the Queen arose; having made a second curtsy when she came into the circle, and a third when near the Queen. The Ambassadors then delivered her compliments to the Queen, which being answered, the Queen sat down, and the Ambassadors taking a seat opposite to her, &c. the Dame d'Honneur on her left, upon stools; the Introducer then went to acquaint the King, who coming into the middle of the circle, the Queen and all the ladies rose, the King then saluted the Ambassadors, and after a short conversation retired. The Queen, the Ambassadors, and the ladies (who are entitled to the tabouret) then resumed their seats, and entered again into conversation for a short time; the Queen rising, the Ambassadors took her leave with the same form and ceremony with which she entered. The Ambassadors was afterwards introduced to Monsieur le Comte d'Artois, la Comtesse d'Artois, and all the other Princesses, in a like manner, and similar ceremony.

The audiences being all over, the Ambassadors was conducted back again to the Salle d'Ambassadeurs, where a magnificent entertainment was prepared for her by the Queen's orders. The dinner being over, and the usual visits of ceremony being paid, the Ambassadors was re-conducted in her sedan chair, when the Secretary and the Introducer took leave of her.

The English gentlemen who were present on this occasion were, the Right Honourable Lord George Lenox, Lord Malden; the Honourable Captains Berkley, Finch, Conway; Messrs. Hantley, Maddison, Osborne, Lef-

ton, Ellis, Crawford, Hamilton, Warner; Col. St. Leger, and Mr. St. Leger.

The Viscount de Vergennes and the Marquis de Talard did the honours of this dinner. Their Majesties, the Royal Family, and the Dauphin, in an English dress, led by his august mother, passed through the rooms during the entertainment, to salute the representatives of the Sovereigns of Europe, who returned this condescending mark of attention by drinking a general toast to their Majesties and all the Princes of the House of Bourbon. The dress which the young heir to the throne of France wore, and which was at the same time simple and rich in the extreme, was taken over by the Duchess of Manchester, and presented by her to the Queen of France, on the part of her Britannic Majesty.

Letters between Don GALVEZ Governor of Louisiana, and his Royal Highness Prince WILLIAM HENRY, referred to in p. 626.

SIR, Cape Francois, April 6, 1783.

“THE Spanish troops cantoned throughout the country have not, as the French, had the happiness to take up their arms to salute your Royal Highness, nor that of paying you those marks of respect and consideration which are your due; it is what they will ever regret.

“I have in confinement at Louisiana the principal person concerned in the revolt of the Natchez, with some of his accomplices. They have forfeited their parole and oath of fidelity. A council of war, founded on equitable laws, has condemned them to death, and the execution of their sentence waits only my confirmation, as Governor of the Colony. They are all English. Will you be pleased, Sir, to accept their pardon and their lives, in the name of the Spanish army, and of my King? It is, I trust, the best present that can be offered to one Prince in the name of another. Mine is generous, and will approve my conduct.

“In case your Royal Highness deigns to interest yourself for those unfortunate men, I have the honour to send inclosed an order for their being delivered the moment any vessel arrives at Louisiana, communicating your pleasure. We shall consider ourselves happy if this can be agreeable to you. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. D. GALVEZ.”

The following is the answer of his Royal Highness Prince William Henry to Gen. Galvez, sent by Captain Manly Dixon, of his Majesty's ship Tobago, which sailed from hence the 25th day of April last.

SIR, Port-Royal, Jamaica, April 13.

“I want words to express to your Excellency my just sense of your polite letter, of the delicate manner in which you made it be delivered, and your generous conduct towards the unfortunate. Their pardon, which you have been pleased to grant on my account,

account, is the most agreeable present you could have offered me, and is strongly characteristic of the bravery and gallantry of the Spanish nation. This instance increases, if possible, my opinion of your Excellency's humanity, which has appeared on so many occasions in the course of the late war.

"Admiral Rowley is to dispatch a vessel to Louisiana for the prisoners; I am convinced they will ever think of your Excellency's clemency with gratitude; and I have sent a copy of your letter to the King my father, who will be fully sensible of your Excellency's attention to me.

"I request my compliments to Mrs. Galvez; and that you will be assured, that actions so noble as those of your Excellency will ever be remembered by

(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY."

The following Relation is said to be authentic.

Be that as it may, it will serve for a Caution.

AS soon as the Provisional Treaty was signed, a Mr. Boichier, who possessed a small estate in Warwickshire, sold it, in order to transport himself and family to settle in America. He lodged 6000l. in the hands of an eminent banker, to be drawn for. On his arrival in America, he hastened through part of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, to fix upon a tract of land to his mind. He met with one in the back country of Virginia, that suited him exactly. It was a tobacco plantation on water-carriage, but begun to be improved, and made 200 hogheads a year: a farm of common husbandry, of 800 acres: an adjoining woodland of several thousand, part of which ran the Allegany mountainous slope; an exceeding well-built house, for a large family, beautifully situated a little above a fine river, and extensive orchards in bearing. He purchased the whole for 4500l.; was as careful as any stranger could be in the title-deeds, and went through every necessary formality; paid the money in a draft on his banker, and went to New York to conduct his family to their new residence: took possession, and actually resided some months; when, lo! a claim appeared to his property; and, to make the story short, established itself incontrovertibly, and ousted him of his estate. The fact was, that a younger brother had sold his elder brother's estate, which was in his possession under peculiar circumstances relative to the war.

EDICT of His Imperial Majesty of Germany against Hermits.

THE Emperor, &c. wishing to put an end to the inconveniencies which result from the residence of the hermits in the woods and other parts of the low countries, hath thought proper to decree as follow:

Article I. All the hermits, without distinction, who are at present established in any hermitage, or other habitation, in the woods or other parts of the country, shall be allowed 15 days, from the publication of these presents, to withdraw themselves from them, and

to quit the name and habit of hermits.

Art. II. His Majesty forbids all and every one, to take, or to put on in future, either the name or apparel of hermit; and also commands all his officers, and those of the law-departments, not to tolerate or permit the future establishment within their districts, of any solitary habitation, under the appellation of a hermitage.

Art. III. The fiscal counsellors of the respective provinces shall immediately form and transmit to Government a list of the established hermitages which are within their respective districts, with an account of their effects, and of the charges of these foundations, and also of the chapels which may be annexed to them, that they may be determined upon accordingly.

Art. IV. The hermits who officiate in these chapels may continue to reside in them till further notice; but they shall immediately quit the name and habit of hermits.

Commanded and decreed by his Majesty, to all whom it may concern, to regulate their conduct, and to conform themselves according to these precepts. Given at Brussels, July 2, 1783. (Signed) DE REUB.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

- July 26. *The Young Quaker*—Medea and Jason.
- 28. Ditto—*The Waterman*.
- 29. *Young Quaker*—*Flitch of Bacon*.
- 30. *Artaxerxes*—*Comus*.
- 31. *Young Quaker*—*The Son-in-Law*.
- Aug. 1. *Spanish Barber*—*A Fete*—*Dead Alive*.
- 2. *A Friend in Need is a Friend indeed*—*Agreeable Surprise*—*Medea and Jason*.
- 4. *Young Quaker*—*Harlequin Teague*.
- 5. Ditto—Ditto.
- 6. *Son-in-Law*—*Agr. Surp.*—*Medea & Jason*.
- 7. *Young Quaker*—*Comus*.
- 8. *Summer Amusement*—*Dead Alive*.
- 9. *Young Quaker*—*Agreeable Surprise*.
- 11. Ditto—*Son-in-Law*.
- 12. *Separate Maintenance*—*The Birth-Day*.
- 13. *Triumph of Honour*—*The Receipt Tax*—*Dead Alive*—*Chronophotonthologos*.
- 14. *Young Quaker*—*The Birth-Day*.
- 15. *Chapter of Accidents*—*Recruiting Sergeant*—*Receipt-Tax*.
- 16. *Young Quaker*—*The Birth-Day*.
- 18. *Spanish Barber*—*Harlequin Teague*.
- 19. *Triumph of Honour*—*The Lawyer*—*The Dead Alive*—*Chronophotonthologos*.
- 20. *The Sheep-Shearing*—*Receipt-Tax*—*Genius of Nonsense*.
- 21. *Young Quaker*—*The Birth-Day*.
- 22. *Manager in Distress*—*Summer Amusement*—*Seeing is Believing*.
- 23. *The Suicide*—*Ditto*—*The Birth-Day*.
- 25. *The Birth-Day*—*Ditto*—*Agreeable Surprise*.
- 26. *The Good-natur'd Man*—*Midas*.
- 27. *The Green-Room*—*English Merchant*—*The Sheep-Shearing*.
- 28. *Separate Maintenance*—*Gretna Green*.
- 29. *Young Quaker*—*The Critic*.
- 30. *The Goodnatur'd Man*—*Gretna Green*.

A M E R I C A N N E W S.

Mr. Livingston, Secretary to the Congress for foreign affairs, has resigned that office, and retired to his estate in New York.

Letters from *George's Creek, Virginia*, are full of complaints against the Indians, who since the war ceased have ravaged the back settlements; killing, captivating, ravaging, and burning upon all quarters; nor do the people in the Frontier Towns fare much better from the Royal refugees, who in revenge for being proscribed, commit the most horrid cruelties, by beating, burning, hanging, and cutting men and women to extort their money and other portable effects to carry off with them to Nova Scotia, which, they say, has nine months winter and only three months warm weather.

The following resolutions entered into by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 5th regiment of Delaware militia, in the county of Kent, will best point out what the Loyalists have to trust to from the mercy of the Americans: "We the officers, &c. of the 5th reg. do hereby agree to expel all refugees from this and every other part of the United States; and if any of those miscreants, whom we are obliged to consider as worse than robbers, or even common murderers, shall be found among us, we do pledge ourselves by the sacred ties of honour to be united, and stand by each other, in expelling them from among us, by those powers which nature has given us." These resolutions are recommended to other states, that the unfortunate Loyalists may not enjoy a resting-place on the whole Continent of America."

The Instructions of the inhabitants of *Fairfax* in Virginia to their Delegates in Assembly, deserve notice:

They first enjoin the strictest observance of the treaty of peace, the public faith, and the payment of just debts.

Secondly, ample justice to officers and soldiers who have so bravely defended the rights and liberties of their country.

Thirdly, A strenuous opposition to all encroachments of Congress on the sovereignty of the separate states, and to every assumption of power not expressly vested in them by the articles of confederation. If experience should prove that further powers are necessary and safe, they can be granted only by additional articles to the confederation acceded to by all the separate states. Also all attempts of Congress to obtain a perpetual revenue or the appointment of revenue officers.

Fourthly, They like not the language of Congress in their late address to the people; it favours too much of the lust of power.

And they recommend consuls abroad rather than ambassadors, as more compatible with their present circumstances.

The following are the heads of the ratification of the convention, entered into July

16, 1782, between the Comte de Vergennes and Dr. Franklin, regulating the amount, interest, and reimbursement, of the divers sums lent by his Most Christian Majesty, under his warrant, to the United States of America. The amount is 18 millions of livres. Dr. Franklin had engaged that it should be paid into his Majesty's Treasury by the 1st of January 1788, with five per cent. interest, but the King of France thinking it might be inconvenient to pay so large a sum at one period, has agreed to receive it in twelve payments of 1,500,000 livres each, in 12 years; the first payment to be made the third year after the conclusion of peace; his Majesty at the same time makes a present to the United States of all the arrears of interest to the 16th of July, and from thence till the date of the treaty of peace. The five millions of florins lent by the Dutch, for which the King of France has pledged himself, are agreed to be paid by him at ten equal payments, the first of which is to be made six years from the date of the loan, and to be discharged, together with the interest upon it, within five years from the first payment. The above sum is agreed to be repaid on the part of Congress, according to the conditions entered into by them on the 5th of November, 1781.

The permanency of the Philadelphia Bank is a principal object with the ruling powers of America. Very considerable overtures have been made in Holland to merchants of the first consequence, to increase the principal by becoming creditors of the Bank; and it is a fact that some of the most eminent houses in Amsterdam have sent over sums to be deposited on their account.

The Grand Inquest of the town of Kingston in Jamaica, on the 2d of June, presented an address to his Excellency the Governor, imploring his interference to remove any impediment that may have arisen about clearing out American vessels from the ports of the island; and that he would be pleased to direct, that every encouragement and dispatch might be offered to the citizens and vessels of the United States of America; to which his Excellency gave for answer, that he had, as early as the 10th of April, directed the officers, of his Majesty's customs, to give every encouragement to American vessels. *This order militates in direct opposition to the late Act of the British Parliament.*

E A S T I N D I E S.

The Directors of the Dutch East-India Company have presented a Memorial to the States-General, complaining, with great warmth and severity of the English, in still preserving, notwithstanding the present state of the two countries, to interfere with the trade which the Dutch assume to themselves, as their exclusive right of procuring slaves for

For the Portuguese, all the way from Cape Palmas to the country of Benin. This shameful traffic has added to its natural horrors the farther disgrace of having, for some time, delayed the ratification of the treaty between this country and the States, they having insisted upon the full establishment of their old privilege, which we are happy to understand the present Ministry have not had impolicy and inhumanity enough to persevere in invading.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, dated February 7, 1783.

"The present news from this part of the world is very favourable. The Maratta peace is ratified; Hyder's Vakeel (or Prime Minister) Neer Sing, who was the chief instigator of the confederacy of the country powers against the English, did not long survive his master. By the death of this intriguing politician our Government will lose one of its most dangerous adversaries. Tippoo Saib, Hyder's son, has been defeated in a desperate engagement near Calicut. The French fleet, though cruising in the bay, are so weak as to do little or no mischief; and Sir Edward Hughes is expected to return from Bombay in full force, to give them a drubbing. Sir Eyre Coote is preparing to return to Madras to command the army."

The following appears to be the most authentic account of a dreadful catastrophe which happened to the island of Formosa in the Chinese seas:

"About the beginning of December last new volcanos appeared, with dreadful craters upon the mountains which divide the isle of Formosa, East and West, situated in the Chinese ocean, in the middle of the province of Fokein, north of Japan, south of the Peninsula of Corea, and east of the Philippines. The explosion of these volcanos was accompanied with a hurricane, attended with a subterraneous motion of the isle, which being moved from East to West, and having its bounds overflowed by the waves of the sea, sunk and disappeared under a deluge of water, so that nothing but the tops of the mountains were to be seen. This convulsion of nature lasted more than eight hours with the same motions. The three principal towns Tai-Ovan-Foo, Jong-Khan-Hien, and Tehu-Lo-Hien, with 20 boroughs, or little towns, were entirely buried, and the ruins of them washed away by the agitation of the waters. Upwards of 40,000 inhabitants have been drowned, and all the parts of the earth which projected into the sea have been broken off and sunk. The islands of Ponzhou and several others, the forts of Zelande, of Ngan, and Pingt-Chingi have disappeared, as well as the little hills upon which they stood. History no where records a disaster more terrible. *Later advices speak only of a few towns being overflowed.*

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WEST-INDIA ADVICES.

Letters from *Cuba* mention the sailing of a Spanish Squadron from the Havannah, for the avowed purpose of ravaging the English settlements in the Musqueto Shore and extirpating the inhabitants, in resentment for what they call the massacre of their countrymen, by a British officer (Col. Despard), see Vol. LII. p. 594) who with as much humanity as gallantry fairly reduced the forts and settlements on the Black River in August last.

By a letter from a gentleman at *Barbadoes*, there is advice, that a ship is waiting there to take Gen. Matthew on board, who has it in commission to resign the island of St. Lucia, and to take possession of the other islands, to be given in lieu thereof. An event that has long been expected.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid. On the 30th of June, all the marines intended for the expedition against Algiers embarked at Carthagena; and on the 22d of July the fleet for its bombardment, consisting of 4 ships of the line, 5 frigates, from 40 to 50 xebecs, artillery, bombarding and other vessels, set sail under the command of Don Antonio Barcelo. Before they took shipping, a solemn procession took place in honour of our Lady del Carmen, whose image Don Antonio carried in person on board his ship.

A plan is forming for raising a new settlement at *Madagascar*.

Naples. Since the shocks of the earthquake ceased in the two Calabrias, the sea from that time has been in violent agitation, and on the 20th of June the atmosphere being loaded with a thick fog, it was observed that the sea retired six palms more than usual.

Advices from the *Hague* mention the arrival of an advice-boat at the Texel, from the Cape of Good Hope, the 23d instant, after a very quick passage; every thing was quiet there. The *Valk* cutter had arrived with news of the preliminaries of peace being signed. Immediately on which, some Dutch East-Indiamen, that had been waiting for convoy, began to prepare to come away; there were also two Danish, a Portuguese, and an Imperial Indiaman, at the Cape, from Bengal, which were expected to sail in a day or two.

The plague still continues to rage in *Constantinople* and its neighbourhood. Pera and Galata, the residence of the Franks, have suffered severely, and in the new barracks for the gunners at Topana, 20 or 30 are buried in a day. The raw foggy weather that has prevailed here serves to increase the disorder, which has now reached *Smyrna*. *Gaz.*

1783

IRISH AFFAIRS.

On the 1st of August a very remarkable trial came on before the Right Hon. C. J. Patterson, and John Tollat, Esq; when Henry Nugent was indicted for counterfeiting and resembling impressions of the stamp for the duty of one shilling, and for uttering the same knowing them to be counterfeit. In the course of the prosecution, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Scott, council for the prisoner discovered, that the commissioners who issued the original stamp had omitted to qualify as the law directed; consequently that the original stamp was *contrary to act of Parliament* and illegal as well as the counterfeit. On which account the indictment was quashed.

Dublin, Aug. 9. We have every reason to hope that the calamities, under which the lower classes of people in this kingdom have so long pined, will be speedily terminated. There is every prospect that our harvest will be early and uncommonly plentiful; and of course bread, and indeed provisions of every sort, will be once more reduced to a reasonable rate.

The Mary, Capt. Stevenson, sailed the first instant from Lendenderry for Philadelphia, with upwards of 400 passengers on board; in the above ship were two of the people who went from the neighbourhood of Manchester last year, in order to get over to Philadelphia, under a passport from Dr. Franklin, but were stopt by order of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and their papers seized. It is said, that the above gentlemen are able to carry on the cotton, silk, and linen manufactures in their various branches.

On the 26th of July a proclamation was issued for dissolving the Parliament of Ireland; and another proclamation for calling a new Parliament to be held at Dublin on the 6th of September.

A great fishing bank, off the coast of Ireland, is said to be lately discovered about 45 leagues N. W. from Tory.

From Castletown, that an American vessel under seizure there, on pretence of having a small part of her cargo of tobacco in packages under 500lb. weight, cut her cables, landed two revenue officers, hoisted her colours, fired her guns to leeward, gave three cheers, sailed out of harbour, and got clear off. The captain was left ashore.

The master of a vessel arrived at Dublin from America, has advised the masters and owners of every vessel, destined for that Continent, to provide themselves with full suits of Irish colours, as carrying more respect than those of any other European nation. The conduct of the people at Baltimore where only Irish colours were lately permitted to appear, while those of England were ordered to be taken down, seems to enforce this expedient as a matter of absolute necessity.

The arms and seal of the new bank of Ireland are, Hibernia bearing a crown, as a symbol of her independence, an anchor in her hand, to denote the stability of her commerce. At the top are the words BANK OF IRELAND, and under the anchor, "Bona Fide Respublicæ Stabilitas," intimating that the existence of a people depends on the faithful discharge of their public debts. This device and motto were the production of Gorges Edmund Howard, Esq; who was the parent and fosterer of that bank. He first proposed it to Government, and afterwards directed the plan upon which it is established.

Wednesday the 12th inst. being the anniversary of the birth of the Pr. of Wales, when his R. H. became of age, the flag was displayed on Bedford Tower in Dublin. At noon the great guns in Phoenix Park were fired, and answered by volleys from the regiments in garrison. In the evening a play was given by his Excellency the Ld Lieut. to the ladies; and the night concluded with bonfires, illuminations, and every demonstration of joy on this happy event. *Gaz.*

INTELLIGENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

The Court of Session in Scotland lately determined a very curious and important question. Miss Gordon, a lady educated in France, and a Roman Catholic, claimed, as next heir, a very beneficial lease of the lands of Auchanachy, which yields about 250l. a year of clear profit. Mr. Rose Watson, the next Protestant heir, brought an action, insisting that Miss Gordon was not entitled to enjoy the lease without taking the *formula*. He founded upon Act 1770, which declares, that "no person professing the Popish religion, past the age of fifteen years, shall be capable to succeed as heirs to any person whatsoever, nor to brook or enjoy any estate by disposition, or other conveyance, flowing from any person to whom the said Papists might succeed as heirs, in any manner of way, until the said heirs purge themselves of Popery, in manner after-mentioned." Mr. Watson contended, that by this act Papists are prohibited from *succeeding as heirs in any kind of right whatsoever*. Miss Gordon, on the other hand, maintained that the statute was highly penal, and ought therefore to be most strictly interpreted; that it contained no clause prohibiting persons from succeeding to *tacks*, but only to *estates*, which was the true intention of the statute. In support of this, Miss Gordon enumerated seven of the many rights to which Roman Catholics are intitled to succeed, notwithstanding the severity of the penal statutes. Several of the Judges spoke at considerable length, and with great ability. The Court was pleased to absolve the defender; by which decision Miss Gordon succeeds to this lucrative lease, of which there are about eighteen years yet to run.

On the 31st of July, a memorial was presented to the Rt. Hon. Ld Provost of Edinburgh, from a number of gentlemen and merchants, setting forth that the order of council in the Gazette, for quarantine of 40 days by all vessels from Dantzick, Regal and Ducal Prussia, and Pomerania, while it evinced the attention of Government to prevent the dreadful consequences of pestilence; at the same time would be productive of direful effects relative to cargoes of foreign grain; that such was the situation of the city of Edinburgh and neighbourhood; that there was not a sufficient supply of corn in the granaries to serve three weeks; that all dependence was laid on the expected arrivals; the utility of which would be defeated if the quarantine was rigidly enforced. These facts were submitted to his Lordship, who immediately requested the presence and advice of his Majesty's Advocate, together with the Lords Kennel and Eskgrove, Sir John Dalrymple, Mr. Solicitor Campbell, and John Davison, Esq; Agent for the Crown. The result of which was that a letter, stating all the facts already mentioned was ordered to be transmitted to the Rt. Hon. Lord North, Secretary of State for the home department, to be by him presented to his Majesty in Privy Council, praying that such relaxation may be allowed in the discharge of all cargoes of foreign grain, as the distressed situation of the country so loudly calls for.

The attention that was paid to this application may be gathered from the following proclamation, published in the London Gazette of the 7th, stating, that his Majesty, having taken the premises into consideration, is pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the quarantine at present subsisting upon all ships coming from Dantzick, &c. so far as respects ships laden with corn or grain, be taken off; and that all ships and vessels already arrived, or that may hereafter arrive from those places, laden with corn or grain, be permitted to discharge their respective ladings without unpacking, opening, or airing, and without performing any quarantine, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations as are usually observed upon such occasions, to secure the country from the effects of any infection.

On the 19th instant came on to be tried before the Lords of Session, a bill of suspension and liberation, at the instance of the noted Dr. James Graham, against the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh for false imprisonment and exacting exorbitant bail, when their Lordships were pleased to approve the imprisonment; but to discountenance their proceedings in exacting exorbitant bail, as they no doubt had in view the assumed character and apparent opulence of the Doctor, whereas the Doctor was in reality an inferior person, and therefore their

Lordships were pleased to restrict the bail from 1000l. Scots to 50 marks [about 3 guineas] on payment of which the Doctor was liberated from prison; but bound to take his trial for the several offences with which he was charged. See Occurrences, p. 711.

P O R T N E W S.

From *Aldbrough*, Suffolk, That dead bodies and pieces of wreck have been daily thrown on shore for some time, and that a great deal of damage has been done to the shipping there, and the country round, by the thunder and lightning.

From *Greenock*, That the Fly, of North Carolina, from Virginia, with tobacco, has arrived there, being the first from the United States, after a passage of 36 days. She brings advice, that the continent is full of goods, that sell under prime cost.

Whitby, July 26. A ship just arrived at this place brings the following account; "We parted from the Marlborough and Priscilla on the 8th, about 100 leagues to the Westward of the Orkneys, the weather so very thick that sometimes we could not see three ships length. There were ten ships sailed from Holland to Davis's Straits, of which eight got their passage; one was lost in the Straits, the people saved. A Hambuagh ship was lost, and all the people perished."

Accounts from *Newcastle*, *Yarm*, *Darlington*, *Stokesley*, and other places in the North, are full of the damages done all over the county of York by the thunder and lightning. A brig belonging to Sunderland was struck by lightning off Robin-Hood's-bay; she was split quite through the middle, and sunk immediately. The crew saved themselves in their boat.

On the 27th of July a most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning alarmed the town of *Plymouth*. The flashes of lightning were so quick, and the claps of thunder so loud, that the most hardy were not without their terrors. Several were beat down or crouched, some were struck blind for some time, and many were slightly hurt; but, except a sailor struck dead at the mast head of the *Leocadia*, we hear of none killed.

From *Hartwich*, Aug. 1. A foreign ship laden with deals was brought into this harbour by four of our fishing smacks; they found her driving in the North Sea without any person on board, full of water, and her rudder beat off. It is supposed her crew had quitted her.

ADVICES from the COUNTRY.

Amongst other effects of the late storms in July (see p. 621) the steeple of *Ashbourn* church, in Derbyshire, was demolished; as was that of *St. Mary's* at *Leicester*, which had met with a similar accident in 1763.

At *Hinckley*, the house mentioned in p. 531, was that used as the Roman Catholic chapel

Chapel. The windows of the new Methodist tabernacle were also greatly shattered by another storm in July; and the tenor bell of the church received a large crack in the crown of it, not to be accounted for in any way unless by lightning, though no trace remains of the electric fluid's entrance or passing off. Conductors have since been placed at many of the principal houses on a plan suggested by Mr. Robinson, which seems to have been lately approved by the London electricians, namely, by fixing a thick perpendicular wire at each end of the house, and connecting them by a third along the ridge of the house. Among the extraordinary effects of the lightning at this town, its influence on vegetation is not the least surprising. A fine pear-tree (at the outside of a house) was totally scorched, from top to bottom, for the width of about half a foot, and for some days apparently dead; but hath since put forth new shoots and young spring leaves, with astonishing luxuriance, in those parts which were scorched, and in those only.

At *Olney*, in Buckinghamshire, on Sunday the 20th of July the storm of thunder and lightning was the most awful ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant. A blaze of lightning came down the chimney, and struck Mr. Hind speechless for some time. It made its way through several parts of the house, and damaged the ceiling.

The same day the thunder was very dreadful at *Norwich*, and the lightning vivid and incessant; but no damage done in the city.

July 26. In the hamlet of *Pockthorpe*, a ball of fire fell on a dwelling house, and passed through it without doing any material injury, but the chimney of another house was beat down. At *Needham*, near *Harleston*, a barn was burnt down; a man and boy had but a few minutes before taken shelter in it, who fortunately received no other hurt than one of them having his eyebrows singed. A large oak tree was split at *Sarston*, and another at *St. Faith's*. A heifer at *Rushall* was struck dead. At *Fakenham*, a man-servant going to the door to look at the tempest, was suddenly beat backwards, and remained insensible for some minutes.

On the Tuesday following, two men mowing in a field near *Shaston*, in *Worcestershire*, when the thunder came on, took shelter under an elm-tree, where one was presently struck dead, and the other very much hurt.

At *Arrington*, in *Cambridgeshire*, on the 12th, in the afternoon, the lightning set fire to the barn of farmer *Drage*, which consumed that and the adjoining out-houses. The barn was full of corn.

It also set fire to the house of farmer *Wayman*, at *Willingham*, by which that and several other houses were set on fire.

At *Whitchurch*, in *Hampshire*, a body of electric fire entered the porch of the *Whitehart-inn*, on the 21st inst. by which the landlord and his wife, a maid-servant, and a passenger, were all struck down, but soon recovered, the passenger only excepted, whose legs and thighs remained benumbed for many hours afterwards. It shivered the kitchen chimney-piece to atoms, penetrated a wall near it two feet deep, and otherwise damaged the house considerably.

At *Winchester* the same storm alarmed that city, but did no material damage.

At *Liverpool*, and its neighbourhood, a very heavy storm of thunder and lightning happened on the 19th inst. by which a hattock of corn was set on fire at one village, and a rick of hay at another. A cow was killed in the neighbourhood of *Walton*, and a woman struck dead in a cottage in *Wallbrook-Moor*; a man and child that stood by were unhurt.

There is no year upon record when the lightning was so fatal in this island as the present; our limits will not admit of half the damage done by it.

At *York* Assizes a cause was tried on the statute of usury. The witness upon whose single testimony the action was supported was a young tradesman, who underwent a long and severe cross-examination, when it appeared, that the defendant, in discounting bills, had exacted near 16 per cent. The Jury brought in a verdict with treble costs on the sum discounted, viz. 3600*l.* which the Judge wished them to re-consider, as it might be the ruin of the defendant's family. To this they agreed, and mitigated the sentence to 390*l.*

From *Louceston*, that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt there on the 9th inst.

At *Lincoln* Assizes six persons were capitally convicted, viz. two for coining; three for sheep stealing, and one for stealing a mare.

At *Bedford* Assizes four convicts received sentence of death, viz. a servant girl for wilfully setting fire to some corn-stacks, by which they were burnt down; two for sheep-stealing; and one for horse-stealing.

At *Nottingham* Assizes four were capitally convicted, viz. one for stealing a mare, two for house-breaking, and one for a highway robbery.

At *Leicester* Assizes two criminals received sentence of death for a highway robbery.

At *Exeter* Assizes a young gentleman was found guilty of counterfeiting franks, and received sentence of transportation for the same.

At *Worcester* Assizes seven were condemned to die, viz. one for murder; three for sheep-stealing; one, a woman, for shop-lifting; one for horse-stealing; and one for house-breaking.

From *Bedford*, That on the 14th inst. a small hay stack taking fire about the middle of

of the day, set the whole town of Potton in flames, which burnt for near four and twenty hours before it was extinguished. The damage is said to amount to 50,000*l.* very little of which was insured. There were two engines, but so much out of repair as to be of little use. Later accounts lessen the damages.

From *Birmingham*, That the mills at Tamworth, all but the corn-mill, took fire, and were burnt to the ground, but by what accident is not known.

More houses have lately been broken open and robbed in Birmingham and its neighbourhood than has ever been known; and rewards have been issued for apprehending the villains, but without effect.

The remaining estates belonging to the York-building Company were lately sold by auction in the Parliament House at *Edinburg*; consisting of

The baronies of Callender and Falkirk
Put up at 30,708*l.* Sold to W. Forbes *£.* 66,500

Baronies of Almon or Haining
Put up at 8,179*l.* Sold to ditto for 16,600
Superiorities of fen and teind of Slamanan

Put up 303*l.* Sold for 1,410
Superiorities, &c. of Ogilface

Put up at 281*l.* Sold for 1350
Feu and Teind Duties of Carmelite

Friars in the town of Linlithgow
Put up at 79*l.* Sold at 250

Estates of Fingask and Kinaird
Put at 12,007*l.* Sold to the heir, at 12,007

Lands of Clerkhill
Put up at 2520*l.* Sold at 3,700

Lands of Dowme Hills
Put up at 710*l.* Sold to the heir, at 720

102,537

At assizes held at *Southampton*, one Charles Larford was found guilty of murder, on the 9th instant, and was ordered for execution on Monday the 11th, but the Judge being told that the executioner was employed in his duty at Winchester assizes, the execution was respited for a few days. In the mean time some circumstances came out in the man's favour, that gave rise to an application to the Judge for a further respite, which was granted, and it is supposed the man will be pardoned.

At *Salisbury* assizes ten criminals received sentence of death; one for robbing the Bristol mail; a woman for the murder of her bastard child; three for highway robberies; two for burglary; two for horse-stealing, and one for house-breaking.

At the assizes for the county of *Berks* a very critical cause came on to be tried on the Nisi Prius side. It was an ejectment brought by John Gregory against Philip Mayne, for the recovery of an estate held by Mayne, under the will of the testator Francis Gregory, uncle to the claimant, which estate Gregory claimed under a prior

volunteer settlement of the deceased. The execution of the deed of settlement appeared to be done with all the formalities of the law by a very respectable attorney, who however, could not swear to the identity of the deceased, having never seen him to his knowledge before; the point then was, Whether the deed was the act of the uncle or of another who might have personated him, which the defendant strongly insisted was the case; but the plaintiff produced a variety of circumstances, some of which astonished as well as convinced the judge and jury of the identity of the person, and turned the cause clearly in his nephew's favour, who had a verdict accordingly.

From *Stockbridge* that some men digging near Haughton river found a large piece of lead with some emblematical figures and an inscription, by which it is supposed to have been buried near 1000 years.

From the island of *Jersey*, that the barracks there were lately blown up, and 21 men, one child, and a woman big with child, were buried under the ruins. Ten of the men were soon dug out alive. It was fortunate that it happened in the day time when most of the men were abroad, or a much greater number must have perished. No one knows by what means this accident happened.

From *Bristol*, that on the 20th inst. a most impetuous rain fell there, accompanied with the most tremendous claps of thunder that ever was remembered by the oldest man living. A ball of fire fell upon an empty house, which shattered the roofing, and several other houses were damaged, but no lives lost.

From *Salisbury*, that a violent storm of thunder and lightning, attended with a deluge of rain, happened there on the 21st instant. The rain fell rather in a sheet of water than in drops, but extended but a very little way from the city.

At the assizes at *Bury* a cause came on to be tried on the Nisi Prius side, which drew the country together to hear the particulars. A Miss R—n, of Beccles, was plaintiff, and a Mrs. R—n, defendant. The action was brought for defamation, and the damages laid at 1000*l.* as the plaintiff pleaded that her marriage with Mr. L—e, a young clergyman, had been prevented by the defamatory words spoken by the defendant. The words proved in Court were, "that she [the plaintiff] was a wh—re, and, if necessary, the defendant could prove it." Mr. L—e, who boarded with the defendant, was the chief evidence for the prosecution. He owned his promise of marriage, which he would have fulfilled if the defendant would have owned herself in the wrong and recanted. A gentleman appeared to the credit of the plaintiff. And on the part of the defendant, a young surgeon, who deposed that at a time when he was intimate with the

witness, L—e, the conversation had often turned upon his intimacy with Miss R—n; and that he had always declared to him he never meant to marry her. The jury, after being out some time, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 50*l.* damages.

At *Croydon* assizes for the county of Surrey, the trial of a man and woman for throwing a sailor out of a window in Mint-street, by which his skull was fractured (see p. 717.) when the fact being proved they were both found guilty.—The woman appeared to be a most abandoned prostitute, and after the judge had pronounced sentence, the man turned to her, and said, "Now you see what you have brought me to!" At the above assize nine other criminals were capitally convicted, viz. (two young midshipmen) for a foot-pad robbery, as were four others for like offences, one for horse-stealing, one for stealing plate, and one for the highway.

At the assizes at *Newcastle* came on the trial of Dr. Scott, indicted on the Black Act, for shooting at a man who was hired to dodge him and his company wherever they went a sporting. It appeared upon the trial, that the Doctor flushed a woodcock and shot at it, that the man was at the distance of 87 yards; that he was unhurt, and untouched, and that the whole was a most malicious prosecution, and the Judge ordered the Doctor a copy of his indictment. See p. 537.

At *Exeter* assizes 23 criminals were capitally convicted; of whom two were for murder; 13 for highway robberies; 7 for sheep-stealing; and one for house-breaking.

From *Halifax*, that Thomas Spencer and Mark Sallowstall, two of the ring-leaders of the late riots, (see p. 531) were executed on Beacon-hill near that town, on a gallows erected for that purpose. Spencer was about 36 years of age, had been in the army, and was a pensioner on Chelsea college. Sallowstall was a stout young man, only 19 years of age, and lately disbanded from the army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

FRIDAY, August 1.

This day the following taxes took place:

An additional tax [double] on inland bills of exchange, &c.

An additional tax of one penny a-mile on stage-coaches, diligences, &c.

An additional tax [double] on receipts for legacies, probats of wills, bonds, &c.

According to annual custom, six young watermen rowed for Dogget's coat and badge. The weather being fine, the spectators were innumerable.

Saturday 2.

Closed a very long and fatiguing session at the Old Bailey, which commenced on the 23d of July last. The first business Mr. Harrison, who acted for the Recorder, entered upon, was to pass sentence on Mr. Ryland. The prisoner being brought up, was asked, in the usual form, what he had to say

in objection to the decision upon his case? He presented a paper nearly to the following effect, which, on account of the extreme foreness of his throat, was read by Mr. Reynolds, the Clerk of the Arraignment: "I dare not challenge the justice of my verdict: I am, however, conscious of my innocence; and I hope that my life will be preserved by the royal clemency of my sovereign, on whose bounty it has long subsisted." Mr. Harrison then stated the nature of the offence, observing, that the guilt of the prisoner being declared by a Jury of his countrymen, it was no longer to be disputed. He next adverted to the circumstances of the case, and the situation of the criminal, remarking, that the forgery had been carried on with that ingenuity and art which were most dangerous, as tending to elude the probability of detection. The prisoner, he said, had obtained credit with his fellow-citizens, and unjustly made use of it for the purposes of deceit. While the extent of his abilities, as an artist, was on the one hand a subject of admiration; on the other, by the ill use he had applied them to, it became a matter of regret. To support credit, and continue the circulation of paper, such offences must be necessarily punished with death. He recommended to the prisoner the cultivation of a truly penitential disposition, as the best and only means of obtaining favour at the bar of Heaven; and then pronounced the usual sentence, which was received by Mr. Ryland with great fortitude and composure. Mr. Ryland being removed, the other convicts (twelve in number) were brought to the bar, and asked the usual questions. Three of them fell on their knees, and solicited mercy; one or two asserted their innocence; and the rest tacitly acquiesced in the justice of their several sentences.

The convicts were, Thomas Burges, for a footpad robbery; John Edwards, for forging a sailor's will and power, with intent to cheat him of his prize-money; William Smith, alias Leveridge, Edward Elson, William Strong, Jacob Ringrove Atkinson, and George Gahagen, for highway-robberies; James Brown, alias Oatley, for house-breaking; William Harper, for horse-stealing; James Rivers, alias Davis, for a robbery in a dwelling-house; and John Lloyd, for a like offence.

The sight of so many unhappy men, who, by their crimes, had forfeited their lives to the laws of justice and of their country, accompanied by the serious admonitions addressed to them, was truly awful.

Lloyd, who had made a practice of robbing houses, as mentioned p. 625, was after a long trial found guilty. In his defence he endeavoured to throw the blame on the maid who was the cause of his commitment, but that only aggravated his crime, and tended to his conviction.

Monday 4.

Came on before the Right Hon. Lord Loughborough and Judge Ashurst, Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, the petition of Thomas Wooldridge, Esq. on behalf of himself and Henly Kelly, Esq. his brother-in-law and partner.

The petition prayed, that a commission of bankruptcy that had been sued out against them by Mess. Cooper, Gerrat, and Taddy, teamen, might be superseded, and that they might have liberty to proceed by law against the said persons for such an oppressive and cruel procedure; which prayer the Court was pleased to comply with. Mr. Wooldridge has now a suit depending with the Corporation of London for removing him from the office of Alderman.

Monday 11.

Four of the seamen who, by a court martial, were sentenced to die for a mutiny on board the *Raisonable* (see p. 626.) were ordered for execution at Sheerness; one on board the *Scipio*, one on board the *Dictator*, one on board the *Carnatic*, and one on board the *Thetis*: this last was reprieved just as he was ready to be hoisted up. The other three suffered.

Another of those unhappy men, who was to have been executed on board the *Irresistible* at Chatham, was reprieved the very instant he thought of dying.

Tuesday 12.

Being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the same was celebrated with great festivity by numerous bodies of private friends; but the public celebration was deferred till the 21st of April next.

Sir William Hamilton, lately arrived from his embassy to the court of Naples, and from visiting the ruins and devastations made in Calabria by the late Earthquake, was at court, and had a long conference with his Majesty. — An interesting account of the above ruins may be soon expected from the masterly pen of this ingenious naturalist.

The deputy recorder made his report of the convicts who received sentence of death at the assizes for June last, when Thomas Davis, George Adams, alias Peat, Richard Pratt, John Fentum, James Grant, William Smith, John Buten, and John Merella, were ordered for execution. Fourteen were respited.

Wednesday 14.

A lady was summoned before the court of requests for the board of a favourite cat 14 months, at the rate of a halfpenny a day. The cat was produced in court, when the lady swearing the cat was not hers, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Friday 15.

A letter received from Edinburgh, dated August 9, says, This day Dr. James Graham was committed prisoner to the Tolbooth, by a warrant of the magistrates, on the application of the procurator fiscal, in

order to take his trial for his late injurious publications in this city.—Nothing can be a stronger satire on the police of this country for suffering this man's pernicious exhibitions to have their full effect than this commitment. See p. 707.

A messenger arrived with an account of the safe arrival of Prince William Henry at Hanover.

Saturday 16.

His Majesty's order of Council for ships coming from Dantzick to perform quarantine was suspended.

About 90 convicts were shipped on board the *Swift* transport, bound, as it is said, to Nova Scotia—If Nova Scotia is to be made the receptacle for convicts, the Loyalists there will be placed in fine company!

About 60 convicts from the county goals were shipped off for Africa—A much more proper place for them.

This being the birth-day of his R. H. Pr. Frederick, Bp. of Osnaburgh, who now enters the 21st year of his age, their Majesties received the compliments of the nobility on the occasion at Windsor.

Sunday 17.

A King's messenger arrived at St. James's with the ratification of the Provisional articles signed the 30th of November last, which was exchanged on the 13th at Paris between his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries and the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America. *Gaz.*

Monday 18.

Between nine and ten at night a ball of fire of considerable magnitude was seen to pass over London, and apparently to fall near Sydenham hills. But, by accounts of its progress, its direction was various and had no settled course; nor is it certain where it took its rise, nor where it burst. We have accounts of its having been seen at Edinburgh, and all along the road from thence till it passed the British Channel; but, what is most astonishing, it was seen at Bath, as appears by the following extract of an authentic letter from a person of honour there to his friend at Bromley, in Kent, dated

Bath, Aug. 19.

A CURIOUS phænomenon, or meteor, appeared in the atmosphere about nine last night. Its direction was from East to West, and its movement very rapid. It gave a light equal to that of half a dozen rockets, which it resembled in appearance. In passing through some clouds the noise was like that of hot iron put into water. Its explosion was very loud; and it seemed, when scattered, to descend like a shower of fire.

In the year 1738 this Magazine has made a faithful record of a similar phænomenon seen first in Devonshire, and then proceeding across the country, to a vast extent. As it is so long ago that many of our readers may not be in possession of the record, it may be

matter

matter of curiosity to see how nearly the descriptions agree.—The article is dated from Cranborne, and runs thus: On the 29th of last month [Aug. 1738], at five in the afternoon, was seen near this place a surprizing meteor or phænomenon in the sky to the N.E. the sun shining bright. It first appeared as fire bursting from behind a cloud, out of which issued a light glowing ball, with a train of flame behind it, which quickly disappeared. The same was seen at Wells in Somersetshire, also at Tupton in Derbyshire, about the same time, [and, what is still more surprizing, to the Eastward of Reading, in a projectile course from S. W. to N. N. E.] It did not come from behind a cloud, for the sky was quite free from clouds, and the sun shone very clear. It appeared at first like a cone of fire, which terminated in a sharp point [as it passed Reading it had the appearance of a round globe about 18 inches in diameter] with a bright nucleus or a ball at its thicker end, which seemed to burst, and go away in a great flame. It was almost S. E. At Reading and fifteen miles round (about the same time) an astonishing noise was heard in the air when it was quite serene. The crack, which was very sudden and violent, was succeeded by a rumbling noise for the space of a minute. This phænomenon (adds the then Editor of this Magazine), by its description from different parts, perfectly agrees with what happened in the month of March 1719, and was very surprizing to the Western parts of England; and is that sort of meteor which naturalists call DRACO VOLANS, or THE FLYING DRAGON. See vol. VIII. p. 492.

MR. URBAN, Canterbury, Aug. 19.

HAPPENING last night to be in the Oaks, near Christ-Church-yard, between the hours of nine and ten, I had the pleasure of seeing a very uncommon phænomenon; a fiery meteor of a very large size. Its direction was from N. E. to S. W. its velocity very rapid, leaving a large train of fire behind it. Its light was much greater than that of the moon, and very pale, its duration about two minutes of time. It then burst into several parts, each part taking a different direction, and leaving behind them trains of fire like the stars of a sky-rocket. At its bursting it gave a great explosion, which did not reach my ear till five minutes afterwards, consequently, its distance was about 65 miles: its altitude at bursting was about 45° ; the diameter of its fiery head, during its passage, appeared about the size of a meridian moon, or about 14 minutes of a degree; therefore its real diameter must have been at least 1400 feet.

We have similar accounts from Deal, Dover, Elham, Chilham, Herne, and other parts of East Kent. J. R.

Canterbury, Aug. 22.

TO the account which I gave you of the meteor seen by me in the Oaks, I beg leave

to add, that at its bursting it bore from me nearly S. E.; and as by the time which elapsed between its bursting and the arrival of the sound I judged it to be distant about 65 miles, and likewise as its altitude was then 45° , its horizontal distance and perpendicular height must have been about 46 miles; consequently, it was at that time nearly over the French coast, not far from Ambleteuse or Boulogne. But by many accounts it appears to have been seen also in several parts of Essex, and from thence to have passed along our coast by Margate, Deal, and Dover. I therefore imagine that it was generated in the atmosphere over the German ocean, and as soon as it took fire directed its course to the S. W. mounting in its passage, till it arrived at the utmost limits of the atmosphere, which, by its rarefaction at that time, might have exceeded its mean height, which is generally supposed to be $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles. That it was very high is evident by its being seen at places many miles distant from London and its environs, where many people imagined it to have passed very near them, but this could have been only an optical deception occasioned by its prodigious magnitude.

J. R.

Aug. 22.

MR. URBAN,

AS I doubt not your Magazine will be open to receive every well-authenticated account of the beautiful phænomenon which the heavens exhibited on the 18th inst. I shall endeavour to convey some idea to your readers of the manner in which it appeared on the way to London between Wakefield and Sheffield, at the distance of more than 250 miles from Deal, where I find it was also seen. At 10 minutes before 9 I perceived a sudden light, resembling the glare of pale lightning, which gradually increased to a most brilliant refulgence, illuminating the whole atmosphere; when, upon looking out of my chaise, I saw a ball of fire with a long train, resembling a sky-rocket, moving with great rapidity from the N. W. to the S. E. in its passage describing a parabola; the duration of its appearance might be about 20 seconds, when I lost sight of it. I have been particularly correct in describing the direction of its course, as I observe the accounts in the papers differ very materially, and I have since heard that it was seen in this direction at Wisbeach in the Isle of Ely. The evening was cool, and the ground covered with a thick mist. T. S.

Salisbury, Aug. 23. About nine last Monday evening an uncommon and beautiful meteor suddenly burst from the elements in the N. E. It remained about half a minute in one station, affording a tremulous light not unlike the moon emerging from a cloud; then proceeded in a very regular and swift horizontal motion through the East, where, dividing into several glowing balls of light, it disappeared.

Mr.

Mr. Amyfs, master of the White-horse inn, five miles from *Bury*, in the road to *Newmarket*, was looking out of his ground-floor window, he saw a great light in the horizon, seemingly over *Cavenham*, and called to his family to come and see the strange light, which kept proceeding slowly directly towards his house, looked bluish, and when within a quarter of a mile plainly shed innumerable stars, each of which appeared to have a tail, seeming to pass directly over his house, and, as he thought, only just clear of the chimnies. He ran to a back window, saw it keep on its course towards *Great Saxham*, and judged it might be about three rods (16 or 17 feet) in length. About one minute after he lost sight of it, he plainly heard a loud noise, as of something heavy fallen down in the room overhead. He then looked at his watch, and it wanted twenty minutes of ten. He judges that the whole lasted three minutes. The course appeared to Mr. Amyfs as from N. W. to S. W. nearly. The prospect from *Cavenham* to his house is extremely open, even to *Ely*, and far beyond (perhaps to the German ocean); but soon bounded by trees and rising grounds to the back of it.

Hull, Aug. 23. The fiery meteor, which made its appearance in London and its neighbourhood, was visible to us also, and at *Leeds*, *Malton*, *Whitby*, *Bridlington*, *York*, &c. about the same time, with all the apparent circumstances that have been described; it was seen likewise by vessels at sea; one just come in from *Rotterdam* saw it off the coast of *Holland*, and another, just arrived from *Ostend*, saw it after she had sailed about an hour from that place, all supposing that it terminated at some small distance from them. Dr. Goldsmith mentions such a globe of fire to have been seen in *Bononia*, in *Italy*, in 1676, at about three quarters of an hour after sun-set. It passed Westward with a most rapid course, and at the rate of not less than 160 miles in a minute, and at last stood over the *Adriatic Sea*. In its course it crossed over all *Italy*, and, by computation, it could not have been less than 38 miles above the surface of the earth. In the whole line of its course, wherever it approached, the inhabitants below could distinctly hear it with a hissing noise, resembling that of a fire-work.—Having passed away to sea towards *Corfica*, it was at last heard to go off with a most violent explosion, much louder than that of a cannon, and, immediately after, another noise was heard like the rattling of a cart upon a stony pavement. Its magnitude, when at *Bononia*, appeared twice as long as the moon one way, and as broad the other; so that, considering its height, it could not have been less than a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad. The Doctor supposes, that from the height it was seen, and there be-

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ing no volcano in that quarter of the world from whence it came, it was more than probable that this terrible globe was kindled on some contrary part of the globe in the *Torrid Zone*, those regions of vapours, and thus rising above the air, and passing, in course, opposite to that of the earth's motion; in this manner it acquired amazing rapidity: But what he says of that will not hold good in every particular respecting the present one, as it took a different course, and may have been occasioned by some of the vapours issuing from the volcanoes upon the *New Island* lately sprung up in the ocean, about nine leagues to the S. W. of *Iceland*, or perhaps only from that profuse exhalation of vapours occasioned by the excessive warm and dry weather we have experienced this summer.

Tuesday 19.

As the arts of knaves and sharpers cannot be too frequently exposed, the following fact we hope will have its use in guarding strangers from the like impositions. A sailor, who had just received some prize-money, walking along the *Strand*, asked his way of a barrow-woman to *Oxford-road*, when a well-dressed man, within hearing, stepped up to him and said, he was going to that street and would conduct him. The sailor followed, and in *St. Martin's-lane* the pretended guide said he would just step to his banker's, and be with him presently, ushering him at the same time into a parlour in a public house where some of his accomplices were ready placed. They seemed to be diverting themselves, as mere strangers, at what is called *hiding the Horse*. One puts halfpence under a hat, the other turning his back to the table, guesses odd or even. When they get a stranger in, they have a glass so placed in the ceiling that they can see the hand of the accomplice, who, by doubling up his fingers, is sure to set his friend right. By this trick they soon stripped the sailor of his cash, and found means to leave him to pay the reckoning, who sending for some of his mess-mates to redeem him, they marked the house; and as there are generally some acute ones among them, they naturally concluded that in a few days they should find some of the confederates looking out upon the same lay, and laid their heads together to watch them. As they had judged, so it happened. One of them appeared, whom the sailor seized, and with the assistance of his comrades dragged him to another public house, from whence he was carried before a magistrate, and by him committed to the Counter till he could find bail or repay the money; the latter he chose to do, as he knew the bail he had to offer would not bear examining.

Wednesday 20.

The following malefactors were carried in three carts from *Newgate*, and executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *James Grant* and *William Smith*.

Smith, for breaking open the dwelling house of Mr. Jacomb, on Lawrence-Pountney-hill, and stealing a quantity of silver plate; George Adams, alias Peat, for a burglary in the dwelling house of Mrs. Harrison, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and stealing some silver plate, apparel, &c. Thomas Davis, for breaking and entering the chambers of Mr. Handcock, in Staples Inn, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel; John Bitton, for assaulting William Usherwood on the highway, near Kilburn, and robbing him of a handkerchief and 6s. John Fentum, in company with his brother Benjamin, for assaulting Francis Fenley, on the highway, in Kingsland Road, and robbing him of half a guinea, 5s. and a pair of buckles; John Morella, for privately stealing in the shop of Mr. Philip Lithby two pair of silver buckles; and Richard Pratt, for personating and assuming the name of another Richard Pratt, a seaman on board his Majesty's ship Pomona, with an intent to receive his prize-money.

Thursday 21.

Being the birth-day of his R. H. Pr. Wm. Henry, who now enters his 19th year. Their Majesty's received the usual compliments at Windsor.

Friday 22.

Report was made to his Majesty in Council of the capital convicts, thirteen in number, tried in July last, when Wm. Wynne Ryland, Jacob Ringrose Atkins, John Ferdinando Lloyd, James Brown, alias Valley, John Edwards, James Rivers, alias Davis, Wm. Spong, and Thomas Burges, were ordered for execution. Atkins and Spong have since been respited.

James Bowen, for stealing a box belonging to a club, in which was 26l. George Gahagan, for robbing Jane Garrett of a leg of mutton, and half a guinea, and Wm. Smith, for robbing Mary Dell, in Rosemary-lane, of shirts and linen, pardoned. Wm. Harpur, for horse-stealing, and Edw. Edson, for robbing (in company with Spang) Joseph Slinker on the highway, were pardoned, on condition of serving on board the lighters on the river Thames; the former three years, the latter four years.

Tuesday 26.

This morning the man and woman mentioned in p. 710 were executed in the Borough near St. George's church. See p. 716.

This afternoon, about five o'clock came on the most awful and tremendous storm of thunder and lightning that has been felt this summer in or near the metropolis. Two of the claps of thunder were perhaps the loudest ever heard in this climate; they were preceded by flashes of lightning, one of which struck the South West angle of the King's Bench prison in St. George's Fields; the other, the opposite angle of the Asylum on the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge. The concussion of the air, in con-

sequence of the explosion from each, forced several panes of glass out in each building; and upon a computation of time between the flash and the report, it is thought the cloud could not have been more than 150 yards above the buildings. By the same storm a large tree was split in St. James's Park; a woman passing by had her cloaths set on fire, and it was with difficulty she could be stript so as to save her life. At Blackman Street in the Borough and Newington the people ran out of their houses frightened, supposing the roofs to be tumbling about their heads. The force of the lightning took effect on a wooden house near the hatch in Snow Fields in a very remarkable manner. A frame of glass-work near a yard square was burst out of its place; a large opening was made in a wooden wall; the tiles of the house were many of them displaced, and the whole front from top to bottom rendered a spectacle worthy of notice. The violence of this storm reached, on one side, as far as Barn Elms, where two trees were stripped of their bark from top to bottom; and on another to New Cross, where the lightning furrowed up the ground as with a plough. At Limehouse Hole a ship's mast was broken in two, and in the Isle of Dogs the cattle were seemingly much affected. In short, nothing like the violence of this storm is remembered in the environs of London.

Friday 29.

This day William Wynne Ryland, John Lloyd, James Brown, Tho. Burges, James Rivers, and John Edwards, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence. The gallows was fixed about 50 yards nearer the Park wall than usual. Just as the executioner was preparing to do his office, a storm of thunder and lightning came on, which occasioned some delay; but about a quarter before twelve o'clock they were all turned off; and, after hanging the usual time, were cut down, and delivered to their respective friends. The concourse of spectators on this occasion was hardly ever exceeded.

This morning a letter was received by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, from the Hon. Charles Fox, acquainting his Lordship, that the 3d of next month was the day appointed for signing the definitive treaty with their Catholic and Most Christian Majesties and the United States of America.

From the London Gazette, July 26.

His Majesty in Council has caused it to be notified, that all grants of land in Nova Scotia, prior to the 1st of January, 1774, that have not been located, are by said order revoked and made void; and that the Governor or Commander in Chief for his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia do forbear to issue any order of survey or to pass any grant of any lot or parcel of land within said province in pursuance of any order made by his Majesty in Council prior to the said 1st of Jan. 1774.

The

The mistake in our last, p. 624, of styling B. A's *Doctors*, must probably originate from *Dr* (*Dominus*) the academical appellation.

Dr. Wheeler p. 629, was regius professor of divinity at Oxford; and author of a curious Latin dialogue (unpublished) spoken in the Sheldon Theatre July 8, 1773; which we hope to present to our readers in a future number.

Mr. Applebee, see p. 629, was M.A. curate of St. Bride's, and lecturer of St. Margaret, Lothbury. He had also two small livings in Hants. On finding himself one day indisposed in the pulpit, he wound up his discourse in the following words: "He is wise enough who knows himself, great enough who masters himself, rich enough who enjoys himself, hath pleasure enough who pleases himself, and is happy enough who lives well." In his will is the following whimsical stipulation: "My body to be dressed in a flannel waistcoat, instead of a shirt; an old furttout coat, and breeches without lining or pockets; an old pair of stockings; shoes I shall want none, having done walking; and a worsted wig, if one can be got."

BIRTHS.

LADY of Geo. Chetwynd, esq; of Brocton-Hall, co. Stafford, and one of the clerks of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, a son and heir.

June 24. Dutchess of Courland, a princess.

July 30. Countess of Lincoln, a daughter.

Aug. 2. Lady of the Bp. of Gloucester, a dau.

3. Lady of R. H. Drummond, esq; a dau.

5. Lady of Col. John Mansel, a son.

7. Her Majesty Queen CHARLOTTE, a PRINCESS.

Lady of Sir Jas. Grant, bart. a son.

12. Lady of Alderman Turner of London, a son, at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire, in their way from the North into Norfolk.

19. Lady of Jer. Milles, esq; a dau.

27. Right hon. Lady Boston, a son.

Countess of Roseberry, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Rob. Denison, esq; of Meanwood, near Leeds, to Miss Fra. Brooke, youngest dau. of the late Sir R. B. bt. of Norton.

At Quebec, Capt. Colin Campbell, of the 44th reg. to Miss Johnson, eldest dau. of Col. Guy J. and niece of Sir John J. bart.

July 15. Major Hooke, to Miss Bloxham.

29. At York, hon. Grenville Anson Chetwynd, 3d son of Ld Visc. C. to Miss Stapylton, only dau. of the late Hen. S. esq; of Wig-hill, Yorksh.

30. Tho. James, esq; of the Mid. Temple, to Miss James, dau. of Hugh J. esq; of Enfield.

At Coldham, Suff. Sir Tho. Gage, bart. to Miss Maria Fergus.

Aug. 1. Rev. Mr. Seward, of Saint Bury, Gloucestersh. to Miss Sukey Phillips.

5. At Clifton, Bedfordsh. Johnson Wilkin-son, esq; surveyor of the general post-office, to Miss Osborn, dau. of Rob. O. esq; late com-missioner of his Majesty's navy.

7. At Lambeth (by his grace the Archbp. of Canterbury) Morton Eden, esq; his Ma-

jesty's envoy extraordinary at the court of Saxony, and brother to Sir John and Sir Rob. E. barts. to Lady Eliz. Henley, youngest sister to the E. of Northington.

David Angier, esq; of Islington, to Miss Bathurst.

At Canterbury cathedral, Tho. Hyde Page, esq; of the corps of engineers, to Miss Wood-ward of that city. [Knighted on the 22d by his Majesty.]

9. Earl of Eglintoune, to Miss Twyden, sist. to Sir Wm. T. bt. of Roydon-Hall, Kent.

12. Sir Geo. Armytage, bart. of Kirklees, Yorksh. to Miss Harbord, eldest dau. of Sir H. H. bart.

14. Mr. Wm. Richards, attorney at law, of Penryn, Cornwall, to Miss Sus. Richards, of Helstone.

18. At Barnes, in Surrey, R. Hoare, jun. esq; to the hon. Miss Lyttelton, dau. of Lord Westcote.

At the Hague, Alex. Cunningham, esq; to Miss C. Guinand, dau. of the late Hen. G. esq; of Calcutta.

20. Mr. John Smith, of St. Ann's-square, Manchester, to Miss H. Grace, of Hackney.

21. Christ. Lake, esq; to Miss Blakiston.

22. Mr. Benwell, neph. to Mark Bell, esq; malt distiller at Battersea, to Miss Burch, only dau. of Mr. Jos. B. merch. on G. Tower-hill.

Theo. Webb, esq; of Welleclose-square, to Miss Isabella Spooner.

DEATHS.

LATELY, rev. Robt. Fiske, in his 70th year, rector of Wendon, and many years in the commission of the peace for Essex.

Rev. Robt. Baynes, R. of Stoneham-Aspall, co. Suffolk.

At Crathes, in Scotland, Sir Tho. Burnett, bart. of Leys.

Rev. Cha. Reeks, R. of Stratford St. An-thony, co. Wilts.

At Winchmore-Hill, Mr. Delarive, a po-licy broker, whose death was accelerated by a run of ill success in the alley, a heavy loss in a large cargo of Irish provisions returned upon his hands from France, and the dangerous ill-ness of a young woman who lived with him, and of whom he was doatingly fond. She sur-vived him but a day or two, and they were both buried in one grave at Edmonton.

Sr Rowland Hill, bart. of Hawkston-Hall, co. Salop.

At Newcastle, Ralph Bates, esq; who served the office of high sheriff for Northum. in 1762.

John Pogion, esq; of West Moulsey, Surrey.

At Bath, Mrs. Ditcher, relict of the Lte Phi. D. esq; of that city, and eldest dau. of the late Mr. Richardson, author of *Clarissa*, &c.

At Huntingdon, Geo. Rust, esq; sen. alder-man of that corporation.

At Appleby, Westmoreland, Mary Worsley, aged 105.

At St. Lucar de Barrameda, in Spain, Donna Anna Keyna, aged upwards of 100.

At Risley, Derbysh. Mrs. Mary Warren youngest dau. of the late J. B. W. esq; of

pleford-Hall, and aunt to the present Sir J. B. W. Bart.

June 21. At Aranjuez, the Infant Don Carlos, only son of his R. H. the Prince of Asturias, in his 4th year.

July 19. At Kidderminster, in his 66th year, the rev. Job Orton, formerly pastor of the dissenting congregation at Shrewsbury, author of several theological publications.

20. At Longford, in Ireland, Alex. Kilpatrick, esq; aged 116 years and some months. He was formerly colonel of an Irish reg. of foot, and served under John D. of Marlborough.

24. Tho. Tyndale, esq; of South Cerney, in Gloucestersh. one of his Majesty's deputy lieutenants, and captain of the grenadier company of the north battalion of the Gloucester militia. Th's gentleman's death was occasioned by going into a field to his haymakers, where he sat down, and unfortunately fell asleep upon a haycock, which gave him a cold, a fever ensued, and carried him off in a few days.

26. In Goswell-street, Mr. Clark, scale-maker. His death was occasioned by washing his feet in cold water a few days before.

27. At Marden, Kent, Mrs. Barbara Cole, relict of Edw. C. esq; late of Marden, aged 82.

30. In Harley-str. the lady of — Thornton, esq;

Mr. Dobrey, formerly an orange-merchant in Thames-street.

Aug. 1. Suddenly, at the White Horse in Fetter-lane, in his 73d year, after a journey from Chatham that afternoon in apparent good health, Mr. John Hick, attorney at law, of Rochester.

In Chandos-str. Cavendish-squ. right hon. Ld Visc. Hereford, premier viscount of England. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only brother, the hon. Geo. Devereux, now Ld Visc. Hereford.

Mr. John Benford, of Oxford, aged 77. Having walked to the head of Port Meadow, in order to angle, he was found dead near the Toll-bridge, with his fishing-rod in his hand.

At Woodbridge, Suffolk, Fra. Carter, esq; F. S. A. and author of "A Journey from Malaga to Gibraltar, 1776," 2 vols. 8vo. with plates, sold separately; reprinted in 2 vols. 1778, with the plates inserted. The many coins engraved in this work were from the collection of the celebrated Spanish medalist Flores, whose cabinet Mr. Carter had purchased on his death, and disposed of the duplicates to Dr. Hunter. He had just completed (and had actually printed the first sheet of) "An historical and critical account of early printed Spanish Books;" in which, to use his own words, his intent was, "to write an historical and critical account of the most early printed volumes in the Spanish language, which have fallen into my possession during thirty years diligently collecting them, both in Spain, in France, and England. Of the lives of the authors he proposed to give a summary account, with occasional specimens of the style and manner of their writings, and strictures on the

state and progress of learning and poetry, from the days of John II. king of Castille down to the present age: to appearance an humble and easy task, but which will be found in the execution to require no small labour, judgement, and experience, and be evidently of great advantage to those who wish to enrich their libraries with the best Spanish works, and be informed of the reputation, merit, and rank, each author holds in the literary world."

2. Upon Clerkenwell-Green, Mr. Coker, many years a goldsmith in Clerkenwell-close.

In Oxford-street, — Soutzter, esq; who losing, during the riots in 1780, an ingenious treatise on Bucolic poetry, which had never been published, and some other valuable MSS. was never afterwards chearful. He was a descendant of the late famous Soutzter, physician to the Duke of Saxe Gotha.

3. At Stratford, Essex, Mrs. Snee, aged 83. After a short illness, James Price, M. D. F. R. S. of Guildford, well known by his experiments on mercury, silver, and gold. See vol. LII. p. 487.

At Hatton, Shropsh. Moreland Slaney, esq;

4. Right hon. dowager Lady Hawley.

In St. Thomas's hospital, Elisha Cook, who was robbed by some women of the town, and afterwards thrown out of a window, in the Mint; and on the following day the coroner's inquest sat on his body for seven hours, and postponed the examination of the other witnesses, being 17 in number. It finished on Thursday night, after nine hours more examination of the other witnesses, and brought in their verdict, *Wilful Murder by Persons unknown*. See p. 714.

5. At Cheshunt, Herts, Mr. Twyford, aged 74, who many years kept the Queen's-head tavern in Pater-noster-row, but, having acquired a competency, had retired.

6. At Bristol, in his 78th year, Wm. Dowkins, esq; formerly a Greenland captain.

7. In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, T. Llewellyn, LL.D.

At Weston, near Bath, aged 75, rev. John Jas. Majendie, D. D. canon of Windsor, prebendary of Salisbury, and V. of Stoke Prior, co. Worcester. Dr. M. by birth an Englishman, was the son of a respectable clergyman of Exeter, where he was born in 1709; was early in life intended for orders; and received those of deacon July 4, 1731, from Bp. Smalbroke, and those of priest May 23, 1733, from Bp. Gibson. His father came from France at the close of the last century, after the impolitic repeal of the edict of Nantz; and such was the attachment of the late Dr. M. to the remains of that respectable body, who, for the sake of religion, left their country, estates, and every worldly consideration, that he held himself bound to afford them all the support in his power; and having very early in life been appointed one of the preachers of the Royal French chapel in the Savoy, he never would resign what seemed to him so honourable an employ, but continued in it 52 years; and remained minister of that congregation to the day

day of his death. By his merits he acquired various other promotions in the church; he was collated to a prebend in Salisbury, by Bp. Gilbert, in the late reign. On the arrival of our present gracious Queen, he was appointed her Majesty's præceptor, and was ever after honoured by the royal protection and confidence. He was well known and esteemed by some of the greatest and most respectable families in Great Britain; and passed through the course of a long life, not only without a blemish, but with the concurrent applause of all.

In the Temple, Mr. Field, attorney.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Pestell, attorney.

At Bristol Wells, the Lady of Sir Ja. Palmer, bart. of Charlton, co. Leic. and sister of Sir Hen. Gough, bart.

8. John Newton, esq; of Innham, co. Linc.

At Sir Hen. Oxenden's at Broome, Kent, Sir John Russel, bart. of Checkers, Bucks, a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, by Frances his youngest daughter. He married a daughter of the hon. Gen. Carey, by whom he has left two sons.

At Chatham, Mrs. Proby, wife of Cha. P. esq; commissioner at that port. She was a sister of the brave Capt. Pownall, killed on board the Apollo frigate.

At Abingdon, Berks, Mrs. John Harding, one of the capital burghesses of that borough.

10. In Tottenham-court-road, aged 82, Mr. Rich. Vincent, the oldest musician belonging to Covent-garden playhouse and to Vauxhall-gardens, who enjoyed, till the last year of his life, a remarkable flow of spirits.

In his 74th year, Mr. David Barclay, late of Cateaton-street; who, in 1761, by heavy losses, was under the necessity of stopping payment, and was honourably discharged by his creditors, with liberal marks of their humanity; since which, by unremitting attention to business, and the strictest economy, he acquired, late in life, a competency, the greatest part of which he has bequeathed to his generous creditors. Examples, on both sides, worthy imitation!

At Hampstead, lady of Sir Noah Thomas, physician to the King.

A child of Tho. King, labourer, at Enfield Highway, drinking a very small quantity of Hesselop's preparation for destroying flies (which is a composition of white arsenic and honey) died in two hours in the greatest agonies. A saucer-full of this liquor had been imprudently set on the tea-table at breakfast time, at the house of the child's uncle, and the child running in hastily drank it up before it could be prevented. By a like inadvertency, a child of Mr. Fra. Rivington's, bookseller, in St. Paul's Church-yard, was suffered to drink a quantity of liquor prepared for killing bugs, in which colocintida, or corrosive sublimate, are the prevailing ingredients, by which it died the 21st; and it was with difficulty another child of the same family, who barely tasted it, was preserved. Servants, and indeed their masters and mistresses, cannot be enough guarded in the use of these violent poisons, contrived to

deliver families from noxious vermin, that often infest them through their own indolence.

11. At Fulham, Tho. Harrison, esq;

At his brother's farm near Enfield Marsh, Mr. Walsh, butcher, of London.

12. At Ilford, in Essex, Mr. Jer. Woodgate, aged 107, who had followed the occupation of a travelling cooper near sixty years.

At Retford, Nottinghamsh. Geo. Popplewell, esq; aged 85.

Mr. Edw. Clarke, comedian, aged 84, but had some years retired from the stage. He was the original FILLCH in the Beggar's Opera, and the last survivor of the performers in that piece.

13. Alex. Linderman, esq; of Lambeth.

At Enfield Highway, Miss Pyton, aged 10, lately arrived from America, and grand-daughter to Mr. Roberts, late city garbler.

At Enfield, John Wilkes, labourer.

15. Suddenly, Lieut. Gen. Evelyn, col. of the 29th reg. of foot, uncle to Sir Fred. bart.

16. Suddenly, Mr. Englefield, orange-merchant, in Thames-street.

At Eltham, Kent, rev. Peter Pinnell, D.D. prebendary of Rochester, vicar of that parish and Shorne. He was author of some poems in the "Poetical Calendar."

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Christina Tuston, the last surviving dau. of Sir Cha. T. of Twickenham.

17. In Hatton-str. Rich. Neale Badcock, esq; one of the directors of the S. S. Company.

At Hampstead, Mr. Maclellan, aged 80.

18. At Exmouth, right hon. John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His lordship was one of the most distinguished pleaders that ever adorned the English bar. His perspicuity was uncommon; his ingenuity unrivalled; his language various, ready, and elegant; and his wit always at command. Of this last talent, his adversaries well remember the force, as they frequently smarted under its lash. It was some time after he put on the gown before his abilities were discovered and countenanced; but when they were, his rise was rapid, and there were very few causes tried in the court of king's bench, in which he was not employed as leading counsel, either for the plaintiff or defendant. His industry and zeal for the interest of his clients were equal to his abilities; and in cases where the fees were small, he was never known to shew less ardour than when they were considerable. The causes of the poor and the oppressed he frequently pleaded without reward. His amazing powers, as a speaker, introduced him to patronage and a seat in parliament; where his abilities in debate were eminently displayed. He steadily and faithfully adhered to his party, both when they were in and out of place; till they were enabled to bestow on him those honours and emoluments he had so well earned, and so justly merited. Shortly after this event, his health began to decline, and he was thereby necessitated to retire from public business. He continued in his retreat, where his indisposition advanced till it terminated

nated in the dissolution of a nobleman, who was truly an ornament to his country. He succeeded in title and estate by his youngest, but only surviving son, an infant of eleven months old.

In Cheapside, Mr. Tho. West, late of Deptford, ship-builder, aged 68, F. R. and A. S.

At Oxford, after a lingering illness, rev. Benj. Kennicott, D.D. canon of Christ Church, keeper of the Radcliffe Library, and vicar of Culham, in Oxfordshire, a gentleman well known in the learned world for his elaborate edition of the Hebrew Bible, and other publications. By the death of Dr. K. there is a vacancy for librarian to Dr. Radcliffe's Library in Oxford. It is the general wish that Government may be very particular in appointing a successor who shall pay a proper attention to the duty of his office, and thereby fulfill the liberal intentions of the founder. It is but truth to say, there are several chests of books unopened, and consequently lost to the public. The late learned Orientalist, indeed, in this respect only trod in the steps of his predecessor, but it is high time a different track should be pursued. If the librarianship must be given to a person too old or too easy for the employment, something decent might be spared, out of near 400l. a year, to a young man of genius and learning to act as deputy, and thereby rescue the university from future censure, and open to public inspection one of the first collections in the universe. Dr. K. has left a wife and family, by no means well provided for. The publication of the Hebrew Bible was tolerably profitable to him, but not sufficient to enable him to raise his family to decent independence. Mrs. K. is sister to the late Mr. Edw. Chamberlayne, of the treasury.

At Worcester, Dr. Johnson, an eminent physician, of the gaol fever, caught by visiting the prisoners in the castle. The gaoler and three prisoners have also died of it.

In Ely Place, Mrs. Eliz. Hill, formerly of Worcester, and mother to the ingenious correspondent to whom we are indebted for the curious remarks on Ossian.

At Bury, aged 83, John Wrexham, esq;

19. Mrs. Gell, relict of Dan. G. esq; and sister to the late Bp. Claget; aged 84.

20. In Charles-street, Berkeley-squ. Lady Dowager Gerrard.

Mr. R. F. Elliott, of the Custom-house.

In Moorfields, aged 68, Mr. Frank Vandermyrn, a very eminent portrait painter. He was so attached to his pipe and his porter, that he would not paint the portrait of even the first character in the kingdom, unless he was indulged with his pipe at the time, and for which reason he lost the painting of many. His likenesses were good, his draperies excellent, and his fancy heads, which consisted of Turks, Jew Rabbies, and Circassians, are much admired.

22. At Bromham, Bedfordshire, right hon. Robert visc. Hampden, baron Trevor, in his 72d year. His lordship succeeded his brother John, to the barony of Bromham, in 1763;

created visc. Hampden, of Great and Little Hampden, 1776. In 1739, then Mr. Trevor, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Hague; was commissioner of customs in Ireland in 1758, and postmaster-general in 1759. His lordship has issue by his wife Constantia, dau. of Hubert, baron de Kruyningin, in Zealand; Constantia, married to Henry earl of Suffolk; Thomas, now visc. Hampden, M. P. for Lewes in the last parliament; John, now envoy extraordinary at Turin; and Anne, who died young. His lordship died of a fit of the palsy, which struck him on Wednesday in the week preceding, at a time when his lordship was enjoying the most perfect use of all his powers, mental as well as corporal, having been fishing (his favourite diversion) on the day of the fit.

At Thames-Ditton, Surrey, Tho. Davis, esq; formerly a hop-merchant in Thames-street.

At Staines, Cha. Buckworth, esq;

25. At Eton, Mrs. Harris, relict of the late rev. Dr. H.

28. John Watkinson, M. D. who about two months since was elected physician of St. Thomas's Hospital.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 19. **A** LLEYNE Fitz-Herbert, esq; appointed his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Petersburg.

23. Hen. Mathias, esq; prothonotary and clerk of the crown in the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, and the town of Haverfordwest and borough of Carmarthen.

Hon. Henry Erskine, brother to the E. of Buchan, lord advocate of Scotland, *vice* Hen. Dundas, esq;

26. Geo. Ogle, esq; and hon. Thomas Pelham, privy counsellors of Ireland.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

M R. Jas. Down, secretary of decrees, appeals, and injunctions, *vice* Mr. Ford. Hen. Church, esq; dep. clerk of hanaper. Mr. Wm. Faden, geographer to his Majesty.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

R EV. — Boulton, to the livings of Ancroft and Tweedmouth, co. Northumb.

Rev. John Randolph, B.D. appointed canon of Christ Church, and regius professor of divinity at Oxford, *vice* Dr. Wheeler, dec.

Rev. James Gerard, D.D. late warden of Wadham Coll. Oxford, (see pp. 550 and 630.) Monks Risborough R. co. Bucks, 300l. a year — by the Archbp. of Canterbury.

Rev. Steph. Lushington, prebendary of Carlisle, and V. of Latton, co. Essex, to the valuable vicarage of Newcastle.

Rev. Tho. Kerrich, M.A. Wendon R. co. Essex — by the E. of Essex; *vice* R. Fiske, dec.

Rev. John Robson, St. Nicholas V. Durham, *vice* Mr. Branfoot, dec.

Hon. and rev. Mr. Hamilton, canon of Windsor.

Rev. Tho. Hall, chaplain to the British factory at Leghorn.

BANK—TS.

Wm. Daughlish, St. John's-str. Midd. distiller.
 Tho. Miller, Mortlake, Surrey, fruiterer.
 Alex. Robertson, of the Strand, carpenter.
 Job Tr. fram, of Marybone, grocer.
 Tho. Fielder, of the Neckinger, in the parish
 of Bermondsey, Surrey, callico-printer.
 Geo. Morris, of Birmingham, toy-maker.
 Geo. Carpenter, Kidderminster, Worcester-sh.
 carpet-manufacturer.
 Tho. Iliffe, sen. of Birmingham, toy-maker.
 Wm. Earle, of All Saints, Derby, mercer.
 Wm. Tunnichiff, Shrewsbury, Salop, carrier.
 Wm. Wood, Wilsell, Yorksh. maltster.
 Wm. Thorley, of Kingston-upon-Hull, wine-
 cooper.
 Wm. West, of Gr. Newport-street, grocer.
 Cha. Wakeman and Tho. Gillam, of Bristol,
 linen-draper.
 Cha. Dicus, of Chester, tallow-chandler.
 Tho. Lucas, Bishop's Castle, Salop, currier.
 Hen. Parry, Cleneney, Carnarvonsh. dealer.
 Rich. Purnell, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire,
 cordwainer.
 John Wellen, of Bermondsey, mariner.
 Jas. Rossiter, Oxford-str. livery-stable-keeper.
 Tho. Carter, Queen-street East, coal-merch.
 John Abbott, Mellor, Lancash. shopkeeper.
 Rich. Hall, of Gloucester, innkeeper.
 Tho. Elliott the Senior, Fremington, Yorksh.
 dealer.
 Sam. Thomas, of Fulwood's-Rents, Holborn,
 victualler.
 Willoughby Marsden, Cheapside, Lond. hosier.
 Rich. Wright, East Farndon, Northamp. dealer.
 Rich. Parton, Knockin, Salop, dealer in horses.
 John Rowley and Jonas Rowley, of Cordicut,
 Herts, millers.
 Sam. Rabone, of Exeter, merchant.
 Geo. Broadhead and Willoughby Marsden, of
 Cheapside, Lond. hosiers.
 James Skeet, of Pimlico, lime-merchant.
 Tho. West, Howland-str. St. Pancras, cheese-
 monger.
 John Aspenton, Farthing-alley, Barnaby-str.
 Surrey, victualler.
 Edw. Brent, Northfleet, Kent, lime-merch.
 Geo. Aldridge, Hadleigh, Suffolk, innholder.
 Tho. Grimmet, Harbury, Warw. cordwainer,
 Benj. Loscombe, of Bristol, merchant.
 Corn. Brown, Fenchurch-str. Lond. cheesemon.
 Tho. Mitchelson, Blenheim-str. Oxford-road,
 builder.
 Nath. Hayward, of the City Chambers, Lond,
 merchant.

Commissions of Bankruptcy superseded.

Henry Squire, Swansea, Glamor. shipwright.
Wm. Buckler, Milk-str. Lond. warehouseman.
Geo. Longstaff, Monk Wearmouth, Durham,
coal-fitter.

Bill of Mortality from July 29, to Aug. 19, 1783.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	623	Males	794		
Females	618	Females	729		
Whereof have died under two years old		676			
Peck Loaf 28, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.					

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1783.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduced.	3 per Ct. consols.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Excheq. Bills.	Optimum.	Lottery Tickets.
28	128	65 3/4 64 3/4	65 3/8 65 64 1/2 64 1/4	83 1/2	19 5/8 19 1/4 19 19				24 25 20			12 12 11 7/8		1 1/2 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4	14 11 14 11 14 11 14 11
29		64 3/4	64 1/2							71 ex div					14 11
30		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
1	Sunday	64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
2		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
3	Sunday	64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
4		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
5		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
6		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
7		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
8	126 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
9		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
10	Sunday	64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
11		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
12		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
13	127 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
14		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
15	127	64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
16		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
17	Sunday	64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
18		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
19	126 3/4	64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
20		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
21	127 1/4	64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
22		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
23	127 3/4	64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
24	Sunday	64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
25		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
26	127 1/4	64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
27		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11
28		64 3/4	64 1/2												14 11

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

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Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



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Liverpool 2
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Sheffield
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Ipswich
Salisbury
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For SEPTEMBER, 1783.

C O N T A I N I N G

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Embellished with a Portrait of Dr. ROBERTSON of Wolverhampton, from an original Drawings;
a Grand Plan of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, as originally designed by Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN;
some singular Coins found in a Burial place at DYKE in MORAY, SCOTLAND, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.

October. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	53	29 15	N		vast dew, bright morn. cold air.
2	53	29 1	W		heavy rain in ni. damp glo. morn.
3	50	29 3	N		misty tho. cold sto. wi. starlight ni.
4	47	29 16	N		white frost, bright morn. ¹
5	47	29 12	N		white frost, bright morn.
6	}				}
7					
8					
9					
10					
11	}				}
12					
13					
14					
15					
16	37	30 4	W		
17	48	30 6	W		sprinkling, mild, sun.
18	45	30 6	W		blowing, overcast.
19	54	29 16	W		stormy. ²
20	41	29 16	W	.15	fair and windy, rain.
21	55	29 14	W		fair and warm.
22	55	29 15	W	.31	cloudy, warm, rain.
23	47	29 18	W		fair and still, white frost.
24	40	30 5	W		fair and still.
25	37	30 6	W	.13	overcast, still, white frost, rain.
26	54	30 4	N		fair.
27	49	30 8	SW		overcast and still.
28	52	30 2	SW	.09	overcast and still, rain.
29	46	29 14	SW	.17	stormy, rain.
30	46	29 10	SW	.09	fair and windy, rain.
31	37	29 19			fair, white frost, ice.

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Ice on the Downs. 13. Some barley uncut. ² Young martins still in the nests.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Sept. 8, to Sept. 13, 1783.

	Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans					
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	7	2	7	3	3	2	4	4	1																
COUNTIES INLAND.																										
Middlesex	6	0	3	7	2	11	2	5	3	8																
Surry	6	3	3	10	3	2	2	3	4	9																
Hertford	5	9	0	0	3	6	2	3	4	3																
Bedford	5	9	3	7	3	1	2	2	4	2																
Cambridge	5	10	3	8	3	2	2	1	3	8																
Huntingdon	5	6	0	0	3	1	1	1	3	6																
Northampton	6	1	3	7	3	2	2	1	3	7																
Rutland	6	7	3	10	3	10	2	3	3	0																
Leicester	6	10	5	2	3	6	2	2	4	4																
Nottingham	6	7	4	0	3	6	2	3	4	9																
Derby	7	0	0	0	3	0	2	7	5	3																
Stafford	6	6	0	0	3	10	2	3	4	10																
Salop	6	9	4	7	3	11	2	1	5	3																
Hereford	5	5	0	0	3	4	1	8	0	0																
Worcester	6	8	0	0	3	7	2	6	4	11																
Warwick	6	9	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	2																
Gloucester	6	4	0	0	3	0	2	4	4	8																
Wilts	5	8	4	4	3	4	2	9	5	6																
Berks	5	11	4	7	3	5	2	6	4	3																
Oxford	6	7	0	0	3	2	2	5	4	8																
Bucks	5	10	0	0	2	11	2	3	4	3																
- COUNTIES upon the COAST.																										
Essex	6	2	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	10																
Suffolk	5	7	2	8	3	1	2	2	3	5																
Norfolk	5	7	3	4	2	10	1	11	0	0																
Lincoln	6	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	4																
York	5	10	3	11	3	7	2	2	4	7																
Durham	5	4	3	9	0	0	2	1	4	0																
Northumberland	5	1	3	5	2	9	2	2	4	11																
Cumberland	5	10	4	2	3	5	2	5	5	0																
Westmorland	6	3	4	3	3	7	2	4	0	0																
Lancashire	6	5	0	0	3	6	2	8	4	8																
Cheshire	6	5	4	6	3	7	2	5	0	0																
Monmouth	5	10	0	0	3	6	1	8	0	0																
Somerset	5	10	3	6	3	5	2	2	5	0																
Devon	5	9	0	0	3	0	1	7	0	0																
Cornwall	6	2	0	0	3	4	1	9	0	0																
Dorset	5	10	0	0	3	2	2	6	4	10																
Hampshire	5	7	0	0	3	2	2	6	4	8																
Suffex	5	7	0	0	2	9	2	1	0	0																
Kent	6	0	0	0	3	6	2	2	3	9																
WALES, Sept. 1, to Sept. 6, 1783.																										
North Wales	6	9	4	11	4	4	2	1	5	0																
South Wales	6	6	5	2	3	11	1	10	4	7																

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For SEPTEMBER, 1783.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF THE SECOND PART OF VOL. LIII.

MR. URBAN.

Aug. 10.



Do not recollect that ever there has been published any plan or elevation of the structure that was originally intended by Sir Christopher Wren, in

the place where Saint Paul's church, London, now stands*. It is well known that Sir Christopher himself thought so well of it, as to cause a model of it to be made at a great expence, to assist those who were to determine on the plan, to form an adequate idea of its beauties; but this exertion failed in producing the effect intended. Another plan was chosen, which he was obliged, reluctantly, to execute as it now stands. To preserve the memory of this original design to future ages, the model was deposited in a garret above one of the ayles of St. Paul's church, where the remains of it are still to be seen, but so much dilapidated as scarcely to exhibit any marks of its original beauty. That the memory of it may be preserved, and some idea of this structure be conveyed to posterity, I send you herewith a plan and two geometrical elevations, taken in Nov. 1773; when many parts of the model,

* Nine different plates of this intended structure were published by Sir Christopher, in 1749, in the "Synopsis ædificiorum publicorum dom. C. Wren;" a work already become extremely scarce. We have engraved the ground-plan from our correspondent's drawing, amended by our engraver's revival; and for the two elevations refer the curious reader to the original publication. Views of the present building may be seen in our volumes XIX. and XX. and the present plan of it in vol. XX. p. 130. EDIT.

especially the ornamental parts, were broken down, and could only be guessed at.—Your engraver will be able to supply these deficiencies with much more elegance than the gentleman who took the drawings could have done.

Explanation of the GROUND PLAN.

A is the west door, behind a portico consisting of three rows of Corinthian pillars, to which you ascend by a flight of fourteen steps, extending the whole length of the portico.

B B B B. B B, are niches on each side of the middle, with alcove roofs.

C C. Two large semicircular alcoves, above which is formed a small circular dome, as marked by the dotted line D D D, in the middle of which is a small lantern.

EE, EE, EE, are eight openings, the roofs of which are worked into the form of semi-domes, all the radii uniting at the centre. FF, GG, GG, GG, GG, are circular openings with dome roofs also, being each lighted with two windows g g.

H H H H are four octagonal areas, with circular dome roofs, which require no further illustration.

I, is the large circular dome in the centre of the building. This is supported by eight large pillars, each adorned with a pilaster in the centre of it. This dome rises higher than the middle roof of the church, and is lighted above by thirty-two windows, besides the lantern.

L, is the place for the grand altar, with a large window in the middle, and an alcove roof.

MM, MM, MM, are circular cavities, with a door entering into each.

As Sir Christopher Wren, in this design, seems to have intended that great

great effects should be produced by this perspective within, care has been taken to direct the attention of the observer of this plan to this circumstance by means of dotted lines through the whole.

The gloom occasioned by the triple row of columns of the portico, flanked by the dark abutments at each end, would make the light under the small dome D be the more conspicuous. On advancing towards O, the south and north doors of the transept come into view, which would give an idea of great spaciousness. Still advancing, the attention would be attracted by the great glare of light of the central dome, from the centre of which could be seen, by turning round, the grand altar, the east, west and south doors, and the four large windows KKKK. On moving through from O towards either side door, the peculiar structure of the octagonal dome H would appear striking. Here it deserves to be noted that each of the eight pillars that supported the dome is perforated with a passage thro' it, P, which is no higher than a door. Through that door are seen, at a great distance, the similar doors *p p*, terminating in the circular areas *m*. It will easily be imagined that peeps of this kind occurring frequently in passing through the church on every hand, would have produced a striking effect on the beholder, and would have tended to bewilder him, and by consequence to excite an idea of the immense magnitude of the place.

I forbear to make any critical remarks on this structure, leaving that task to the LONDON ANTIQUARY, or some other intelligent readers. My aim is not to criticize, but merely to preserve the memory of what I believe Sir Christopher Wren imagined to be his masterpiece in Architecture. The external form is scarce less uncommon than the internal arrangement.

RUSTICUS.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING observed in your last Magazine the attention given to a query relative to the natural descendants of Richard III. it has emboldened me to trouble you as to the similar offspring of a more distinguished and exemplary character. Edward the black prince, History informs us, had two natural sons—Sir Roger de Claringdon, or Clarendon, and Sir John

de Sounder. Of the latter we have no account; but Sir Roger is noticed in the will of his father by a legacy of a silk bed, hangings, &c. &c. History is silent relative to him 'till his death is mentioned in the reign of Henry IV. for being concerned with the Earl of Northumberland, and with him asserting that [his half brother] Richard II. was alive—for which Clarendon was beheaded, and four grey friars hanged at the same time. Sir W. Dugdale, I think, makes mention of him, and his arms are given in Guillim's Heraldry, being, a shield Or, on a bend Sable, three ostrich feathers Argent, passing through as many scrolls of the first, with the prince's motto *Ich Dien*. Guillim mentions him as being supposed ancestor to the Smiths in Essex, upon what authority I know not. But it is possible that, when the Lancastrian party predominated, it might be prudent in those so nearly allied to the York line, to abjure the connexion, and change even their names, however this by way of conjecture. Having lately passed some time in Ireland, and accidentally hearing the name of *Clarendon*, my curiosity was incited to enquire its source.

I found a pretty numerous family springing from William Clarendon, a freeholder of the county of Meath, now above 80 years of age. All the account I could get by him of his family was, that his ancestor, a *Cornet of Horse*, arrived among the troops sent to quell the rebellion of 1641 in Ireland, and had lands assigned him for his service, but they have for a considerable time been out of the family. That he had a traditional account of springing from a natural son of the black prince, born at Claringdon Castle near Salisbury, in Wiltshire, from whence he took his name; but as to any of the family in England he was quite ignorant. Perhaps, Mr. Urban, in the wide circle of intelligent hands through which your valuable publication passes, some may be able to throw light upon this branch of the illustrious *House of Plantagenet*, which will be particularly grateful to your constant reader, CURIOSUS.

P. S. I remember about 12 years ago there was a catch-penny History of England published as written by an *Hon. Edw. Clarendon of Windsor*, but upon enquiry I found it to be, a sounding name ingeniously forged for the editor's purpose.

MR.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 10.
THE last paragraph of Toby's Letter, in p. 288-9, of your volume for *last* year, relative to Warburton, seems to want further confirmation.—Whence does Mr. Cumberland collect, p. 295, that Rubens was the “fellow traveller and companion of Charles the First?”—In p. 330, col. 1, l. 57, we should read “*Epistles etc.* of;” and as to the words there cited from Cassiodorus, it may not be useless to consult the references to his name in the index to the last volume of Wolfius's valuable “*Curæ Philolog. et Critic.*” and Lardner's “*Credibility of the Gospel History*,” vol. XI, part ii. p. 313-14.—P. 420, col. 1, l. 49, 50, read “any rational.”—The hint of the new publication, No. 80, in p. 442, seems rather to have been borrowed from “*Sliford's Court Register and Statesman's Remembrancer*,” first published in 1733, as appears from J. Nichols's “*Anecdotes of W. Bowyer*,” p. 250, 582.—From No. 81, a curious extract had been given in your April magazine.—Your ingenious correspondent, p. 481, col. 1, in remarking that the admired eastern window of the church of St. Catharine “certainly transmits into the choir a profusion of light, and indeed too much,” seems to have forgotten that the learned Antiquary informs us, in p. 39 of his History, that “the windows of this noble church were formerly adorned with fine paintings;” and that, if so, the light might then *not* have been too much.

SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 13.
IT will doubtless gratify your correspondent in Vol. LII. p. 602, if you present your readers with the following particulars from Throsby's “*Memoirs of the County of Leicester*.” The general poverty of the book in which they appear is no disparagement to the facts herein conveyed.

Yours, LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. THOMAS SIMPSON was born at Market Bosworth in the county of Leicester, in 1710. Being born of poor parents, he was only taught to read while under their care; but nature, notwithstanding this forbidden circumstance, had formed his mind for knowledge.

When about fourteen years of age, there happened a great eclipse of the sun, which struck the mind of this youth, uncultivated as his judgement

was, with a strong desire of knowing the cause; nor could youthful inclinations unbend him from the purpose. Before he had reached his 19th year he taught himself to write; and about this time happening to be at a relation's, a travelling pedlar and fortune-teller took lodgings at the same house. Young Simpson, wondering at the pretensions of this man, took great pains to win his favour by every act that complaisance could dictate: and in return the fortune-teller, who was a man of some abilities, took every opportunity of satisfying such an agreeable companion. The pedlar's necessities led him to Bristol fair, but he left in Simpson's hands Cocker's Arithmetic, to which was subjoined a short appendix on Algebra, and a book of Partridge's, the almanac-maker, on genitures. The pedlar, on his return, found his pupil so expert at figures, that it excited his utmost astonishment.

Soon after this he became the oracle of Bosworth and its vicinity; and laying aside the business of a weaver, made a public profession of casting nativities. Though he found fortune-telling rather lucrative, yet he was far from being satisfied with the knowledge he had obtained. Having procured Mr. Stone's book of Fluxions, he made such progress in this most intricate part of the mathematics, as to compose a much more complete treatise on that subject than had ever been published. He about this time married a widow with two children, by whom he had others.—From increase of expences, and having left off the profitable profession of an astrolöger, he was driven to such distress that he left his family and went to London, where he worked in Spitalfields at the business of a weaver; and appropriated the evenings to the teaching of mathematics; which succeeded so well, that he fetched his family to share with him those comforts his profession afforded. He remained not long in this obscurity, for his school, increasing, his abilities became known; which encouraged him to make proposals for publishing by subscription a new treatise of Fluxions, with the doctrine of Infinite Series, which were published with success in 1737.

Three years after he published a treatise on the nature and laws of chance, which were followed by some ingenious essays on several useful and curious subjects, in speculative and mixed mathematic.

These

These performances gained him not only the reputation of a good mathematician here, but procured him a diploma from Stockholm, which constituted him a member of the Royal Academy there.

In 1742, he published his doctrine of Annuities and Reversions, which were followed by a treatise of Algebra, wherein the first principles are clearly shewn: to which he subjoined a number of geometrical problems, with the method of resolving them.

His extraordinary abilities were now generally known, which procured him the interest of several eminent personages in this walk of science: amongst these was William Jones, Esq; F. R. S. through whose interest he was appointed professor of mathematics, in the academy at Wolwich; and soon after was chosen F. R. S. At the academy he paid an almost unremitted attention to the instruction of his pupils; and the rapid progress they made under his superintendence was amazing. The manner of his conveying instruction to his pupils had the most happy effect; his dictates were not sent forth like the absolute mandates of a stern monarch, too frequent in our schools, but were tempered with a sweetness that captivated while it allured; beloved by his scholars, his injunctions were always obeyed. Such a certain degree of dignity was tempered with his mildness, that it produced a laudable respect without dread. Though the punctual discharge of this important trust gained him the esteem of his superiors, yet it unhappily began to injure his health. His spirits sunk gradually, from his close application, till he became incapable of performing the duty of his office. His physicians prescribed without effect. His native air was at last advised, which he immediately sought; but, on his arrival at Bosworth, he was so fatigued with the journey, that he betook himself to his chamber, whence he was never able to depart; and died May 14, 1761. He had procured a commission for his son in the royal regiment of artillery; and the King, out of respect to Mr. Simpson's great abilities, conferred a singular honour on his widow, by granting her a handsome pension, and genteel apartments adjoining to the academy, where she died, at the great age of 102, Dec. 14, 1782.

Mr. Simpson is an instructing lesson of the efficacy of natural tendency. — Born, not to share the comforts that

flow from competency, but amidst all the evils of uncertainty, concomitant on a low and obscure birth, his genius, formed to break the powerful fetters of indigence, soared upon the wings of resolution, and plucked a laurel from the lofty eminence of Fame!

MR. URBAN,

IN addition to what your valuable correspondent the LONDON ANTIQUARY has pointed out, give me leave to recommend that fine Medical Spring in the lane under the wall of St. Andrew's church yard, which is now not only useless to the public, but, it is to be feared, is often productive of fatal consequences to individuals. The water rises into a little stone reservoir through an aperture at the bottom. This little basin, sometimes through weakness and sometimes through ignorance, is often made a receptacle for soil, and among other abuses painters are very much accustomed to wash their brushes in it. What I could wish, therefore, is, that the parish would raise a subscription for scooping out an arch beneath the church-yard, the surface of which is perhaps 20 feet above the level of Shoe-lane, by which means the water might fall in a constant stream, and instead of being, as now, subject to the impregnation of nauseous and poisonous ingredients, it might be at any time administered to the purposes of health; to which medical gentlemen allow it to be a very powerful assistant. Y. D.

MR. URBAN, *Canterbury, Aug. 4.*

BY an extract of a letter from John Huxham, M. D. F. R. S. to William Watson, M. D. F. R. S. dated at Plymouth, July 19, 1757, it appears that 88 degrees, to which Fahrenheit's thermometer rose in the shade on the 12th of that month, was esteemed a very uncommon degree of heat of the air in England, which renders the unusual degree of heat we have lately experienced the more remarkable.

During the whole month of July the weather was extremely hot; on the 2d, as well as on the 28th of that month, thermometers in the shade, and properly exposed in the air, rose to above 87 degrees on Fahrenheit's scale; but on Saturday the 2d of this month, from 11 to 1 o'clock they stood at 90, and from 11 to 12 o'clock, as high as 92 degrees.

It is worthy of notice, that the very hot weather in 1757 was supposed to be the

the occasion of "much sickness, a violent hurricane, and a smart shock of an earthquake, at Falmouth, Penryn, Truro, and thereabouts;" whereas I do not hear, that the late hot weather has produced any ill effects in the environs of this city, but gentle showers of rain have occasioned it to become much cooler, without any storms or violent commotions which have happened in many other places.

J. S.

*** Our correspondent's observation does not seem to agree with the generally received opinion; for it is believed that no year in man's memory ever abounded more with tempestuous weather, hurricanes, &c. than the present.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 6.

I Send you the following List, which has been in my possession these ten years, imagining it will be acceptable to you, and some of the readers of your useful and comprehensive Miscellany. It contains the names of the few fortunate survivors of the whole number of Subscribers to a Tontine, or Scheme for raising Money by way of Annuities upon Lives increasing by Survivorship, which was set on foot about the year 1694*, or between that time and the death of King William III. together with some brief memoirs of those of them that I had any knowledge of. I

understood that the ultimate condition the subscription was, that the annual venue, as it increased by the deaths of the nominees, should be divided in equal proportion among the Survivors, till it amounted to 1000l. each, which was to be paid to the last seven, and as they dropt, their dividends were not to be given to their successors; but to fall in to the public: but I found that, by some means or other, with which I am not acquainted, that 1000l. amounted to 1081l. which was the annual income of those seven fortunate survivors of 100l. each originally subscribed.

Yours, E.

A List of the surviving Nominees on Survivorship, February 1773.

The Right Hon. James Tyrawley and Killmaine, two shares (only son and heir of Charles Lord Tyrawley, whom he succeeded 8th June 1724, having been created Baron of Killmaine 8th January 1721-2: he died in July 1773, being then a Privy Counsellor both in England and Ireland, Field

Marshal of his Majesty's forces (by commission dated 10th June 1763, the last person who enjoyed that high rank in this kingdom) Governor of Portsmouth, and Colonel of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards: leaving no legitimate issue, his titles became extinct.

Benjamin Boddington (born 26th October, 1692, son of George Boddington, Esq; of London, merchant, a Director of the Bank at its first institution in 1694: he was some time a Turkey merchant, and married the daughter of Mr. Ball, an eminent West India merchant, by whom he had issue (inter alios) a daughter, and two sons, Benjamin and Thomas, successors to the fortune and business of their uncle Benjamin Ball, Esq; and the latter of them now a Director of the Bank: he died at Enfield, co. Middlesex, Sept. 10, 1779, and was said to be one of the last three or four survivors that received 1000l. per ann.

William Burton.

James Faure.

John James Lullin (probably of Geneva).

John Henry Mertins (a rich merchant of London) died 26th Aug. 1776, aged 84.

Joseph Pease (perhaps of Hull).

Christopher Moser Rich (brother to John Rich, Esq, patentee of Covent-Garden theatre), died 5th February, 1774, in the 81st year of his age.

Richard Warre.

Elizabeth Cooke.

Isabella Lott.

Annabella Moreton, daughter of Dr. Moreton, Lord Bishop of Meath, and half sister of Sir William Moreton, Recorder of London, died at Lewes in Sussex in May, 1774, (being then Annabella Taylor, widow.)

Ann Maynard.

Alice Richers.

Rebecca Staunton.

Elizabeth St. John, daughter of James St. John, Esq; formerly an eminent goldsmith in Lombard-street, born Nov. 1681. This lady (after having passed her latter days under the care of a very respectable and worthy relation, Mrs. St. John, of Wimple-street, daughter to the late Sir Francis St. John, Bart. and sister to the lady of the late Sir John Bernard, Bart.) died at Edgeware-Row, Paddington, Aug. 25, 1783, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Lawrence Pountney, London: She was said upon her coffin plate

to be in the 102d year of her age. There is a vault dug on purpose for her, and very strongly bricked, and probably her worthy relation Mrs. St. John will set up some monument.

Philadelphia Squibb.

On 1st Feb. 1774, there were only 13 survivors, and the income was then above 640l. per ann. each.

In Oct. 1775 I was told that the income had for some time been 1000l.

In August 1776 I was informed that the last half yearly receipt was 540l. 10s. E.

MR. URBAN,

THE Coins, of which the inclosed is an exact copy, were found some time ago in the burial place of the Lairds of Brodie, in the parish of Dyke in Moray—It has been affirmed that from the reverse they cannot be of Scottish coinage; the crescent, as far as I have ever seen, was not used on any other of the coins of this kingdom. Snelling, in his "Miscellaneous Views of the Coin struck by English Princes in France, &c." and in the Isle of Man, London 1769, page 42, plate figure 2, gives a reverse similar to this—and in figure 5, of the same plate, gives the head side something similar—The legend on many of these coins is very perfect, LE REI WILAM: In one or two there is only *Wila*, the *m* left out and two other letters; one of them *o* and something like *S*; the circle round the head and edge of the coin is wreathed, and not pearls as in some other coins—The *lines* of the face, crown, eyes, &c. are raised a good deal above the surface; the head not otherwise above the plane—The reverse is a cross raised pretty much with pellets in the angles, with a crescent and a pellet in the inside, with a stalk touching the circle as in No. I. No. I.—No. II. the cross, &c. is larger, the pellets in the inside crescent with no stalk, besides, the letters are much ruder; this is the only one I have ever seen with this difference, they all differ a little in the legend, in reverse, RAV. ON RO, Raul de Rocebur, as in No. I. Derisadam on Ro—but they mostly have Raul De Rocebur—thought to be Roxburgh. [See the Plate.] G. P.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent "Observer" in Gent. Mag. for March last, p. 190, requests any information concerning the Giants in Guildhall. The

following is an extract from "The London Spy" for Feb. 1699:

The author having described his own and his friend's progress through the city to Guildhall, and speaking of the Giants there, says, "I asked my friend the meaning or design of setting up those two lubberly preposterous figures, for I suppose they had some peculiar end in it? Truly, says my friend, I am wholly ignorant of what they intended by 'em, unless they were to show the city what huge loobies their forefathers were, or else to frighten stubborn apprentices into obedience; for the dread of appearing before two such monstrous logger-heads, will sooner reform their manners, or mould 'em into compliance of their master's will, than carrying of 'em before my Lord Mayor, or the Chamberlain of London; for some of them are as much frightened at the names of Gog and Magog, as little children are at the terrible sound of Raw-head and Bloody-bones."—If I am not misinformed, immediately under these giants is a place called "Little-ease," for confining unruly apprentices. Whether it is ever made use of for that purpose, I know not; but I believe that such a vile durance is more likely to have its intended effect, than the mere sight of the pasteboard champions, at least in these days, whatever might be the case in 1699.

I should be much obliged to you, or any of your correspondents, for the name of the author of this eccentrical anonymous publication, "The London Spy." It came out in monthly numbers—of which I find no more than 88, beginning Jan. 1699 and ending June 1700. The author of it wrote several small pieces, such as, "The Walk to Islington," a poem; "A Trip to Jamaica, &c. &c."

MR. URBAN, *Canterbury, Sept. 10.*

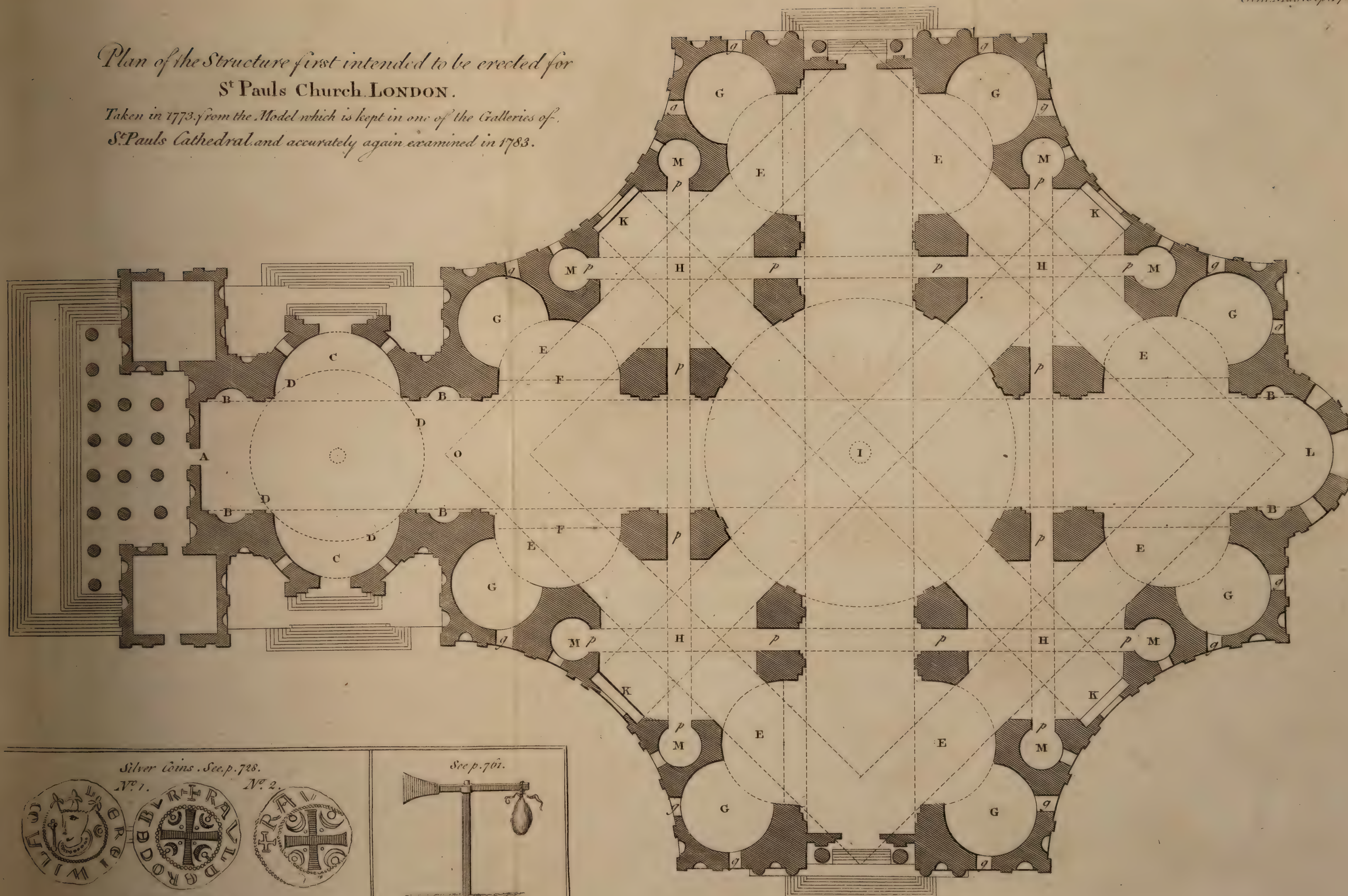
I FIND that in my letter of Aug. 19, concerning the remarkable fiery meteor, inserted in the last month's Mag. p. 712, I have made a mistake in computing its diameter, which should have been 28 or 29 minutes of a deg. instead of 14; and its measure in feet 2,800, instead of 1,400. By giving this a place in your next, you will oblige J. R.

See a further account of this meteor, p. 744.

* It was written by Ned Ward, of facetious memory; of whom some account shall be given in a future number. EDIT.

Plan of the Structure first intended to be erected for
St Pauls Church LONDON.

Taken in 1773. from the Model which is kept in one of the Galleries of.
St Pauls Cathedral and accurately again examined in 1783.



Silver Coins. See p. 728.

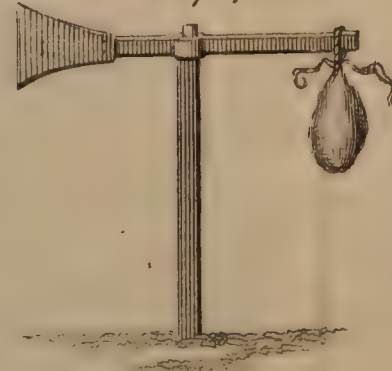
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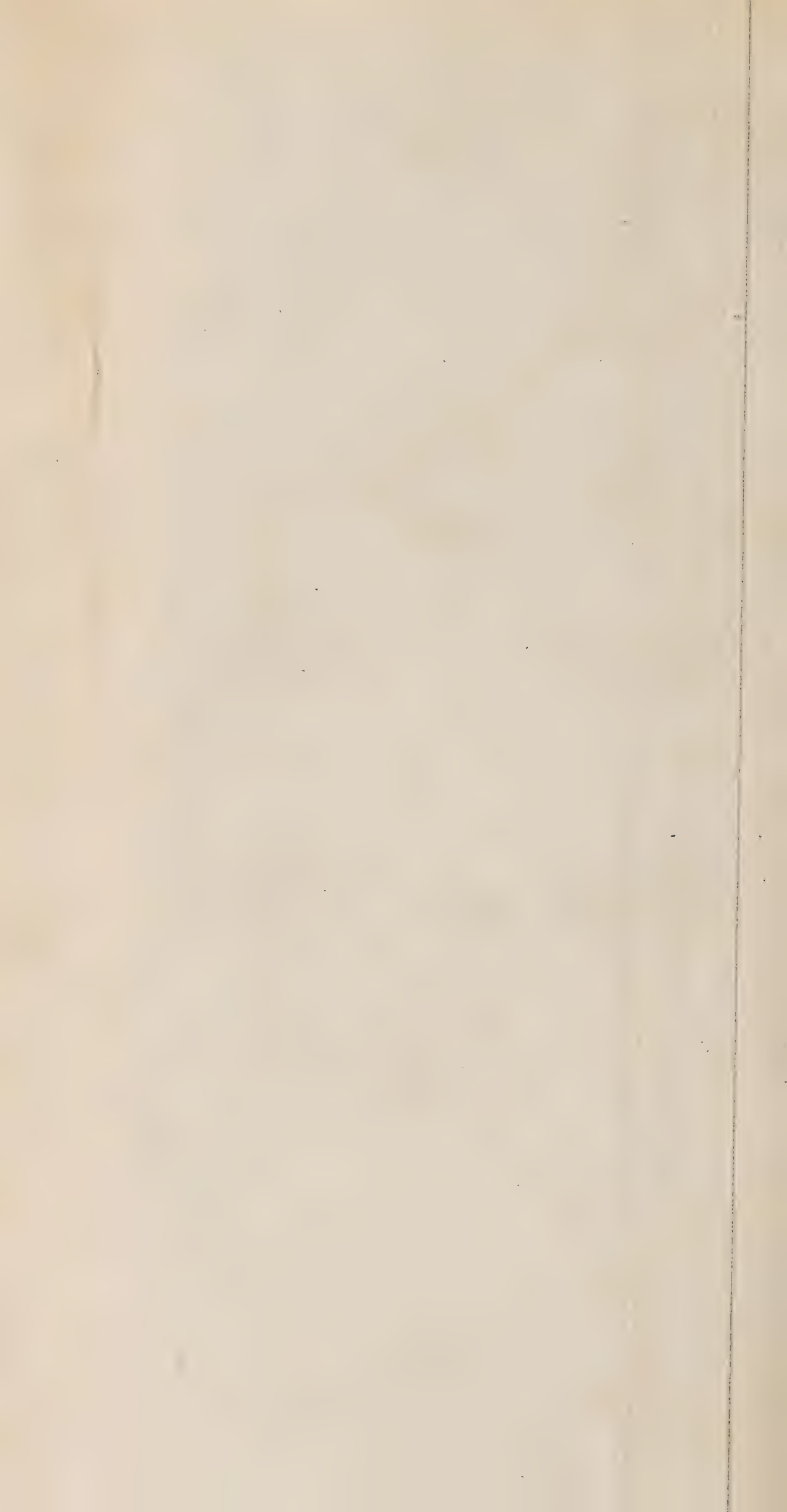
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Weight 20. Gr.

See p. 761.





Summary of Proceedings in Parliament.

(Continued from p. 653.)

April 1.

GEN. *Smith* brought up a report from the Select Committee on India affairs, and moved to have it printed.

Sir *Wm. James* objected to the printing of it, as a measure disseminating a charge, unaccompanied by a defence, greatly to the prejudice of the persons who were the objects of the report. He was sorry that he and another gentleman [Mr. L. Sullivan] should have appeared to the Committee in so disadvantageous a view as to be made the subjects of a criminating report to the House of Commons. He begged, however, that gentlemen would suspend their judgement till they [Mr. Sullivan and himself] should be able, by the most satisfactory evidence, to prove their ignorance of any erasure made in the records of the Company, the crime with which they were charged.

Gov. *Johnstone* did not object to the printing the report; which, he said, was fit only to be presented on ALL FOOLS DAY, being so perplexed and involved in mystery, and intended to be kept so till it should have its effect; for he, desirous to inspect the minutes of the committee, was denied the privilege of reading them by the Hon. Gent. who now presented the report to the House. He then applied to an Hon. Gent. a relation of his, a member of the Committee, to learn upon what evidence a report, teeming with charges of a heinous and criminal nature, had been founded, and was told that the members had discovered such heat and animosity, such intemperate passion, and rooted prejudice, that his hon. relation would have no farther connection with them. He therefore endeavoured to gratify his curiosity by another method, and had recourse to the evidence who had given the account, which, with the leave of the House, he would read. [Here he was called to order by Mr. Burke, and the Speaker acquainted him that the sole question before the House was, "That the report be printed."] On that question then, he said, he would declare that, to bring a report, at the eve of an election, calculated to injure gentlemen who were candidates, was wholly unwarrantable; that the charge against the honourable gentlemen was frivolous and absurd, and the worthy General had chosen the only proper day in the year to bring it forth.

GENT. MAG. Sept. 1783.

Mr. *Burke* was pleasant on the Governor's remark on the first of April. If the day was the fittest for presenting a serious report, it was equally so for a frivolous defence. He was sorry that the heats and animosities, the passions and prejudices of some of the members of the Committee, should have forced the candid and moderate to withdraw. It might have been possible for such wise, such cool and dispassionate persons to have checked and controuled the feelings that are apt to arise in others on having transactions of a certain nature laid open to their view. With regard to the Committee in general, their conduct had exhibited an instance of the most unparalleled perseverance and patient assiduity that perhaps had ever been practised. Mr. *Burke* contended, that what the hon. Governor had done in order to come at the contents of the report before it was presented to the House, had been unwarrantable, and that the General was justified in resisting any such attempt.

Sir *J. Wrottesley* saw strong reasons to suspect that the bringing forward this report, just at this critical time, had some special end in view.

Gen. *Smith*, in reply to Gov. *Johnstone*, observed, that it was neither by the Governor's wit, nor his warmth, that he was to be diverted from the regular course of his duty. He knew no principle on which it could be argued that public justice ought to give way to private concerns, and therefore the approaching election at the India House was no cause for his putting off the presentment of the report. He assured the House that, having parted with his whole property in the Company, he was as utterly unconcerned in the election as the most unbiassed member in the House. But, as the hon. Governor had not correctly stated what had passed, he would beg to be indulged with a few words, to lay the transaction fairly before the House. The hon. Baronet, whose name was mentioned in the report, had sent to him overnight, to be permitted to see the report. Being willing to give the hon. Baronet every possible satisfaction, he instantly, as chairman, wrote an order to the clerk of the committee to favour him with the copy to peruse. When, however, he came down to the committee-room, in the morning, he found not only the hon. Baronet, but the Governor, and three or four more at his back, perusing the report. He suffered them to finish the part they

they had begun, but ordered the rest to be withdrawn; not thinking it by any means proper, or consistent with the respect due to the House, that a report to be presented should be privately canvassed previous to its delivery.

Mr. *G. Smith* thought it not a little singular that a member of the Select Committee, and a member of that House [Sir Wm. James], should have been refused the liberty of reading the evidence against himself, on which the report had been founded. This circumstance, added to that of the critical time of presenting the report, gave reason to suspect that the hon. General's proceedings were not directed by mere chance. Mr. Smith spoke in terms of high commendation of Mr. Sullivan: he was a man whom the hon. General might be proud to call his friend.

Mr. *Burke* observed upon the former speaker, that he must know but little of the powers of Committees, or he would not have been to learn that the member had no right to inspect the papers of that Committee without leave of the chairman; and besides, the paper in question was the General's own property, and did not belong to the Committee at all. Mr. *Burke* insisted on the propriety of printing the report authentically, otherwise they would have spurious publications imposed upon the publick, injurious to the character of the Committee, and not at all to the credit of that House.

Lord *Mulgrave* opposed the printing the report, as a measure neither consonant with candour or justice; for, till the House should have agreed to the report, he could not look upon it in any other light than as *ex parte* evidence; and therefore he could not consent that such evidence should go abroad, unaccompanied with the defence, at a time too when it might operate very materially to the prejudice of persons who might be wholly innocent of the crimes with which they were charged.

Gen. *Smith* observed, that when he brought up the report, and moved to have it printed, he did not expect any opposition, and therefore had forbore to say a word about it; but finding it strongly opposed, he would just beg leave to make a few remarks on what had been said, particularly by a noble Lord, who had ventured to oppose his opinion, tho' wholly a stranger to the subject, to that of those who were well informed, and who, from a most elaborate attention to the whole proceedings, were complete masters of it. With regard to what his

Lordship is pleased to call *ex parte* evidence, nothing could have been worse founded. When the Committee came to touch upon what concerned Mr. Sullivan and the hon. Baronet, he, as chairman, sent to them to be present, and gave them the fullest and fairest opportunity of hearing and answering all that affected them, and he trusted they would do him the justice to say he had acted with becoming candour on the occasion. Committees of that House were bound to do their duty, without considering who may be affected by it out of that House. And as to what had been urged about the particular time, just at the eve of an election, that was not the Committee's fault. The Committee had discovered the business in question eight or ten months ago, but Mr. Wilks had been persuaded to secrecy, and they had only got possession of the altered records of the Company eight or ten days ago. As soon as that gentleman became tractable, and ready to tell all he knew, they made no delay, but completed the report as early as the delicate nature of it would admit. The General justified the caution that had been used in withholding the report from officious curiosity, as the Committee were answerable for every part of it.

Lord *Mulgrave* did not pretend to say a word about the facts stated in the report; he knew nothing of them. What struck him was, a received principle in the courts below, and which, if it is not, ought to be the same in this House; that if, in the progress of a cause which cannot be immediately decided, the evidence is likely to affect the interests of the parties in the issue of another cause to be tried elsewhere before a decision can be had upon the first; proceedings on the first are stayed till the issue of the second is ascertained. All he contended for was, that till the election was over, the report ought not to be printed.

Sir *Wm. James* observed on what the General had said of altered and obliterated records of the Company. The hon. Gent. had too much candour, he said, to insinuate to the House that those alterations were imputable either to Mr. Sullivan or himself.

Gov. *Johnstone* rose again. He never could admit that gentlemen, who had long been connected with India affairs, because they had parted with their property in the Company, could be considered as altogether impartial in a business in which they themselves have had the whole management. Besides, the

the declaration that the paper that had been withheld was the General's sole property, was a proof to demonstration, that the General was not altogether unbiassed. With regard to not printing the report, after what had passed, the suppression of it would do all the mischief that was apprehended from it: whereas, if it was printed, the world would be able to judge of its absurdity. Let the General have it printed, and the malignity of the charge will be seen by the insignificance of it.

Mr. *Burke* rose again; and again defended the report. He said, the report ought not to be considered as the first mention of Mr. Sullivan's name in a manner not perfectly honourable; and referred to five resolutions of that House, on the 2d of May last. (See vol. LII. p. 629.)

April 2.

This day it was declared to Parliament, that an arrangement was formed; but it was several days before the whole was settled.

Mr. *W. Pitt* moved the order of the day on the American Trade Bill. He put it upon this issue, that, if the principle of it was approved by the House, he wished to proceed upon it without delay. If not, it would only be wasting the time of the House to no purpose.

Lord *Sheffield** [late Mr. Holroyd] opposed it strenuously. He was for putting the United States of America on the footing of the most favoured nation as to trade. This he thought was sufficient till it is known what else might be necessary to secure their commerce. There was no branch of trade to any part of the world, that would not be affected by this bill. It gave up the whole principle of the Navigation Act. It gave up the only use and advantage of colonies; and gave America, now become a foreign state, the full enjoyment of the West India trade, on better terms than ourselves. This bill makes it the interest of our merchants to trade under the American flag. Every one knows that shipping, and every necessary belonging to shipping, may be had in America at two-thirds of the expence they can be had here. Instead, therefore, of encouraging the American flag, we should endeavour to make it necessary for them to trade under ours. Even our treating them as the most favoured nation should be looked upon by them with friendship and gratitude; instead of which, they seem to treat us as the most despised nation; for not only their treaties with France,

but their new connections with Holland, give those countries advantages which they have it not in their power to bestow upon us. Having clearly stated this point, his Lordship proceeded to shew how the bill would affect Ireland. We had lately given that kingdom every right except the participation of the West India monopoly: for that she was thankful, and had laid, in return, the same duties as Britain on imported sugars, &c.: and lay prohibitory duties on similar articles from foreign islands. By this bill this monopoly would cease, and the Irish would expect to have West India goods on the same terms as the American States. By this means Ireland would soon become the depôt for all West India goods, under low duties; and the House may easily conceive what would be the state of smuggling from that island, should such wild policy prevail.

Mr. *Pitt* feared he had been misunderstood. He meant no more, if the House did not approve the bill, than to move the adjournment of it for a few days, when the new Ministers might either take it up and complete it, or totally reject it.

Mr. *Solicitor General* thought some bill was immediately necessary, and the merchants were clamorous about it.

Sir *Rob. Herries* did not see the absolute necessity of passing the bill precipitately. It was of the utmost consequence to consider it in every point of view before it was passed into a law. Advantages once consented to could not be retracted without a breach, and therefore he was for the adjournment.

Capt. *Luttrell* was for getting rid of the bill by adjourning the further consideration of the report *sine die*. But the House chose the more moderate means, and adjourned it only till the Wednesday following.

[A conversation took place on the propriety of proceeding on Sir Tho. Rumbold's Bill, which was left undecided, the members having stolen away, one after another, while the matter was disputing, till there was not a number sufficient to make a House. — It may from thence be collected what the fate of that business would be, which was taken up so warmly at first, and so coolly attended to afterwards.]

April 3.

That business being resumed,

The Lord Advocate moved, That counsel be called to the bar, to proceed with the Bill for inflicting Pains and Penalties on Sir T. Rumbold, &c. &c.

Mr.

* See p. 770.

Mr. *Rigby* expressed a wish, [that, in the present situation of the House, when so many members were on the eve of vacating their seats, and not one cabinet minister present, the learned Lord would not press the business for a few days; for if it should go on in their absence, he could not see how they could decide, in their judicial capacity, upon evidence they had not heard. He thought the presence of Lord Chief Justice North, Lord Chief Justice Fox, and Lord Chief Justice Cavendish, as important to the defendant here, as the presence of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, Mr. Justice Buller, or any other chief or puisne judge, in their own Courts of Westminster-Hall.

Sir *Tho. Rumbold* then entered fully into the case, and candidly stated the injury it would be to him to proceed in so thin a House.

Sir *Adam Fergusson* was for resting the matter on the opinion of the counsel for the defendant, which was for adjourning the farther proceeding on the bill to that day sevensnight.

April 4.

Sir *G. Young* moved for leave to bring in the Mutiny Bill, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. *W. Pitt* gave notice that on the 7th of May he would submit to the House a proposition for reforming the state of representation in that House; and moved a call of the House on the 6th, which passed without opposition.

April 9.

Mr. Sec. *Fox* moved the further consideration of the American Trade Bill to be adjourned for three weeks. He thought the principal objects of the bill might be obtained by way of negotiation; and he never wished to see that introduced into a bill which might be as well done without it.

Mr. *W. Pitt* heartily wished the negotiation in question might answer the object as fully as the Hon. Gent. expected; but for his part, when he recollected the vast variety of objects that were to be taken into consideration, he owned he was not quite so sanguine in his hopes as the Rt. Hon. Gent. He was therefore of opinion that it was better to pass a temporary act, adapted to the necessity of the moment, than to wait the conclusion of a permanent treaty.—However, if the Rt. Hon. Gent. thought himself warranted in what he proposed, he (for one) should be extremely glad to lend his assistance, and to give the Ministers their merited share of applause.

Mr. *Arden* [late Solicitor General] urged the necessity of pronouncing an opinion in what light ships, coming from America to British ports, were to be considered, that the contest might not be left to custom-house officers and lawyers to decide. There was great delicacy in the case, and therefore he wished the legislature to say whether American ships were to be treated as foreign ships, as British ships, or as American ships were treated before the war.

Mr. *Fox* neither approved of receiving them as foreign ships, nor as American ships were received before the war. And as they could not be considered as British ships, he saw no way of getting rid of the difficulty but by suffering the doubts started by the learned gentleman to remain untouched for the present, and not saying a word on the subject of clearing them away.

Mr. *Eyre* was for passing an immediate law for opening the trade with America on liberal terms; but with an exception to their ships bringing over the produce of our Western Islands. In that case he was persuaded America would pass a law for making the advantages reciprocal.—He had drawn up, he said, the heads of a bill for that purpose, and read them.

Mr. *D. Hartley*, though he did not approve of that just read, was for a new bill, rather than that before the House.

Mr. *Fox* was of the same opinion, and moved for leave to bring in a bill for restoring the freedom of trade with America.

Mr. *Hartley* thought such a bill would answer no end, as it would only enable us to trade with the Americans, but not the Americans with us. He therefore submitted whether the word *of* would not stand better than the word *with*.

Mr. *Fox* withdrew his motion, with intent to renew it again on a future day.

April 11.

Mr. Sec. *Fox* presented a Bill for repealing the prohibitory Acts respecting America.

Mr. *Jenkinson* desired to know by what bill or bills this was to be followed, as of itself it would be totally inadequate to the end of opening an intercourse with America.

Mr. *Fox* owned the force of Mr. *Jenkinson's* observation, and proposed to follow that now presented with another for repealing the act that imposed a necessity on the ships, coming from America, of being provided with certificates from American governors, and of giving bonds on

on clearing out from British ports, and shewing their manifests. Even these he proposed as no otherwise sufficient for opening the intercourse, than only to remove preliminary obstacles; without which the intercourse could not be restored. The treaty might do the rest.

Mr. *W. Pitt* admitted the propriety of repealing the Prohibitory Acts, though, by acknowledging the independence of America, the force of those acts was virtually done away. But he contended, that the bills now offered could not of themselves answer the purpose of establishing a free intercourse.

Mr. *Arden* said a few words to the same purpose; however, the first bill went into committee; the blanks were filled up without debate; and the House was resumed, and proceeded to other business.

Gov. *Johnstone* rose, and put two questions to Ministers; one was, *Whether any dispatches had been sent by sea to the East Indies with news of the peace?* the other, *Did Ministers intend to publish any of the accounts lately received from thence?* To these questions,

Mr. *Fox* answered dubiously. He knew not what former Ministers had done respecting the first question. And as to the second, that so much of the dispatches on great and public occasions ought, and would be made public, as was consistent with the public good.

Mr. *Fox* then moved his second bill, on which a short debate took place.

Mr. *Jenkinson* admitted, that the most obvious way of establishing an intercourse with America was the removal of impediments that stood in the way of carrying it on. But he was not clear whether the evil would not be greater, that would result, than the advantage proposed to be reaped by it. The danger which he foresaw was, leaving such an opening as that ships, assuming the name of American, might convey uncultured goods to every part of the kingdom, and supply the ports with many articles, paying little or no duty.

Mr. *Eden* observed, that the House seemed unanimous as to the object in view; that is, by liberal means, to gain as great a share of the American commerce as could be obtained without imminent danger to the naval strength of Great Britain. And it seemed to be the sense of the majority rather to found the regulating acts upon the treaty to be concluded, than to anticipate all the grounds of treating by parliamentary interference, which might indeed bind our own com-

merce, but could not open or insure any mutuality; he therefore would propose a small alteration in the title of the bill, "*to authorise his Majesty, for a time to be limited, to make such farther regulations as may be found proper and expedient.*" The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed accordingly.

April 14.

Lieut. Gen. Boyd's letter of thanks to the House was read. (See p. 105.)

Lord *Advocate* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the government in India. He touched upon the general heads or outlines of his bill. First, the Gov. Gen. of Bengal to have a controuling power over his council and all the inferior governments in India. 2d, The sub-governors to have a negative in their respective councils till the sense of the Gov. Gen. should be known. 3d, The Zemindaries to hold their lands so long as they performed the conditions of their tenures. And 4th, That the contest between the Rajah of Tanjore and the Nabob of Arcot should finally determine, and their respective claims be ascertained and adjusted. He then stated the necessity of recalling Mr. Hastings, and appointing a new Gov. Gen. Here he pronounced a long and laboured panegyric on Earl Cornwallis, who, he said, was the only man in the world that was fit to take the supreme command of India upon himself.

Gov. *Johnstone*, on the other hand, was no less lavish in praise of Mr. Hastings, who had been the salvation of that country, and who had just concluded a peace with the Mahrattas, which alone was sufficient to immortalize his name.

Sir *Henry Fletcher* observed, that, in a correspondence between Sir Eyre Coote and Hyder Ally, the latter had declared that the powers under which that peace was concluded were forged.

Lord *North* rose to reply to the questions put by Gov. *Johnstone* respecting the necessary dispatches to be sent to India, and answered them satisfactorily.

Mr. *Burke* differed from the learned Lord in opinion respecting the supreme powers to be granted to the Gov. Gen.; and thought that high office might be as well filled by a person of middle rank, acquainted with business, as with the noble person so strongly recommended, against whose abilities, however, there could be nothing to object.

Some slight altercations passed; the question was put, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

April

April 5.

Mr. Fox's bill for opening the trade to America was read a second time.

Lord *Sheffield* spoke most ably on the subject. He owned, that when the business was first agitated, he saw no impropriety in leaving the particulars to negotiation, and, in the mean time, to give certain powers to the King in council; but, on hearing the various opinions that had been urged in the course of the debates upon it, he could not help expressing his apprehensions. The Right Hon. Gent. who brought forward the bill, he saw, was for considering the subjects of the United States as British subjects for the present, at the same time avowing they would not be put upon so good a footing by treaty. This he could by no means approve. Being once placed on advantageous ground, it would not be easy to displace them. At all events, it would be a very difficult business. And he was not for trusting it to the speculative whim of any individual. Now was the time for the House to mark out the principle on which the treaty should proceed. Ministers should be made to understand that the carrying trade was not to be given up; that the principle of the Navigation Act was to be kept entire; and that they must preserve to the remaining dominions of Great Britain the exclusive trade to the West India Islands. The Navigation Act gave us the trade of the world. The preservation of that act should be the test of the abilities of the new Ministers. The late peace, in comparison to it, was nothing. The salvation or ruin of this country depended upon it.

Mr. *Jenkinson* was against giving new powers to the King unless a proviso should be added to prevent any alterations in the duties.

Gov. *Johnstone* was for leaving the regulations necessary to be made to the cabinet ministers.

Mr. Sec. *Fox* did not wish any new powers to be given to the Crown; and it was only in compliance with what appeared to be the sense of the House, that the amendment was admitted.

Mr. *Eden* acknowledged the propriety of the bill, so far as it went; but much more was to be done; the export of teas must be arranged; the drawbacks settled; the great question concerning the aliens duty decided; the nature and extent of the intercourse with the loyal Colonies, and with the West India Islands, and various doubts, resolved: these were knotty points, that must be jointly discussed

in negotiation. It was not for one party to establish a separate system, while the other party was yet a stranger to its tendency. It was for that reason that he wished discretionary powers might be given to the King for a limited time.— However, if the House were so disposed, and his rt. hon. friend [Mr. F.] was prepared to bring forward any detailed plan of commerce, he was ready (for one) to allot his time and attention to the discussion of it. An order was then made for committing the bill on Thursday.

The House then proceeded on Sir Thomas Rumbold's business.

April 16.

Lord *J. Cavendish* rose, to open the budget, of which we have already given as ample an account as was necessary for the information of the publick; but, as some facts came out in the course of the debate upon it; that did not particularly connect with it, but which it will be matter of curiosity hereafter to refer to, we shall endeavour to collect a general view of the whole into as narrow a compass as is consistent with clearness and impartiality. We have already mentioned Mr. W. Pitt's objections and Lord J. Cavendish's answer. (See p. 361.)

Mr. *W. Pitt* rose again, and charged Ministers with neglecting an application which had been made on the 7th inst. from four capital bankers concerned in the last loan, who offered to bid for this, by which much better terms might have been obtained for the public; and with a reserve, of a large size, for ministerial allotments.

Lord *J. Cavendish* acknowledged the receipt of a letter on that day, which might be the letter alluded to by the Right Hon. Gent.; but that letter mentioned no specific terms; and he could listen to no offer, as matters were then circumstanced, but such as comprised the whole, or the greater part. The reserve he made was for the purposes of doing justice to the whole mercantile line, that every banking-house might share a part, as well those who were not contractors as those who were.

Mr. *Martin* declared, that he had received notice from the noble Lord, that the house with which he was connected should be considered in the distribution of the loan; but that he had returned for answer, That as to himself, as a member of parliament, he disclaimed all idea of accepting any part of the loan; but he did not mean, by that, to exclude his partners from any profit they might make

of

of a part of it in the regular course of business. At the same time he called God to witness, that they should share it among themselves, for he would have nothing to do with it. But, he said, one thing he would have to do with, and that was, to unite with any body of men who should have weight enough to bring to punishment the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, who had brought this country to the brink of ruin.

Mr. Fox observed, that the prosecution in which the Hon. Gent. was so ready to join was a matter not very likely to take place; but it was no bad proof of the impartiality with which the loan had been distributed, that, notwithstanding the known sentiments of the Hon. Gent. the same sum had been given to the House as had been intended before the letter was written. Mr. Fox then adverted to what the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. W. Pitt] had said of the terms: he was astonished to hear him find fault with terms which he himself had made necessary. The Rt. Hon. Gent. had remained in office long after he declared he would quit it. It was surely his duty to have made the loan, or suffered another to have made it a month sooner. He begged leave to remind the Right Hon. Gent. of the different conduct of his predecessor in that office [Ld North], who, the very moment previous to his resignation, moved the loan, and executed all the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer with the same alacrity as if his continuance in office had been established.

Mr. W. Pitt rose in reply. His only reason for holding the seals of his office so long after those with whom he acted had resigned, was from a point of honour, that the business of the nation might not be at a stand till another Chancellor was appointed. He denied that any blame was imputable to him, nor should an attack of that kind so provoke him, or put him so far off his guard, as to make him lose sight of the object he had in view, the fair discussion of the terms of the loan. He begged, therefore, the noble Lord to recollect himself, and to say in direct terms, whether he had or had not received a letter signed by four persons of responsibility, offering to take the loan on such terms, that those who bid lower must make a bargain for the public exceedingly advantageous indeed?

Lord John Cavendish, in reply, said, if he recollected rightly, he received the letter alluded to but three days before it

was necessary to conclude the bargain; but, not suspecting it would ever become the subject of discussion, he had taken no particular notice of the fact. It certainly advised a competition, and mentioned four names as one set; but how was he to get other persons to form themselves into sets who were willing to oppose moneyed men of so much power and opulence? He had endeavoured to do the best he could; and, with respect to the terms being too high, he must insist upon it, that the shortness of the time in which he had to make them was the cause, and the late ministry were solely to blame for that circumstance.

Mr. Pitt acknowledged that he had kept the seals after he had declared he no longer considered himself as a minister, from motives of delicacy, which he believed the House would give him credit for; but, that it would have been proper for him to have moved the loan, under such circumstances, no man in his senses could suppose. He felt little pain, he said, in having his conduct contrasted with that of the noble Lord, his predecessor in office. That noble Lord had a few weeks ago said, that on the 20th of February, 1782, he received a mortal wound, but that he had lingered in office some time longer; and, while he so lingered, he had recourse to that expedient which had often before cured wounds of the like kind, apparently mortal—a loan. He certainly had not had recourse to any such expedient; and, if he was to blame, he should willingly meet the censure due to him on that account.

Sir Grey Cooper, in the absence of Lord North, rose in his defence. He desired the Right Hon. Gent. to recollect, that the loan of last year was a close loan, and not an open one; consequently, the noble Lord could make no friends by it. He added, that Lord North had moved his taxes too, and surely he would not say, that moving unpopular taxes was the best means of securing a continuance in office. He took notice of the Right Hon. Gentleman's sarcastic turn, and how ill it became him. If he had no better weapons, he said, to combat his adversaries, he feared he would never be able to give a mortal wound to any of them.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox rose several times. They differed on the mode of borrowing. In the King's speech it had been recommended so to conduct the future loans, as to promote the means of

of its gradual redemption by a fixed course of payment.

Mr. Fox justified the mode that had been pursued of borrowing money upon an addition to funds already established, rather than by funds redeemable in a new way.

Mr. Pitt said, Mr. Fox's reasoning on borrowing money to increase the capital, rather than with a view to redeem the principal, was the reasoning of a gambler and gamester, who borrows desperately without any thought ever to pay.

Mr. Fox replied, the very reverse of the Rt. Hon. Gent.'s proposition was the fact. To borrow at high interest, with a view speedily to pay off the debt, was in the true style of a political gambler, who never yet completed, and he would venture to say never could complete, what he had projected. Borrowing by annuity, he would ever maintain, was the proper mode for Government to borrow, where the borrower held the option to continue the annuity or pay off the principal, as best suited his convenience.

Mr. Hussey contended, notwithstanding what the Rt. Hon. Secretary had stated, that borrowing the money at 5 per cent. redeemable in ten years, would have been the most eligible way of borrowing.

Mr. Fox said, the short answer to the Hon. Gent. was, that no loan at 5 per cent. could be had.

At length the resolution passed the committee, and was ordered to be reported.

April 17.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that he had received letters from Gen. Elliott, and Maj. Gen. de la Motte, in return to the thanks of the House; see p. 105. The letters were read, and ordered to be entered in the Journals of the House.

Mr. Orde brought up the report of the committee on the loan.

Mr. Whitbread, who was not present at the former debate, blamed the terms of the loan. Had it been put up at public auction, he was sure 1 per cent. at least might have been saved to the public, and he hoped it was not too late to reconsider the matter. No answer was made.

Mr. Rolle moved for a copy of the list of subscribers.

Mr. Frederick Montagu seconded the motion; and it was afterwards laid before the House.

Mr. Sheridan approved the motion, protesting, at the same time, that though

from the station he held it might be supposed he knew something of the matter, he could assure the House, that the list could not be a greater novelty to any member in it than it was to him. In the course of the debate in the committee, more than one speaker had chosen to throw out hints of making a reserve for ministerial purposes. The Right Hon. Gent. who had chosen to stand forth as the leader of the opposition against the loan, had said, *If the noble Lord would say he alone made the distribution, and if it had been solely the act of the noble Lord,* with other expressions of a sort that tended to convey a suspicion of the improper interference of other persons; it could not, therefore, but give him the most solid satisfaction to hear a motion made for a resolution which must necessarily carry with it incontrovertible evidence, completely to acquit not only the noble Lord at the head of the Exchequer, but every other person about the Treasury.

The motion passed without opposition, the report was approved, and the House proceeded on other business.

The order of the day being read for going into a committee on the report of the petition of the East India Company (see p. 341);

Sir Henry Fletcher rose, and, having generally stated the situation of the Company, moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to indemnify the E. I. Company from all losses in respect to their not making regular payment of certain sums due to the public; and to allow further time for such payment; and also to enable the Company to borrow a certain sum, and to make a dividend of 4 per cent. to the proprietors at Midsummer, 1783.

Gen. Smith said, he felt himself somewhat embarrassed between the first part of the motion and the last; but should reserve what he had to say till the bill should come into the regular course of discussion.

Gov. Johnstone thought the Hon. General not quite consistent when he seemed to disapprove of the Company's borrowing 500,000l. The Governor said, the Company had been worse used by Parliament than the subjects of any country had ever experienced. The terrors of Parliament had long been held over them, to enforce oppression and injustice. The motion was agreed to. Adjourned to

April 23.

The American trade-bill was proceeded on.

Sir Robert Herries enforced the objection that had been made by Ld Sheffield, Mr. Eden, and others, to the clause in the bill exempting the Americans from producing clearances. As the law stood, and it was the law of all the commercial world, there was a necessity for all ships to be furnished with bills of lading or clearances to prevent smuggling. Should the bill pass into a law, smuggling, which so many laws had been made to prevent, would in fact be established by law. He would therefore have the Americans in this respect placed on the same footing with all other nations, and not be free from restrictions by which even British subjects were bound.

Mr. Fox observed, that the object of the present bill was not to establish any regulation whatever; it was only to remove obstacles that stood in the way of an immediate intercourse with America. The regulations would be brought forward in proper time. He lamented that the late ministry had totally forgotten in the provisional treaty to say a single word concerning the commercial interests of either state. Had they only said, "that all sorts of hostilities should cease, and that the prohibitory laws that impeded the commerce of the two countries should no longer have effect on either side;" this would have saved a world of trouble to government, and to both Houses of Parliament an infinite deal of argument; but, as this was neglected, it becomes necessary for his Majesty's present servants to apply the best remedy the nature of the case will admit; and, as the time was short that the bill would be admitted to operate, he could see nothing to apprehend from its liberality.

Mr. Arden contended against vesting the crown with unlimited powers but for a moment. He was for expressing in the bill the full extent of those powers, beyond which ministers should not dare to proceed.

Mr. Eden could not see how any such power could be defined, unless it were possible to foresee every possible difficulty which could arise, which human foresight had never yet been able to reach. He contended, that, as the laws now stand, were the prohibitory laws and those that impose a necessity of being furnished with manifests, &c. to have no existence, other powers would be necessary before an American ship could enter a British port to any purpose. There are laws that enjoin all American commodities to be imported in British bot-

toms, and that American ships should bring no commodities into this realm other than the produce of their own country. Till, therefore, commercial regulations are agreed to by treaty, there seems an absolute necessity for vesting in the crown certain general powers that may apply in all cases whatsoever.

Mr. Arden moved for the insertion of a clause to limit the powers vested in the crown to the term of six weeks from the day the bill should pass into a law. This motion was agreed to.

Ld Newhaven expressed his surprize that the minutes of the Treasury-board (see p. 614) relative to the dismissal of two principal clerks from the Pay-office, had not been laid before the House.

The Speaker said, that though such a motion had been mentioned, it had never been made.

Mr. Fox said, there was no such minute existing in the Treasury. There was indeed a minute of an examination, but not of dismissal.

April 25.

The order of the day being read, for the House to go into committee on the bill for raising a certain sum by way of annuities, and a lottery:

Sir Edw. Ashley rose to execrate a lottery as dangerous and destructive of all moral principle. It was, he said, iniquitous in the first instance, by gaming in an unfair manner; and it was villainous in its tendency, by giving countenance to all sorts of fraud.

Ld J. Cavendish assured the hon. Baronet, that no man detested lotteries more than he did; but, while the necessities of the state were such as to make an expedient of that kind necessary, it must be complied with.—Another reason was, that, were the people restrained from gambling at home, they would certainly gamble abroad, in the Irish, the Dutch, and the French lotteries.

Mr. Smith (partner in a banking-house) rose, and complained of the injury done to the banking-house in the firm of which his name stood foremost. The noble Lord, he said, put down the banking-house of Smith and Payne as fit persons to be applied to on the business; but, when the distribution came to be made, that house was totally forgotten; and, if he was not misinformed, his ldp. had been heard to give this as a reason; that the house, in former loans, had made a very improper use of the part they had given them, and had materially hurt the business.

ness of other bankers. If that was really the reason for stigmatizing that house, his Lordship had certainly been misinformed; and the striking the name of the house out of the list was not more injurious to him than the report was false and groundless. The house had frequently refused the offer of money with scorn and contempt from persons who came to deposit money with them on condition of being favoured with a part of the loan; and, what put the matter beyond a doubt, the house of Smith and Payne had never asked for a part of a loan, nor had they any share or concern whatever in last year's loan. As soon as he heard the reason, he had applied to the noble Lord to learn the truth, and to know who the author was of so base a calumny. The noble Lord owned he had heard such a report, but refused to tell him from whom he heard it. He had no other means therefore of justifying the character of the house than by thus publicly stating the whole case, and leaving it to the feelings of the noble Lord to say what reparation could be made to men of business for an injury wholly unprovoked and wholly unmerited. He added, that what rendered it a still more marked injury was, that the noble Lord had in that House openly declared he had reserved three millions for the express purpose of making an equal distribution of it among such bankers as were not of the eleven who took so large a share of it.

Ld *J. Cavendish* assured the hon. Gent. that he had not the least intention of thus marking the house of which the hon. Gent. was a partner; but, discoursing with many different persons of the same profession, he had heard a number of insinuations thrown out by men jealous of each other, among which he had been told, that a house in which the name of Smith made a part of the firm, had used the loan as an instrument of influencing customers; he had thought that a very improper mode of conduct, and had endeavoured, with respect to the present loan, to defeat it. But he had not till that moment known that the house in question had no share in the last loan. It was clear, therefore, that he had been led by mistake to do a hurt which he could have no private motive for doing either one way or the other.

Mr *W. Pitt*, Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Arden*, Ld *J. Cavendish*, Mr. *Smith*, and others, went over the same ground they had so largely discussed before; but little was said that was new.

Mr. *Wilberforce* was against the loan. He said the cause of the rise in last year's stocks was owing to Ld North's resignation, and the reason they had not fallen now he was in, was, that the public was not so much alarmed, as he had it not in his power to do so much mischief as formerly.

Ld *North* thought it strange reasoning, that his going out of office should raise the stocks, and that his coming into office should keep them up. He thought it a much fairer conclusion, that his coming into office should make them fall, and then the noble Lord was certainly right in closing the bargain as he did. He said, if stocks had risen on his going out, stocks had likewise risen on the late ministry's going out; consequently, both ought to shake hands, and if there was any honour in raising the stocks, he begged it might be divided.

Mr. *W. Pitt* said, he must decline the invitation, because the two cases were very different. In the one case, stocks rose when a ruinous administration was at an end; in the other, stocks rose when the preliminaries of peace were negotiated. To the remark, that the peace and the loan were matters of hurry, and, if bad, were the worse for that circumstance; Mr. *Pitt* observed, that the hurry for the peace was on the side of Coalition, who had formed the design of seizing upon government, not with those who were exerting themselves to effect a pacification.

Mr. *Fox* charged that as a rash expression, hazarded in heat. The late ministry had been driven from their station by a majority of that House, as he hoped every ministry would be who sacrificed the honour and interest of their country.

Mr. *Pitt* declared, he never was cooler in his life than when he made use of the expression; at the same time, he was ready to own, that, had it been applied to the administration of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, he should have been ready to testify his abhorrence of it. The two cases could never be considered in the same point of view.

Ld *Mabon*, in the course of the debate, in order to weaken the force of the argument which ministry had urged on the necessity of borrowing at almost any rate to relieve the distresses of government, thought that might have been eluded by dividing the loan, and borrowing just so much as was wanted at the time, and deferring the greater part till deliberately con-

considered. To this observation, which was new, it was replied, that the subscribers were averse to dividing the loan, they were for all or none.

Mr. *Montague* put an end to the debate by appealing to the Speaker, whether this was not the first time he ever remembered to have heard the loan bill debated in a committee; and he was the more surprized, he said, to hear it strenuously opposed by those who in a great measure had been instrumental in its being so bad as it was.

The bill was agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

Ld *Newhaven* asked, for curiosity, how much money had been offered the noble Lord? who replied upwards of FIFTY MILLIONS; but half a million by some who were known not to possess so many sixpences.

April 8.

The report was brought up on the bill for empowering the E. I. Company to borrow money and make a dividend of 4 per cent. (see p. 716.)

Sir *Cecil Wray*, objected strongly to that part of the bill that empowered the Company to divide 4 per cent. half-yearly upon their capital, when it was plain from the report under consideration that the Company wanted money to support their credit. He did not pretend to be master of their affairs so far as to say whether they were solvent or not; but, surely, if they were so needy as to be obliged to borrow, they ought first to begin at home by saving the dividend. He thought the end of all government was for the good of the governed. But the government of the E. I. Company was the reverse. The governed were poor, and the governors rich. It behoved Parliament to enquire how they became so.

Mr. *Burke* went into an elaborate detail of the state of the Company. He said, they carried on two distinct species of proceedings; one of power, the other of commerce; the former, he said, was a losing trade; and the latter lucrative; but the profits of the latter were nearly consumed in making good the losses of the former. He charged Gov. Hastings as the great delinquent, to whose measures, involving the Company in wars, he ascribed all the calamities under which that country groaned. He described the famine that at present rages at Madras in the most pathetic terms, stating that 200 persons perished daily of hunger in that city; that vultures

appeared by hundreds, hovering over it, to share with the wolves and dogs in devouring the carcases of the dead; and, to the misfortune of the miserable, they had also wolves and vultures in human shape, eager to devour them. He deplored the fate of a great princess, who, in another part of India, had been driven from her palace with 2000 of her women, after the most faithful of her servants had been cruelly put to death, to seek for shelter among her enemies. He spoke of immense fortunes acquired by individuals, while the Company was almost reduced to bankruptcy; and instanced, in proof, the readiness with which Gov. Hastings supplied 800,000l. for the purpose of investments, that the Company's ships might not return home in ballast. He laid it down as a maxim, that the relief of the Company and its reform should go hand in hand; but, tho' a proprietor, did not approve of the dividend.

Sir *H. Fletcher* stated the Company's affairs in a very different light. He said they had cargoes upon the seas to an immense amount; that they had been unfortunate this year in the loss of ships to a much greater amount than their present necessities required; and that they were far from a state of insolvency, though at present in want of temporary relief.

Gov. *Johnstone* observed, that the hon. Gent. who spoke last but one, had a way of colouring things very high. In the excess of his humanity, he had once seen the captive Loyalists of Ld Cornwallis's army hanging on the trees along the coasts of Virginia, and yet not one of them was put to death. He heard at another time of dreadful cruelties exercised in an expedition under Gen. Grey in N. America, tho' he, who was in America at the same time, had heard not a word about it. The famine he had now so hyperbolically described, was no other than the common effects of the Mah-rattas war, who always carried devastation wherever they marched. He wished moreover to hear particular charges, and not general insinuations. He defended Gov. Hastings, with whom, he said, he had no private friendship; but, from the efforts he had made for the preservation of our territories in India, he had determined to take a decided part in his favour. He was astonished to hear the name of that gentleman treated so ignominiously in that House. His having raised 800,000l. for the Company's use in Calcutta was as easy as for the Minister

nister of this country to raise a million for Government in London, the opulence of one city bearing nearly an equal proportion to that of the other. The hon. Gent. was always talking of the report that was to come from the select committee; he wanted to see the mighty giant come forth; if the hon. Member was the dwarf who appeared on the battlements of the giant's castle, he wished he would step in and prevail upon this mighty monster to come forth to the combat.—He, for his part, had no objection to lower the dividend for the present half year, or even to abolish it; but the clamour it would raise abroad, he thought, would give such a shock to public credit, as the nation was in a very unfit state at present to sustain.

Mr. *Dempster* thought a dividend of 8 per cent. *per ann.* was too much under the present circumstances of the Company. He was for moving that the words *four per cent.* should be changed to *three.*

Ld. *John Cavendish* was of opinion with Mr. *Burke*, that the territorial dominions in India were rather a burden than benefit to the Company and the nation; but, as they have been made, they must be kept; because, if they were not, they would not revert to the natives, their former possessors, but would fall into the hands of our natural enemies. If therefore the Company stand in need of relief, it must be supported. With regard to the dividend, if the want of it affected only those who have been the instruments in bringing on the distress, he should think it a just punishment for their want of œconomy; but as it would affect a very large body of widows and orphans, he feared it would fall too severely, on so short a notice, on those who were quite blameless and least able to bear it. He therefore wished the words *four per cent.* to stand.

Some other gentlemen spoke for and against the report; but, the question being put, it passed as originally moved.

April 29.

Sec. at War [Col. *Fitzpatrick*] moved for leave to bring in a bill for repealing such acts of Parliament as were passed for temporary purposes, of enlisting soldiers for 3 years, or during the war. His object, he said, was to bring back the soldiers engagements to the usual term for life.

Sir *Ch. Turner* said, it was shocking to his mind that men should be enlisted for life. It was a bondage that ought not to be endured in a free country. No reply was made, the motion was put, and

passed. And the House proceeded on Sir *T. Rumbold's* business.

April 30.

A The bill for taking up and imprisoning such persons as should be found in the night with pick-lock keys, or other implements for breaking into houses, was taken into consideration.

B Sir *Cecil Wray* objected to the bill *in toto*, and moved that the Chairman do leave the chair. He could not think of creating new crimes; he thought the criminal code by much too voluminous already.

C Mr. *Eden* thought some law absolutely necessary to check the increase of street-robbers and house-breakers; and wished the Chairman to report progress, and ask leave to sit again; and, in the meantime, that gentlemen might come prepared to substitute others in the room of those clauses which appeared to them objectionable.

Mr. *Fox* was of the same opinion, and thought the bill might be amended.

D Mr. *Martin* disliked multiplying penal laws. If Parliament went on, it might be penal for a poor man to carry a knife and fork in his pocket to eat his dinner.

E Sir *Ch. Turner* enlarged upon that idea, and was in pain for his poor countryman, who might be taken up and imprisoned, if the present bill passed into a law, for carrying his phlegm and picker in his pocket, for the benefit of bleeding and easing his horse. He declared he would vote for the Chairman leaving the chair.

F Mr. *Burke* thought if the Justices of Peace in and about the Metropolis, who had an absolute authority over public houses, (those seminaries of vice and corruption) were to exert their power for the public good, one tenth of the crimes now committed in a month would not be heard of in a year. He was for reporting progress, and not wholly losing the bill.

G Mr. *Eyre* thought the laws in being stood in no need of addition. If a man should be found in his yard with implements for house-breaking, he should not now scruple to indict him, and, if found guilty, the punishment would doubtless be severe.

Mr. *Howarth*, as a professional man, thought the vagrant act could not reach such persons as were intended to be made the objects of the present act. House-breaking was now reduced to a science, and villains had invented instruments for that purpose which no ordinary fastening could resist. It was therefore become equally necessary for the security of every man's

man's house, that the having such instruments in custody should be as penal as the having instruments for coining in a man's custody, which by the present laws is death. He denied that a man found in a court-yard with instruments for house-breaking about him, could be indicted, as the laws now stand, unless in some other respect he came within the meaning of the act 17 Geo. II. Hence he contended that some additional law was necessary.

Ld Mahon, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. W. Pitt, Mr. Selwyn, and others, were of opinion, that some such law was necessary; and the question being put on the motion for leaving the chair, it passed in the negative.

May 1.

Sir Cecil Wray moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable Sheriffs to remove prisoners from gaols, when repairs were necessary, without subjecting them to the penalties of rescues; and also to empower justices to raise money for such purposes, without waiting for presentments.

Gen. Smith thanked the Hon. Bart. D for his care, and instanced a case in point where he himself was obliged to advance the money out of his own pocket for a like purpose. The motion passed without opposition.

The House on Sir T. Rumbold's business.

May 2.

Ld Newhaven brought on a conversation relative to Messrs. Powell and Bembridge, in which Mr. W. Pitt justified the dismissing those gentlemen. And

Mr. Burke justified their restitution. But

Ld J. Cavendish endeavoured to put an end to further altercation by declaring he knew nothing of either the one or the other; but he thought it extremely improper to continue a conversation of so delicate a nature when there was no question relative to it before the House, and when the persons who were best able to speak upon the subject (meaning Col. Barré and the Attorney General) were both absent.

Mr. Martin said, that when he heard from the highest authority that two considerable clerks in office had been dismissed for gross behaviour, he could not help looking upon their restoration as a gross and daring insult to the public.

Mr. Burke, in a violent passion, exclaimed, "It is a gross and daring —," but could proceed no further, being

pulled down on his seat by his friend Mr. Sheridan, lest his warmth should betray him to say something that might bring on him the censure of the House.

Sir Edw. Ashley supported Mr. Martin, and with great vehemence said, that to restore persons charged with crimes amounting to public robbery was a daring insult.

Mr. Fox endeavoured to soothe the House into temper. It was possible, he said, for the last Paymaster to have seen the same conduct in a reprehensible point of view; and for his hon. friend to have seen it altogether blameless; and consequently for the late Paymaster to have dismissed them, and for the present to restore them. But that his having done so was "a daring insult to the public," was surely not only a very harsh expression, but an assertion by no means true. His hon. friend, he said, could never have been so weak as to suppose that the act of restoring those gentlemen would pass unnoticed, or that it would not call forth observation and provoke enquiry; he doubted not therefore that, when the proper time came, he would be able to justify what he had done, and satisfy the House of the justice of his proceeding.

Mr. Fr. Montagu rose to order, and having reminded the Speaker that the whole conversation had been disorderly, called upon him to enforce the orders of the House.

The Speaker thanked Mr. Montagu, re-capitulated the origin, turn, and tenor of the conversation, and desired it might drop.

Mr. Kenyon was desirous of being heard in explanation of his own conduct; but was stopped by the Speaker.

Mr. Martin rose too. He blamed the restoration without giving any reason for it. Many others were desirous of speaking, but after much trouble to the Speaker were at length prevailed upon to sit down.

Ld Atty. complained of the non-attendance of Members whenever the bill of pains and penalties became the subject of discussion. If it was the intention of the House to drop it, he wished to be made acquainted with that circumstance, and then he would not move another hearing on the subject.

Mr. Fox declared that to drop the bill would be productive of the most fatal consequences, for it would convince the world that the most atrocious misconduct in India would meet with impunity from an English Parliament; and therefore he

He requested gentlemen, as they tendered the credit, honour, and justice of their country, not to relax in their duty, when a cause of such immense concern was depending. If the bill was lost for want of attendance, it would *not* clear Sir T. R. but it would hold out to the people in India, that, be their cause ever so hard in India, it was in vain for them to seek redress for it in England.

Mr. *W. Pitt* proposed the same mode to enforce attendance as was practised in the case of election committees, when the House can proceed to no business till too members are collected, nor could any of those members, when balloted, depart the House till the business of the ballot was concluded.

Ld Adv. then moved, that the hearing of the evidence be resumed on Monday next.

May 5.

Ld Maitland read in the House a petition of four persons, complaining of the Commander in Chief for refusing to call a court-martial to try several complaints against Sir James Lowther for speculation, oppression, and other malpractices, while he commanded the Westmoreland militia. His Lordship said, the petition had been three months in hand, and finding the allegations contained in it of a very serious nature, and being informed there were proofs in support of those allegations, he had thought it his duty to present it.

Gen. Conway entered into detail. The charges, he said, were principally these: that the hon. Baronet had given false certificates of the raising of some companies in his regiment; that he afterwards supported them by false numbers and false returns; and that he drew on the agents for full companies, and converted great sums to his own use; that the regiment was in rags, and that their arms were unserviceable: these charges, the General said, were lodged with his predecessor. As soon as he [*Gen. Conway*] came into office, he sent to the General of the district where the regiment lay, to enquire into the foundation of those charges, who having laid the result of his enquiries before a board of general officers, they gave their opinion, that there was not sufficient ground for a court-martial. As to the charge of false musters, he believed that to be absolutely false, from the report of the general who reviewed the regiment. The charge of the cloathing was, if possible, still more groundless; for he himself saw

their cloathing, and found it scarcely inferior to that of the guards. There was also a complaint of bills unpaid; some of them he had seen; one for nine shillings, another under forty, and the highest not five pounds. This was the money the hon. Bart. was supposed to have put in his own pocket. He was surprised that the noble *Ld.* who said he had had the petition in his possession three months, had not presented it sooner.

Ld Maitland said, his reason was, the unsettled state of the Ministry. He added, that he held it his duty to present the petition of the poorest man in the kingdom; but still not pledging himself for the truth of the allegations.

Sir *James Lowther* entered fully into his own defence. He first drew a picture of his own opulence; of the poverty of his accusers; and of his known generosity and disregard for money: that his principal accuser was one Jackson, an apothecary of Whitehaven; a man of no property in a town where "I, said Sir James, am the owner of the land, of the fire, and of the water; a town which grew from the fostering care of my family, who found not a house there, but left it in so flourishing a condition, that it now contains 16,000 inhabitants, and has 300 ships constantly employed." He got his men, he said, from two to three guineas a man, so that he did not interfere with the recruiting service; he made a present to his officers of the expences they had been at in raising the men; and he had paid out of his own pocket 300*l.* to Rice the music-master, for teaching the regimental band to play. After all this and abundantly more which he recounted, he little thought of being charged with speculation; or with any of the little pitiful tricks which poverty only could suggest; he proved to demonstration, that there could not be the least shadow of ground for the charges contained in the petition, which were equally malignant and improbable.

Mr. *Fox* paid many compliments to the noble Lord who presented the petition, and ascribed to him the most patriotic intentions; at the same time he professed himself perfectly satisfied with the hon. Baronet's defence, and he hoped his noble friend would not press the petition farther on the House. On the question for bringing up the petition, the same was rejected *nem. con.*

May 6.

The call of the House standing for this day, there was an uncommonly numerous

merous attendance of Members, not less than 500. Their names being called over,

Mr. *W. Pitt*, seeing *Ld North* in his place, wished to know if the report was true, that his *Ldship* intended to remain in that House only to oppose the resolutions which he should have the honour to propose to-morrow; and whether it would be agreeable to his *Ldship* that those resolutions should be discussed in committee, which, Mr. *Pitt* said, he should prefer to a House.

Ld North said, that to circulate a report that he was to remain in that House for any particular purpose was very indecent. It became not him to say when he should be called to the other House, or whether he should ever be honoured with a seat there: And as to the other question, he, for one, should not consent that the resolutions alluded to should be discussed in committee, for that would be to approve the principle, which he was not yet ripe to acknowledge.

(*The interesting Debate on Parliamentary Reform in our next.*)

MR. URBAN,

AS you frequently admit explanations of different parts of Scripture, I trouble you with some observations on that difficult passage in Ps. lviii. v. 9, which stands thus in our daily service: "Or ever your pots be made hot with thorns: so let indignation vex him, even as a thing that is raw." In the old English bible: "As raw flesh, before your pots feel the fire of thorns, so let them carie them away as with a whirlwind, in his wrath." In the present: "Before your pots can feel the thorns, he shall take them away as with a whirlwind, both living, and in his wrath." Tremellius and Junius: "Cum nondum sentient homines spiras vestras; spinas cynosbati; quo vividior erit, eo magis æstuante inâ procellet quemque." S. Pagninus: "Antequam sentient lebetes vestri ignem rhamni; sicut caro crude, sic ira ut turbo perdat eum."

ὦ! πῶς τὴ συνήθειαν τῆς ἀκρίβειας ἔχοντες τὴν φωνὴν
ἔσται ζῶντας ὡς ἐν ὁρῇ καὶ ἀκρίβειας αἰσῶς.

Ῥ' signifies both Olla and Spirca; and this accounts for some differences discernible in the translations before us. Ῥ' also has various significations: life, living, inflamed ulcerated flesh in a wound, Lev. xiii. 15, and, flesh which is raw and undressed, 1 Sam. ii. 15. The difficulty remains to affix such an explanation to the verse as the words will bear, and shall be consistent with the Psalmist's de-

sign, which is to describe the destruction of the wicked, which proceedeth from themselves. "They shall melt as water," "as a snail of consumption," "as an abortion." Then follows the verse in question, in which there can be no use in multiplying metaphors, when one beautiful image runs throughout the whole, which is of a wicked man agitated by anger like a boiling pot. Without delay, sooner than a pot can be heated over a quick fire made with thorns; he shall be tumultuated by wrath as flesh in a boiling vessel. The following passage in Virgil may perhaps illustrate the whole: both are descriptive of the passions of the mind, but the sacred poet adds to the impetuosity of boiling water its quickness and effect on the meat within the vessel. *Æn. vii. 460.*

Sævit amor ferri, et scelerata infania belli,
Ira super. Magno veluti cum flamma sonore
Virgea suggeritur costis undantis aheni,
Exultantque æstu latices; furit intus aquæ vis,
Fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis:
Nec jam se capit unda; volat vapor ater ad
auras.

P. P.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 19.

AS some late publications have revived the memory of Bp Atterbury, I here send you an undoubted anecdote concerning him, which, though trifling in itself, yet may serve to shew the natural temper and warmth of the man.

Just after the banishment of that prelate some neighbours were met together to spend the evening at the parish of Hartley-row, which lies on the great western road between Basingstoke and Bagshot. As was the case at that time in all companies, the conversation soon turned on the Bp of Rochester; some taking the part of the Bishop, and some that of his adversaries: when a plain old woman in the room began to exult over his misfortunes, because he had, she said, used her cruelly, and she knew him to be a very bad man.

The neighbours were much at a loss to guess how the Bishop could possibly have injured her, and desired her to explain herself; when the dame gave the following account: "That some time before, his *Ldship* being on a journey, had stopped to sleep at Hartley-row, but the house being full, the landlord had borrowed a bed of her. Whether that great man resented being sent out of the house, or had apprehensions about a best bed, or really thought it damp, she could not tell; but, after lying a while, he got up, full of resentment, and put on his
cloaths

cloaths and his jack-boots and spurs, and then lay down again. So that in the morning she found her finest sheets torn in pieces, and her best bed filled with dirt."—This story I had from the Vicar of Hartley-row at that time, who was one of the company. V.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR obituary forms a curious and valuable part of your improved Magazine, and may in some sort be considered, on its present plan, as a short biographical history of eminent men. Some errors have crept into your account of the eminent Dr. Kennicott, in p. 718. These, as well as any others, I cannot doubt but you will readily correct upon sufficient information*.

Dr. K. has indeed left a wife behind him, of the family which you speak of, but not, as you have mentioned, any children.

Respecting the Radcliffe Librarianship your remarks are certainly just, and worthy the attention of the electors; but there is a considerable mistake in the assertion that the emoluments of this office are worth "near 400l. a year." By consulting Dr. Radcliffe's will, in the *Biographia Britannica*, you will find the salary fixed at 150l.; and, I apprehend, there can be no farther emoluments. I believe also, from all I have ever been able to learn, that the collection deposited in the Radcliffe Library is so far from being "one of the first collections in the Universe," that it is even inconsiderable and invaluable when compared, not only with the Bodley collection, but even perhaps with others in Oxford. Indeed on account of the many sufficient treasures of this kind which

* Another correspondent says, "Dr. Kennicott was a friendly, laborious, worthy man, who by an uncommon perseverance rendered himself of the utmost service to religion and biblical learning;" and adds, "he knows of no chests of books unopened belonging to Radcliffe's library. The pay of the librarian is only 150l. per ann. and 100l. per ann. to buy books. The library is yet but a poor rude collection. Dr. K. left a wife only [no family], it is hoped, well provided for. He was in correspondence with some of the greatest men in Europe; and at home with the present Bp of London, Dr. Heberden, Dr. Wheeler, Dr. Adams, &c. He was ill used by the Review-writers in Germany, who manifestly write for the pay of their literary thops;" and by Dr. Bruns, who had assisted him in his collation, and afterwards ungenerously wrote against him. [See p. 329.]

the University before possessed, this benefaction of Dr. Radcliffe has often been considered as a kind of useless and unnecessary donation. It may however notwithstanding, and ought certainly to be turned to use.

You will, I persuade myself, be ready also to inform your readers, in justice to Dr. Kennicott's memory, that within these two years he resigned voluntarily a valuable living in Cornwall, from conscientious motives, on account of his not having a prospect of ever again being able to visit his parish.

Although many good and conscientious men may justly think, in this case, that his professional labours carried on elsewhere might properly have entitled him to retain this preferment, and may apply this reasoning in other cases, yet a conduct so signally disinterested deserves certainly to be admired and celebrated.

I should not hesitate to affix my real name to this letter, did it seem necessary; but as the means of informing yourself of the truth of my assertions lie easily open to you, I shall only subscribe myself

OXONIENSIS.

Part of a Letter from Greenwich. (see p. 711.)

ON Monday, Aug. 13, at about 11 min. after nine in the evening, it being rather dark, a sudden and uncommon light appeared without any visible cause, which, however, was soon followed by a very singular phenomenon, coming from N. N. W. perfectly horizontal; and without any vibration continued its course to the S. S. E. It passed over Greenwich, and near the Royal Observatory, till the elevated trees in the park intercepted the sight. Though it was transitory, it was not rapid. Its duration was near 2 min. during which there was no variation in its lustre. Its magnitude and brilliant effect made it appear near our earth. Two bright balls, parallel to each other, led the way (the apparent diameter of which were about two feet), and were followed by an expulsion of eight others, not elliptical, but seeming gradually to mutilate, for the last was small. Between each ball a luminous serrated body extended, and from the last a blaze issued and terminated in a point. Minute particles dilated from the whole. While this luminary was passing, the atmosphere was exceedingly clear, but immediately after it became dark, though the moon was up. The balls were tinted first by a pure bright light, then followed by a tender yellow mixed with azure, red, green, &c, which, with a coalition of bolder tints, and a reflection from the other balls, gave the most beautiful rotundity and variation of colours that the human eye could possibly be delighted with.



WILLIAM ROBERTSON D.D.
of Wolverhampton. 1767. Aged 62.

MR. URBAN, London, Aug. 18.
THE following short account of the Life of the late Dr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of Wolverhampton, I transmit to you in his own hand-writing, as I received it from him upwards of seven years ago, and which he composed and sent to me at my earnest solicitation. The chasm at the end [p. 750] I wish to leave open, as it affords a strong trait of the Christian character, and may be supplied here:

“He died, of the gout in his stomach, at Wolverhampton, on May 20th, 1783, in the 79th year of his age; and was buried in the church-yard of the new church there.”

Mr. Lindsey has made deserved mention of Dr. Robertson, and well observed of him, that he “retained and kept up that serenity and cheerful trust in the divine Providence, which can only belong to the virtuous and innocent mind, that has always before it those prospects which the Gospel opens into a happy futurity, where the holy and the good will meet again, never to part more.” And as I enjoyed his friendship the last fifteen years of his life, I wish to add my testimony to that of our common and excellent friend, and to give this tribute so justly due to his memory.—Dr. Robertson, besides great learning and good judgement, possessed a fine imagination, and a temper regulated by the mild and amiable spirit of Christ. And in his address and manners he was at all times easy and cheerful.

I have good reason to think that Dr. Robertson was the author of a Poem, published 1768, entitled, *Electheria*, inscribed to Mrs. Macaulay; and that while he was resident in London, before his removal to the school of Wolverhampton, he wrote some few articles in the Monthly Review.

Dr. Robertson's appointment to the Mastership of the Grammar-school of Wolverhampton, tho' highly honourable to his patrons, was not very lucrative to himself. His own account will best explain the nature of his new situation. “I am here,” (writes he in a letter dated in September 1769,)

“in a very strange way. The salary is 70l. a year: but there is a pension of 40l. paid out of that to an old gentleman who resigned the school upon that condition, ten years ago, and is now in as good a state of health as a man of eighty can be; so that there remains but 30l. for me, loaded with the wages of school-servants, school-firing, window-money, and other taxes, which in all come to about 7l. a year, without any emolument of any kind. So that my necessary expences have been five times as much as the salary.” In a subsequent letter, dated May 1770, he seems to have recovered, in some degree, the disagreeable apprehensions he had formed, for therein he writes:—“Your concern for me makes you imagine that I have abandoned and lost a great deal in this world. Indeed, according to the common estimation of things, your conjecture is right. But I assure you that I weighed the matter long ago; and many things which are of great show and consequence in the general opinion weighed very light in my scale, when set against others which were to me of infinitely greater moment.—For the last three months, I have been much afflicted with the gout; so that pain and business have filled up all my time.—However, I thank God, I go on pretty well, and find my health improve as the weather grows warm, so that I am in hopes I shall have a tolerable summer. I make no apology for troubling you with the recital of my little affairs, as I think myself happy in having a friend to whom I can say any thing as to myself.”

Notwithstanding this moderate establishment, this worthy man was contented; and in proof thereof, I wish to make an extract from a letter received the following year, dated Aug. 25, 1771, and which needs neither note, nor comment.—“My own private affairs,” says he, “are exactly in statu quo. The old incumbent is still alive and well, so that his 40l. deducted out of 70l. must be felt.” But as my desires are very moderate, I want for no necessaries,—and as for the superfluities of life, perhaps I am better without them. The other day

* See the Historical View, lately published, p. 478; and also his Apology, p. 224.

* The old incumbent died in Feb. 1772.

" I was reading Aufonius's Epigram
 " upon Diogenes, which really made
 " me ashamed of having the least incli-
 " nation for the luxuries and delicacies
 " of life. Give me leave to transcribe
 " it here, and a translation I was
 " tempted to make of it.

Pera, polenta, tribon, baculus, scyphus, arcta
 supellex,

Ista fuit Cynici: sed putat hanc nimiam.
 Namque cavis manibus cernens potare bu-
 bulcum,

Cur, scypho, te, dixit, gesto supervacuum*?

A bag, meal, threadbare cloak, staff, wood-
 en dish,

Were all the goods, Diogenes could wish.

But these he found too much, when on the
 brink, [drink.

He saw Tim's hollow hand scoop up his

" Thus you see I comfort myself
 " with tags of verse, and sayings of
 " Philosophers. If I cannot enlarge
 " my possessions, I can contract my
 " desires."

The third edition of Dr. Robertson's
 valuable little volume, intituled, " An
 " Attempt to explain the Words, Rea-
 " son, Substance, &c." was published
 so early as 1767, (now sold by Mr.
 Johnson, in St. Paul's Church-yard.)
 Much notice had been taken of this
 work in the public papers, and periodi-
 cal publications of the time; and in
 1769, there was published in Ireland
 an answer, entitled " A Confutation
 of an Attempt to explain, &c. By the
 Rev. Smyth Loftus, M. A. Vicar of
 Coolock," in two volumes. Dr. Ro-
 bertson's engagements and infirmities
 will sufficiently account for his not exe-
 cuting the design which he once enter-
 tained of replying to Mr. Loftus's
 book. However, it may be right to
 observe here, that Dr. Robertson was,
 in the latter years of his life, entirely
 convinced of the truth of the doctrine
 of the divine unity, and of the proper
 humanity of Christ, and that he was
 finally settled therein by the writings of
 Dr. Priestley and Mr. Lindsey.

In March 1779, Dr. Robertson con-
 cludes a letter to me, with an affecting
 recital of some of his more severe trials,
 not forgetting, however, his wonted
 submission, on all occasions, to the will
 of God.—" I have lived," says he,
 " almost 74 years, and have enjoyed
 " many, many comforts in this life,

" so that I may now thankfully rise
 " from table as a guest fully satisfied
 " with my entertainment. Indeed, in
 " the last three years I have suffered
 " what the generality of the world call
 " great afflictions, in my health and in
 " my family. In the year 77, I lost
 " my beloved daughter, whom you are
 " pleased to lament. In the year 78,
 " my eldest son, who was a Lieutenant,
 " fell at Rhode Island. And, already,
 " in 79, I have received an account of
 " the death of my other daughter in
 " Dublin. But I have been so accus-
 " tomed to the death of my children,
 " that at last I see nothing strange in it.
 " I only wonder that I have stayed so
 " long behind them. I think my case
 " is extraordinary, that of twenty-one
 " children, which my wife brought me,
 " I have out-lived them all but one.
 " So that I have often occasion to say
 " with Job,—the Lord gave, and the
 " Lord hath taken away, blessed be the
 " name of the Lord."—It was, however,
 the will of God, that his family afflic-
 tions should not have their end even
 here, for he lived to bury that one and
 only surviving child out of so great a
 number.

But, while he was tried in the loss of
 his children, the benevolence of others
 was exerted to assist him; and he found
 filial piety in the hearts of strangers.
 In 1773, Dr. Robertson received, from
 an unknown hand, a most acceptable
 and most liberal present of 500*l*. The
 name of the donor it would only be a
 presumptive conjecture in me to men-
 tion. Nor were others wanting gene-
 rously to assist him according to their
 ability. The munificence of another
 eminently distinguished character, who
 administered to his necessities to the
 last hour of his life, must also be for-
 borne to be mentioned at present, lest
 offence should be given to that great-
 ness and generosity of mind, which
 only, like itself, barely suffers the left
 hand to know what the right hand
 doeth.

JOHN DISNEY.

Some Account of the Life of Dr. W. R.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D.D. was
 born in Dublin, Oct. 16, 1705. His
 father was a Scotchman, who carried
 on the linen manufacture there; and
 his mother's name was Diana Allen, of
 a very reputable family in the Bish-
 oprick of Durham, whom his father
 had married in England. From his
 childhood

* Epigram LIII. De Diogene Cynico
 Philosopho.

childhood he was of a very tender and delicate constitution, particularly he laboured under a great weakness in his eyes till he was 12 years of age, and he was then sent to school. He had his grammar education under the famous Dr. Francis Hutcheson, who then taught in Dublin, but was afterwards Professor of Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. He went from Dr. Hutcheson to that University in 1722, where he remained till the year 1725, and took the degree of M. A. He had for his tutor Mr. John Lowdon, Professor of Philosophy; and attended the lectures of Mr. Ross, Professor of Humanity; of Mr. Dunlop, Professor of Greek; of Mr. Morthland, Professor of the Oriental Languages; of Mr. Simpson, Professor of Mathematics; and of Dr. John Simpson, Professor of Divinity. In the last-mentioned year a dispute was revived, which had been often agitated before, between Mr. John Sterling the Principal, and the Students, about a right to chuse a Rector, whose office and power is somewhat like that of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford or Cambridge. Mr. Robertson took part with his fellow-students, and was appointed by them, together with William Campbell, Esq. son of Campbell of Marmore, whose family has since succeeded to the estates and titles of Argyle, to wait upon the Principal with a petition signed by more than three-score matriculated Students, praying that he would, on the 1st day of March, according to the statutes, summon an University meeting for the election of a Rector; which petition he rejected with contempt. Whereupon the said William Campbell, in his own name and in the name of all the petitioners, protested against the Principal's refusal, and took instruments in the hands of Cuthbert Stewart, Notary Public: And all the petitioners went to the house of Hugh Montgomery, Esq. the unlawful Rector, and there Mr. Robertson read aloud the protest against him and his authority. Mr. Robertson, by these proceedings, became the immediate object of indignation, and was the only one of all the subscribers to the petition that was proceeded against. He was cited before the Faculty, i. e. the Principal and the Professors of the University, of whom the Principal was sure of a majority, and, after a trial which lasted several days, had the sentence of expulsion pronounced against

him; of which sentence he demanded a copy, which was granted, and is in the following words:

' College of Glasgow, March 4. 1725.

' Mr. William Robertson, Student of Divinity, having been accused of several disorders, and having been called and examined upon the second and fourth days of March, instant, the Faculty found, by his own confession, that he was accessory to a tumultuous insult upon the house of Hugh Montgomery, of Hartfield, present Rector of the University, upon the 1st day of March instant, at the reading of an injurious protest against the said Rector, wherein are contained unjust and false reflections and aspersions upon the said Rector, and upon the Principal and Masters, therein called his adherents, and tending to the manifest defamation of him and other office-bearers in the society. And found, by his own confession, that he had a hand in framing the said protest, and that he agreed to it as it now stands printed. And the Faculty found also by his confession, that he had, on the said 21st day of March instant, been accessory to a disorderly and tumultuous ringing of the great bell of the College. All which being contrary to the rules of good order and behaviour to be observed by the Students of this University, especially Students of Divinity, the Faculty found him highly censureable for the same, and therefore did, and hereby do, extrude the said Mr. William Robertson from this University.

' Extracted from the minutes of the University of Glasgow by Charles Morthland, Clerk pro tempore.'

By this sentence it appears that Mr. Robertson was so fully persuaded of the justice of his cause, and the propriety of his proceedings, that he most openly and strenuously acknowledged and adhered to what he had done. Upon this, Mr. Lowdon, his tutor, and Mr. Dunlop, Professor of Greek, wrote letters to Mr. Robertson's father, acquainting him of what had happened, and assuring him that his son had been expelled, not for any crime or immorality, but for appearing very zealous in a dispute about a matter of right between the Principal and the Students. These letters Mr. Robertson sent inclosed in one from himself, relating his proceedings and sufferings in the cause of what he thought justice and right.

Upon

Upon this his father desired him to take every step he might think proper to assert and maintain his own and his fellow-students claims. Hereupon Mr. Robertson went up to London, and presented a memorial to John Duke of Argyle, containing the claims of the Students of the University of Glasgow, their proceedings in the vindication of them, and his own particular sufferings in the cause. The Duke received him very graciously, but said, that he was little acquainted with things of this sort, and advised him to apply to his brother Archibald Earl of Ilay, who was better versed in such matters than he. Accordingly he waited on Lord Ilay, who, upon reading the representation of the case, said he would consider of it. And, upon consideration of it, he was so affected, that he applied to the King for a commission to visit the University of Glasgow, with full power to examine into and rectify all abuses therein. In the summer of the year 1726 the Earl of Ilay with the other visitors repaired to Glasgow, and, upon a full examination into the several injuries and abuses complained of, they restored to the Students the right of electing their Rector; called Mr. Sterling, the Principal, to a severe account for the public money that he had embezzled, which amounted to so much as to erect many stately edifices for the use of the University; recovered the right of the University to send two gentlemen, upon plentiful exhibitions, to Baliol College in Oxford; took off the expulsion of Mr. Robertson, and ordered *that* particularly to be recorded in the proceedings of the commission; annulled the election of the Rector who had been named by the Principal; and assembled the Students, who immediately chose the Master of Ross, son of Lord Ross, to be their Rector, &c. These things so affected Mr. Sterling, that he died soon after; but the University revived, and hath continued in a most flourishing condition ever since. Mr. Robertson was all this time in London, where he received an account of these proceedings in letters from Dr. William Wishart, who was then one of the ministers of Glasgow, and one of the commissioners, a gentleman well known in the learned world, and afterwards Principal of the University of Edinburgh. A remarkable expression in one of Dr. Wishart's letters to Mr. Robertson is, 'The commissioners

' have made several other regulations
' for the good order of the University,
' and preventing *tyranny* for the future.'

Lord Ilay had introduced Mr. Robertson to Dr. Hoadly, then Bishop of Salisbury, who mentioned him to Dr. Wake, Abp. of Canterbury; and he was entertained with much civility by those great prelates, at Lambeth, Croydon, and Clarges-street. As he was then too young to be admitted into orders, he employed his time in London in visiting the public libraries, attending lectures, and improving himself as opportunities offered. He had the honour to be introduced to Lord Chancellor King, by a very kind letter from Dr. Hort, Bishop of Kilmore, and was often with his Lordship in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. In the year 1727 Dr. John Hoadly, brother to the Bishop of Salisbury, was nominated to the United Bishoprics of Ferns and Leighlin in Ireland. Mr. Robertson was introduced to him by his brother, and, from a love of the *natale solum*, was desirous to go thither with him. Mr. Robertson then informed the Archbishop of Canterbury of his design, and his Grace gave him a letter of recommendation to Dr. Goodwin, Archbishop of Cashel, who received him in a most friendly manner, but died soon after. The first person whom Dr. Hoadly ordained, after he was consecrated Bishop of Ferns, was Mr. Robertson, whose letters of Deacons orders bear date Jan. 14, 1727; and in February the Bishop nominated him to the cure of Tullow in the county of Carlow: and here he continued till he was of age sufficient to be ordained a Priest, which was done November 10, 1729, and the next day he was presented by Lord Carteret, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the rectory of Ravilly in the county of Carlow, and to the rectory of Kilravels in the county of Wicklow; and soon after was collated to the vicarages of the said parishes by the Bishop of Ferns. These were the only preferments he had till the year 1738, when Dr. Synge, Bishop of Ferns, collated him to the vicarages of Rathmore and Straboe, and the perpetual cure of Rahil, all in the county of Carlow. These together produced an income of about 200l. a year. But as almost the whole lands of these parishes were employed in pasture, the tithes would have amounted to more than twice that sum if the herbage had been

been paid for black cattle, which was certainly due by law. Several of the clergy of Ireland had, before him, sued for this herbage in the Court of Exchequer, and obtained decrees in their favour. Mr. Robertson, encouraged by the exhortations and examples of his brethren, commenced some suits in the Exchequer for this herbage, and succeeded in every one of them. But when he had, by this means, doubled the value of his benefices, the House of Commons in Ireland passed several severe resolutions against the clergy who had sued or would sue for this new demand, as they called it, which encouraged the graziers to oppose it so obstinately as to put a period to that demand. This proceeding of the Commons provoked Dean Swift to write the famous poem, intituled, 'The Legion Club.' Mr. Robertson soon after published a pamphlet, intituled, 'A Scheme for utterly abolishing the present heavy and vexatious Tax of Tithe;' the purport of which was, to pay the clergy and impropiators a tax upon the land in lieu of all tithes. This went through several editions; but nothing further was done in it.

In the year 1739 the late Lord Cathcart, father to the present worthy nobleman of that name, (though Mr. Robertson's person was quite unknown to him,) sent him, by Captain Prescott, a very kind message, with a proper qualification under his hand and seal, to be his chaplain.

Mr. Robertson had, in the year 1728, married Elizabeth daughter of Major William Baxter, who in his younger years had been an officer in Ireland in the armies of King Charles II. and James II. but was cashiered by the Earl of Tyrconnel, James's Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as a person not to be depended upon in carrying on his and his master's designs. Captain Baxter upon this repaired to London, and complained of it to the Duke of Ormond. His father was at that time steward to the Duke's estate. His Grace, who was then joined with other English noblemen in a correspondence with the Prince of Orange, recommended him to that Prince, who immediately gave him a company in his own forces. In this station he returned to England with the Prince at the Revolution, and acted his part vigorously in bringing about that great event. While the Captain was in Holland, he wrote that remarkable

letter to Dr. Burnet, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, which is inserted in the Bishop's life at the end of the History of his own Times, folio, p. 694-5. By this lady, who was extremely beautiful in her person, but much more so in her mind, Mr. Robertson had one and twenty children. There is a little poem written by him eight years after their marriage, and inscribed to her, upon her needle-work, inserted in the Gent. Mag. 1736*. In the year 1743 Mr. Robertson obtained the Bishop's leave to nominate a curate at Ravilly, and to reside for some time in Dublin for the education of his children. Here he was immediately invited to the cure of St. Luke's parish; and in this he continued five years, and then returned to Ravilly in 1748, the town air not agreeing with him. While he was in the cure of St. Luke's, he, together with Mr. Kane Percival then Curate of St. Michans, formed a scheme to raise a fund for the support of widows and children of clergymen of the Diocese of Dublin, which hath since produced very happy effects. In the year 1758 his beloved wife, the most worthy and agreeable companion that ever fell to the lot of man, changed this life for a better. In the year 1759 Dr. Richard Robinson was translated from the See of Killalla to that of Ferns; and in his visitation that year, he took Mr. Robertson aside, and told him, that the Primate, Dr. Stone, (who had been Bishop of Ferns, and had kept up a correspondence with Mr. Robertson) had recommended him to his care and protection, and that he might therefore expect every thing in his power. Accordingly, the first benefice that became vacant in his Lordship's presentation was offered to him, and he thankfully accepted it. But before he could be collated to it, he had the "Free and Candid Disquisitions" put into his hands, which he had never seen before. This inspired him with such doubts as made him defer his attendance on the good Bishop. His Lordship wrote to him again to come immediately for institution. Upon this Mr. Robertson wrote him the letter which is at the end of a little book that he published some years after, intituled, 'An Attempt to explain the words Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, Orthodoxy, Catholic Church, Subscription, and Index Ex-

* See vol. VI. p. 416.

failed in his attempt of flying up to Heaven; but, nevertheless, I am of opinion, that the Asiatics had a different conception of the matter, and were persuaded that Bellerophon succeeded in the undertaking; for the anonymous author, *περί ἀπίστων*, published by Dr. Gale, clearly asserts, chap. 13, that Bellerophon actually reached Heaven, tho' not mounted on the horse Pegasus, 'et Bellerophon, non volavit, ut in fabulis est, sed cum astronomiæ operam navarat, magnisque cogitationibus inflaretur, et sideribus consueverat, in cælum non equo, sed cogitatione, confedit.' So that the hero arrived there, as Justin asserts, and as was necessary to his argument, though the Greeks vulgarly represented it otherwise; and he consequently in this adopted a mythological particular totally different from theirs.

An old correspondent of yours, so long ago as 1755, *demonstrated*, I think I may say, under the signature of *Paul Gemsege*, that Cardinal Wolsey neither poisoned himself, nor was poisoned of others. He shewed, that the whole of the imagination of his doing it himself rested entirely upon the testimony of Mr. Cavendish; but that in a MS. of that author (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. XXV. p. 27) the clause, *at which time it was apparent that he had poisoned himself*, was wanting; and consequently, that when those were once discarded, there were not the least grounds for supposing that the Cardinal had been accessory to his own death. Mr. Malone, I observe, is a very ingenious and sagacious gentleman (see p. 305); but, not being aware of Mr. Gemsege's paper, he comments upon those words of Shakspeare, in *King Henry VIII.*

————— and grew so ill
He could not sit his mule,
in this manner: 'None of our historians have observed, that Cardinal Wolsey accelerated his own death* ; yet the fact is *ascertained* by the testimony of Cavendish his gentleman-usher, &c. ;' and then he cites Mr. Cavendish's words from a quarto edition of 1641. But now, Sir, in support of the MS. cited by Mr. Gemsege, where, as alledged above, the clause in question is absent, I wish to remark, that in another old MS. which I have had the good fortune to acquire, (and a very old one it is, nearly perhaps as old as

Cavendish the author) the words, *at which time it was apparent that he had poisoned himself*, are also wanting; consequently, that the notion of the Cardinal's having taken poison is absolutely without foundation, and that no such interpretation ought to be put upon the words of our famous bard. In short, it appears to me at present, that the words in question were first foisted into the edition of 1641, and have since been continued in all the subsequent ones, 1667, &c. T. Row.

P. S. I embrace this opportunity of putting in a word in favour of Professor *Meursius*, 'whose authority,' S. E. says, 'is by no means satisfactory,' and that his description of the Colossus 'has every appearance of being much exaggerated.' *Gent. Mag.* for May last, p. 497. But Joh. Meursius is the fairest of all writers, not only specifying the authorities he writes from, but always giving us the very words of his authors, as he has done in this case; in so much that he *exaggerates nothing*. 'Tis pity gentlemen should write without book from mere surmise and imagination, and give the world so much trouble to rectify misapprehensions.

Errata in the Conclusion on the Remarks on Ossian, last Month.

P. 662, col. 2. l. 7, for *even* r. *ever*.

P. 665, col. 2, l. 41, after *Mac Trathal* insert *Mac Trenmor*.

P. 665, col. 1, l. 31, for *αὐλίσθησεν* r. *αὐλίσθησαν*. T. F. H.

MR. URBAN,

THE following account of a peculiar disease which prevailed in London about a century ago may be acceptable to such of your readers who look on the rise, progress, and decline of distempers, as an interesting part of natural history: your medical readers need not be informed that it is extracted chiefly from the *Pharmaceutice Rationalis* of Willis. He calls it the *Dysenteria Londinensis*: it was generally known by the term *gripping*, or *plague of the guts*.

It raged with great violence about the autumnal equinox of 1670, frequently shewing itself without any visible cause, reducing those who were apparently healthy, to the lowest state of weakness in the space of twelve hours. This malady was confined to London and its environs, and did not appear above three miles from the capital. It was not contagious, but only seemed to affect

* This, however, is not strictly true. See Mr. Gemsege's paper.

fect those who, by particular causes, were predisposed to it.

After continuing a whole month, it began to decline about the middle of October, and nearly vanished by the beginning of November.

All evacuations, says Willis, were of bad tendency when employed towards the cure of this complaint. Medicines of the most warm and stimulating kinds, united with opiates, were most beneficial. Brandy burnt with sugar was a very popular remedy*.

Our author supposes the smoaky and very foul air of London, aided by particular contingencies of heat and moisture, to have been the cause of this disease.

The winter of 1670 was remarkably severe, to which succeeded a very hot and dry summer. During the autumn of 1671 a fever of the intermittent kind was very general through England, and at this period a bloody-flux was prevalent in London. But it did not reduce the patients so much, neither was it by any means so fatal as the former distemper.

The celebrated Sydenham has also given a short account of these disorders, but differs in his treatment and cure from Willis, as he insists on evacuations in some cases.

The numbers who perished by these diseases, which do not seem very likely to be confounded with any others, appear by the bills of mortality to amount, on an average taken from 1661 to 1680 inclusive, to above 2200 annually.

The smallest number in any year 676
The greatest 4385

From 1761 to 1780 inclusive, about 50 only have died annually of disorders which can be arranged under the same head.

It may also be remarked, in order to shew the different states of population of the city in the two different centuries, that the christenings in the first series of years never exceeded 12,700; whereas in the latter series they have in several years exceeded 17,000. The average of deaths for the first twenty years appears to be rather more than 18,000, for the last twenty about 22,000.

Yours, &c. I. W.

* Burning of brandy is an erroneous practice, it wastes the spirit to no good purpose: where brandy is required to correct the air of a tent, &c. it should be evaporated without burning.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 6.

A FEW years ago, was found, at a foot below the surface of the earth, an instrument for coining Queen Elizabeth's money, in a close, near the public road, not half a mile S. E. from Leicester, where stands a small stone dome covered with free-stone, called the "Old Conduit," with a date in front, 1602. This, by a leaden subterranean duct, feeds a conduit junior in our market-place, though the town is now full of pumps and wells.

Many people, I remember, purchased an impression of the said machine in lead for one penny. Collate the above with Bp Fleetwood's account, in the Appendix to his *Chronicon Preciosum*, p. 19. "That Qu. Elizabeth, in the beginning of her reign, began to remedy the inconveniences that attended promiscuous coining, by reducing all the mints to the Tower of London."

I send you a small piece of copper-money, found in the Bede-house-alley, the Trinity-Hospital, near Leicester: on one side, "Carol. D: G. Ma. Bri." on the other, "Fran. et Hib." a piece here broken off would admit "Rex." a corresponding defect for the addition of "us" to "Carol." As two of them might be equivalent to a farthing, I should be glad to know where it was coined, and what it was called †: as also, to find some account of the elephant and dagger piece. Perhaps the coinage of John Pares ‡, at the Whitehart-inn, on the Coal-hill, Leicester, is not worth your notice.

The portrait of King Charles I. at the East end of the South aisle of St. Martin's church, in the borough of Leicester, is only a copy of the picture at the title-page of most editions of *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*. Its frame is seven feet and a half from side to side, and about the same in height.

The parish-books are silent about the time and the artist; but, as it leans towards, and is close to, the consistory or spiritual court, it is supposed to have been executed at their expence, as their triumph and trophy, who fell with *him* their patron, and whom their gratitude has revived on canvas their tutelar saint.

But where is Abp Laud, their cham-

† It is one of Charles I.'s first farthings. See Snelling on copper coinage, p. 11. EDIT.

‡ This is also mentioned by Snelling, ubi sup. 22, 27. EDIT.

pion and martyr? Gentlemen, there is room for *him* over his master, and even by his side, *locus est et pluribus umbris*; what a marvellous change! He whom in his life-time in 1645 the very women bore arms against to keep him out of this town, is now in quiet possession of that church whose doors he broke open to subdue the annoyance from the leads, as appears by an entry in the parish-book, thus: "Paid Francis Motley for mendinge the locks of the church-doore's, broke by the King's army, three shillings."

Though anagrams are commonly elaborate trifles, yet there is a singular and edifying quaintness in the sententious import of the following, which is on a funereal tablet on the South wall of the said church, especially when collated with the English paraphrase which attends it.

Marix Uxoris Anthonii Major, Generosi, quod in Terris reliquum est, vicino requiescit Pulvere, pientissimæ, viz. Animæ non indignum Domicilium; quod ut meliori potiretur, libentissimè resignavit, quarto die Septembris, anno Domini 1649, ætatis suæ 26. "Maria Major." Anagramma, "Jam Ira Amor." Now Anger's chang'd to Love; now Death, which is

The Wage of Sin, becomes the way of blifs. See what the soveraign vertue of Christ's blood
Can do, make Crosses Crownes, and Poyson

W. BICKERSTAFFE.

MR. URBAN,

IN an original letter now before me, dated St. Petersburg, Aug. 13, 1782, O. S. Feoder Waffilief, aged 75, a peasant, said to be now alive and in perfect health, in the government of Moscow, has had by his first wife

4	X	4	=	16
7	X	3	=	21
16	X	2	=	32

Births	27	69 Children.
	by his second wife	
	6 X 2 = 12	
	2 X 3 = 6	

Births	8	18 Children.
	Births in all	35
	Children	87

Of which 84 are living, and only 3 buried.

In an instance of this kind in England, I think, though much inferior to
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this, the doubt was, whether the extraordinary fecundity was owing to the man singly, or woman, or both jointly: the death of the first wife, and the fruitfulness of the second, was thought to go a good way in determining the question in favour of the man. I saw at Cambridge a poor shoemaker's wife, who had brought him at once four fine children, and either she, as I think, or another wife, had brought two at least before. An aged practitioner, who is believed to have brought above 5,000 children into the world, always declared, that if he laid a woman of three, he would keep one; and he *once* fairly attempted it.

The above relation, however astonishing, may be depended upon, as it came directly from an English merchant at St. Petersburg to his relation in England, who added, that the peasant was to be introduced to the Empress. A few such subjects would remove the great defect of population in her extensive dominions. Yours, &c. X. Y.

MR. URBAN,

THE letters on Dugdale's mistakes, enquired after in p. 552, were written by Charles Hornby, of the Pipe-office, who died about 30 years ago. His ill-nature is properly exposed in the notes to Dngdale's Life in the "Biographia Britannica."

In the trial of Weston, for the murder of Sir T. Overbury, State Trials, vol. I. p. 330, "shewing how impossible it were to convict a poisoner who useth not to take any witnesses to the composing his *sibber* sauces. Q. What is the meaning of the term SIEBER?

Arg. on two bars Vert. three plates.

Sa. Four fleurs de lis between five cross crosslets fitchy Arg. a canton Erm.

Q. To whom do these coats belong? They are quartered by Ruding, of Westcotes, co. Leicester. S. J.

DIMENSIONS of the Bull Oak, Wedgenock-Park, Warwickshire.

	yd.	f.
1 yard from the ground	11	1
1 foot above the ground	13	1
6 feet from the ground	12	1 in.
Broadest side	7	0 5
Close to the ground	18	1 7
Height of the trunk about	4	1 0

The inside is quite decayed; and when I saw it, a cow and a sheep had sheltered themselves within it. The head is very round and flourishing. T. O.

ORIGINAL MEMOIRS of Monsieur
HENAUT, President of the First
Chamber of Inquests in France.

CHARLES JOHN FRANCIS HENAUT was born at Paris February 8, 1685. His great grandfather, Remi Henault, used to be of Louis XIIIth's party at tennis, and that prince called him *The Baron*, because of a fief which he possessed near Triel. He had three sons, officers of horse, who were all killed at the siege of Casal. John Remi, his father, an esquire, and lord of Mouffy, counsellor to the king's secretary to the council, kept up the honour of the family, and, becoming farmer-general, made its fortune. He was honoured with the confidence of the Count de Pontchartrain; and, being of a poetical turn, had some share in the criticisms which appeared against Racine's Tragedies. He married the daughter of a rich merchant at Calais, and one of her brothers being president of that town entertained the Queen of England, on her landing there in 1689. Another brother, counsellor in the parliament of Metz, and secretary to the Duke of Berry, was associated with Mr. Crozat in the armaments, and, dying unmarried, left a great fortune to his sister.

Young Henault early discovered a sprightly, benevolent disposition, and his penetration and aptness soon distinguished itself by the success of his studies. Claude de Lisle, father of the celebrated géographer, gave him the same lessons in geography and history which he had before given to the Duke of Orleans, afterwards regent. These instructions have been printed in seven volumes, under the title of "An Abridgement of Universal History."

On quitting College, Henault entered the Oratory, where he soon attached himself to the study of eloquence, and, on the death of the Abbé Rance, reformer of La Trappe, he undertook to pronounce his panegyric, which not meeting the approbation of Father Maffillon, he quitted the Oratory after two years, and his father bought for him, of Marechal Villeroi, the *lieutenance des chasses*, and the government of Corbeil. At the marshal's he formed connections and even intimate friendships with many of the nobility, and passed the early part of his life in agreeable amusements, and in the liveliest company, without having his religious sentiments

tainted. He associated with the wits till the dispute between Rousseau and De la Motte soon gave him a disgust for these trifling societies. In 1707 he gained the prize of eloquence at the French Academy, and another, next year, at the Academy des jeux Floraux. About this time, M. Reaumur, who was his relation, came to Paris, and took lessons in geometry under the same master, Guinée. Henault introduced him to the Abbé Bignon, and this was the first step of his illustrious course. In 1713 he brought a tragedy on the stage, under the disguised name of *Fuselier*. As he was known to the publick only by some slighter pieces, *Cornelia the Vestal* met with no better success. He therefore locked it up, without printing. In his old age his passion for these subjects reviving, and Mr. Horace Walpole being at Paris in 1768, and having formed a friendship with him as one of the most amiable men of his nation, obtained this piece, and had it printed at a press which he has at his country seat, from whence a beautiful edition of Lucan had before issued. In 1715 Mr. Henault, under a borrowed name, brought out a second tragedy, intitled *Marius*, which was well received and printed.

He had been admitted counsellor in parliament in 1706, with a dispensation on account of age, and in 1710 president of the first Chamber of Inquests. These important places, which he determined to fill in a becoming manner, engaged him in the most solid studies. The excellent work of Mr. Domat charmed him, and made him eager to go back to the fountain-head. He spent several years in making himself master of the Roman law, the ordonnances of the French king, their customs, and public law.

M. de Morville, procureur general of the Great Council, being appointed ambassador to the Hague in 1718, engaged Mr. Henault to accompany him. His personal merit soon introduced him to the acquaintance of the most eminent personages at that time there. The grand pensionary, Heinsius, who, under the exterior of Lacedæmonian simplicity, kept up all the haughtiness of that people, lost with him all that hauteur which France itself had experienced from him in the negociations of the treaty of Utrecht.

The agitation which all France felt by Law's system, and the consequent sending

sending of the parliament into exile, was a trial to the wise policy of the president Henault. His friendship for the first president, De Mesmes, led him to second all the views of that great magistrate: he took part in all the negotiations, and was animated purely by the public good, without any private advantage. On the death of the Cardinal du Bois, in 1723, he succeeded to his place at the French Academy.— Cardinal Fleury recommended him to succeed himself as director, and he pronounced the eulogy of M. de Malezieux.

History was his favourite study; not a bare collection of dates, but a knowledge of the laws and manners of nations; to obtain which he drew instruction from private conversations, a method he so strongly recommends in his preface. After having thus discussed the most important points of the public law of France, he undertook to collect and publish the result of his enquiries, and he is deservedly accounted the first framer of chronological abridgements; in which, without stopping at detached facts, he attends only to those which form a chain of events that perfect or alter the government and character of a people, and traces only the springs which exalt or humble a nation, extending or contracting the space it occupies in the world. His work has had the fortune of those literary phenomena where novelty and merit united excite minds eager after glory, and fire the ardour of young writers to press after a guide whom few can overtake. The first edition of the work, the result of forty years reading, appeared in 1744, under the auspices of the chancellor Daguesseau, with the modest title of an Essay. The success it met with surprised him. He made continual improvements in it; it has gone through nine editions, and been translated into Italian, English, and German, and even into Chinese. As the best writings are not secure from criticism, and alone indeed deserve it, the author read to the Academy of Belles Lettres a defence of his Abridgement.

All the ages and events of the French monarchy being present to his mind, and his imagination and memory being a vast theatre on which he beheld the different movements and parts of the actors in the several revolutions, he determined to give a specimen of what passed in his own mind, and to reduce

into the form of a regular drama one of the periods of our history, the reign of Francis II. which, though happy only by being short, appeared to him one of the most important by its consequences, and most easy to be confined within the stage bounds. His friend the chancellor highly approved the plan, and wished it to be printed. It accordingly went through five editions; the harmony of facts and dates is exactly observed in it, and the passions interested without offence to historic truth.

In 1755 he was chosen an honorary member of the Academy of Belles Lettres, being then a member of the Academies of Nanci, Berlin, and Stockholm. The queen appointed him superintendent of her house. His natural sprightliness relieved her from the serious attendance on his private morning lectures. The company of persons most distinguished by their wit and birth, a table more celebrated for the choice of the guests than its delicacies, the little comedies suggested by wit, and executed by reflections, united at his house all the pleasures of an agreeable and innocent life. All the members of this ingenious society contributed to render it agreeable, and the president was not behind any. He composed three delightful comedies: *La Petite Maison*, *Le Jaloux de Soimême*, and *Le Reveil d'Epimenide*. The subject of the last was the Cretan philosopher, who is pretended to have slept 27 years. He is introduced fancying that he had slept but one night, and astonished at the change in the age of all around him: he mistakes his mistress for his mother; but, discovering his mistake, offers to marry her, which she refuses, though he still continues to love her.— The queen was particularly pleased with this piece. She ordered the president to restore the philosopher's mistress to her former youth: he introduced Hebe, and this episode produced an agreeable entertainment.

He was now in such favour with her Majesty, that, on the place of superintendent becoming vacant by the death of M. Bernard de Conbert, master of requests, and the sum he had paid for it being lost to his family, Henault solicited it in favour of several persons, till at last the queen bestowed it on himself, and consented that he should divide the profits with his predecessor's widow.— On the queen's death he held the same place under the dauphiness.

A delicate constitution made him liable to much illness, which, however, did not interrupt the serenity of his mind. He made several journeys to the waters of Plombières: in one of these he visited the deposed king Stanislaus at Luneville; and in another accompanied his friend the marquis de Paulmy, ambassador to Switzerland.

In 1763 he drew near his end. One morning, after a quiet night, he felt an oppression, which the faculty pronounced a suffocating cough. His confessor being sent to him, he formed his resolution without alarm. He has since said that he recollected having then said to himself, *What do I regret?* and called to mind that saying of Madame de Sevigné, *I leave here only dying creatures.* He received the sacraments. It was believed that the next night would be his last; but by noon next day he was out of danger. Now, said he, *I know what death is. It will not be new to me any more.* He never forgot it during the following 7 years of his life, which, like all the rest, were gentle and calm. Full of gratitude for the favours of Providence, resigned to its decrees, offering to the Author of his being a pure and sincere devotion, he felt his infirmities without complaining, and perceived a gradual decay with unabated firmness. He died Decemb. 24, 1771, in his 86th year. He married, in 1714, a daughter of M. le Bas de Montargis, keeper of the royal treasure, &c. who died in 1728, without leaving any issue. He treated as his own children, those of his sister, who married, in 1713, the count de Jonzac, by whom she had three sons and two daughters: the two youngest sons were killed, one at Brussels, the other at Lafelt, at the head of the regiments of which they were colonels; the eldest, yet living, is lieutenant-general and governor of Collioure and Port Vendre in Roussillon: the eldest daughter married M. le Veneur count de Tillières, and died in 1757; the second married the marquis d'Aubeterre, ambassador to Vienna, Madrid, and Rome.

D. H.

Conjectural Emendation of a Latin Passage in the Monthly Review for April.

MR. URBAN,

May 20.

MY father, who is a tradesman in Cambridge, delights to make me construe a bit of Latin for him. But I was exceedingly puzzled by a quota-

tion, which the old gentleman asked me to English for him, that occurred in the critic's remarks on Dr. Tucker. *Depunge ubi systam.* Dr. Harwood, poor old fellow, who has lately been wounded in bringing up the rear of learned Presbyterians, is blamed for his frequent citations of heathen writers. But the passages this brave old veteran adduces, are all sound, orthodox, classical stuff. But his quotation is from some barbarous, unknown author: as the passage, in its *present* form, is absolutely unintelligible. Unable to construe it, I proposed it to the examination of two of my fellow collegians.

When a passage is unintelligible, we critics have recourse to conjectural emendation. One gentleman, therefore, for *systam* proposed to read *systema*, and understand *est*. *Mark where your system is, i. e. Define your principles.* But the other gentleman, who was more acute than us all, happily restored the true text, by a very slight and beautiful alteration. For, observing that the Dean had written formerly against the Jews, he himself made no doubt, and convinced us, that *systam* was a corruption for *sus stat*. *Depunge ubi sus stat: Put down a prick where the swine stands.*

Yours, &c. J. C. CANTAB.

MR. URBAN,

NO sort of criticism is more useful than the pointing out the mistakes of popular writers. I take the freedom of mentioning to you two unscholarlike blunders in the elegant Dissertations of Dr. Blair and Dr. Beattie, lately published, and much admired. The former, in his chapter on history, observes, that "Thucydides was the first who introduced fictitious orations into history:" whereas there are many, and very striking speeches in Herodotus.

The latter of these two critics, in his chapter on the beauty of motion, mentions the well-known line of Virgil,

—— *Vera incessu patuit Dea,*

as an illustration of his reasonings on the subject. But the word "*incessu*" undoubtedly relates, not to the beauty of Venus's gait and air, but to that sort of motion that was peculiar to celestial beings only, and by which they were easily distinguished from mortals:

"— smooth gliding without step," as Milton expresses it.

Yours, &c.

X. Y. Z.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

AS I received more pleasure and information than usual, from reading a Collection of Royal and Noble Wills from William the Conqueror to Henry VII. printed in 1780, 4to; I could not help wondering that so little notice was taken in magazines and public papers of so curious and uncommon a publication, which I could no otherwise account for than by supposing, that the generality of readers expected little more from it, than a detail of the disposition of property, in which few are concerned; and delivered in all the verbage and technical terms of modern conveyancing; where, amidst a multiplicity of idle words, the significant only are so thinly strewn, that an impatient reader may easily skip over them; and find himself at last very little enlightened. But the direct contrary is the case with this collection; the language, whether French, Latin, or English, bears no resemblance to that of the law, and will furnish large additions to the collections of the Glossarist: whilst, for what reason I hardly know, the property disposed of is next to nothing, at least takes up very little room*; and the accounts of their servants, plate, chapel, and all furniture, affords excellent materials and in great abundance to those who love to collect particularities relative to the *private life* of our great ancestors; a subject, that hath lately been treated by a French author, for his nation, in their usual lively and agreeable manner. Perhaps I may, in some future Magazines, say somewhat on each of these heads, with a few miscellaneous articles: at present I shall only say, that the prefacer observes, that Sobieski did not expect his testamentary act to be performed: which indeed was not likely to be the case with an elective King of Poland; since the same happened to Henry VIII. and Lewis XIV. two of the most imperious monarchs that ever reigned. Later wills are said to have been tossed into the fire by the royal heir: whose proceedings are not in general thought

to be amenable even to a Lord Chancellor: tho' the spirited behaviour of a late Earl, who served the process himself, when every body else declined the office, got him at least his legacy of 10,000*l.* As to the observation on Curll, I hardly understand it, or see the justice of it: he was, to be sure, a dirty mercenary fellow; and gave offence to the wits of the time, by publishing Pope's letters, or any production of any of them, that he could lay his hands on: he might also give offence by beginning the publication of wills, but did not Pope himself prepare a surreptitious edition of a work entrusted to him by the friend he almost idolized, contrary to express injunctions? and do not all news-papers now run a race with monthly publications, who shall get the start and print the wills first? Nor are they, as I know, blamed for it. But what did Curll do worse or different? Why should any body make a will, that is to stand on record, and yet not fit to be seen by every body at first or last? Who had any interest in seeing the late Abp. of Canterbury's will, which, if I remember right, was entirely confined to his relict? Yet the inquisitive were instantly gratified with a sight of this. However, the editor of the printed collection is clear of all blame on this head; and hardly needed to have made any apology for himself and performance, from which if he could hope to get any profit, which he fairly deserves, he certainly need not fear having given offence to any of his great testators, or any grandees of their blood.

X. Y.

MR. URBAN,

GRANGER informs us, that Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity college, Oxford, saved the venerable Abbey church at Saint Alban's from destruction, at the dissolution of monasteries. In Tanner's papers, I have met with some other circumstances connected with this anecdote. Sir Thomas Pope, at the same time, purchased

* As disposing by will of one's property, real as well as personal, is now so freely and universally practised; it may be information to many to be told, that this has only been the case in England for the last two centuries: and most persons will think it extraordinary, that this should not have been derived from the common law; but from an Act of Parliament. See Hon. Daines Barrington, on Antient Statutes, 17 H. VIII. p. 502. Rayner Heckford, Esq; on Bookland and Folkland, 1775, p. 45, &c. Even in an age, when the authority of our Kings is thought to have run high, and that of the Parliament proportionably low, R II. and his successors, Kings of England, seemed to have been first enabled to make their Wills by an express statute. Royal Wills, Pref. p. iv.

of King Henry VIII. the ancient and stately country-seat of the Abbots of Saint Alban's at Tyttenhanger in Hertfordshire. Here he furnished the chapel with painted glass, taken from the choir of Saint Alban's church, and with other ornaments, which he bought of the King. One of the purchases was a chalice from the high altar, which is the same that now belongs to the chapel of Trinity college, Oxford. It is a noble cup of silver gilt, superb in Gothic sculpture; and a drawing of it was made for the Antiquarian Society, by the late ingenious engraver, Mr. Benjamin Green, at the expence of Mr. Wise, Radclivian librarian. The old house at Tittenhanger was pulled down, in 1652, by Sir Henry Pope Blount, a great free thinker and traveller. He built the house now standing, where is a curious picture of Sir Thomas Pope's second wife, and a vellum copy of Trinity college statutes. These particulars are recommended to the notice of Mr. Warton, in case he should publish a third edition of his *LIFE OF SIR THOMAS POPE*.

Yours, &c. ALBANENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

IF pain, even the most acute pain, could be circumscribed, in its duration, and the humour, fashion, capriciousness of the age should introduce it to our acquaintance and familiarity; it would be difficult to discover those, by whom this evil would not be adopted, in conformity to general habit and custom; for the purchase would be made, even at the expence of life itself*. The pleasures of life have *more of the aloe, than the honey*. Distress, anxiety, disappointment, discontent, considered as evils, are avoided: but when once laid into the lap of pleasure, and drawn from thence, the thorns of the rose, though ever so pungent, are patiently endured, even when the flavour of the flower is vanished away. Difficulty and labour

become easy and familiar, from the apprehension of comfort and tranquillity, by which they are to be succeeded. Thus every one becomes a candidate for pleasure: since all the toils, dangers, misfortunes, which are felt by the active and busy part of mankind, are endured for the sake, and in expectation, of some pleasurable purchase in reversion. If we consider immediate gratification only, where *sense* is concerned, pleasure can never be allowed to be a fixed and settled object. Most unphilosophical was it therefore in the ancient philosophers, when they considered pleasure only as an external operation, to enquire, where the sovereign good, externally considered, was placed. Had they reasoned with propriety, they would have concluded, that every man found it to be such as was suitable to, and corresponded with, his frame and temper of disposition. If *Herillus* stands forth, and affirms, that the greatest pleasure arises from knowledge, and the acquisition of truths, appertaining to the objects which surround us: if *Epicurus* tells us, that freedom from pain is the only true happiness of life: if *Anaxagoras* recommends abstinence and moderation, as perfective of all our wishes: if the *Peripatetic* advance all external gratifications to our choice, as the best ingredients of human desires: if *Aristippus* advises us to drink largely and liberally out of Circe's cup: What is the result of all these several opinions, but a gratification founded upon that, which every one's perception tells him is peculiarly suited to his own pleasurable feelings? These philosophers proclaimed a sovereign good; but they had not considered the constituent principles of such a good. For how sovereign, if fluctuating, transitory, fallacious? A subordinate satisfaction such may be; but it can never be sovereign, unless stable, permanent, and sedate. While these *sages* without *sagacity*

* Have we not seen in these modern times, that tender and delicate counterpart of the human fabric submitting to pain, in support of a preposterously Gothic pile of head-dress; when the neck was bowed in the carriage, and the lady looked like a criminal, in a legal state of punishment? The painful uneasiness, at this juncture endured, *must not* have been many degrees removed from that of the neck in the pillory; and all this in compliance with the tyrant, *fashion*. If narratives may be depended upon, when supported by unquestionable authority, some of these fair elegant forms, unfortunately while they coveted the fleeting shadows of public attention, have paid a sacrifice to their gaiety, in the loss of their lives. Can it be matter of surprize, if heat of weather, co-operating with the heat impressed upon the brain by an edifice of hair, and an incrustation of putrid unguent, have occasioned sudden deaths?

searched the waters for the pearl, having discovered a *resemblance*, they rejoiced in pronouncing it an acquisition of the *real object*.

The dominions of pleasure are immeasurably eccentric. Whoever launches forth into this boundless sea of deceitful allurements, in a vessel unfurnished with the proper requisites for its security, may be wafted to and fro for a time without peril, while the sun's rays and the calm sea are propitious; but to hazard a voyage, and to retreat prosperously into port, there must be a compass to direct, an helm to regulate the course, and masts and sailing to effectuate the vessel's motion, with ballast to make it steady.

Come on then, philosopher, and make further researches after this sovereign good. Has a regular enquiry been made into the great ends and designs of life? Have the means been carefully considered, which lead us on gradually to such ends? Has it been a matter of contemplation, whether there has been an exact correspondence between the faculty and the object; so that no false *medium* has intervened to discolour the object? All these things must be carefully examined, before the pursuit of good begins: unless we envy the brutal appetites, and think it the *best* sense, to be governed by *sense only*. Range then through this department of indolent sedulity, and observe in what manner the prospect terminates. The champions enter the lists. The sound of the instrument awakens the pursuit. All rush forward, and fly to the embraces of the delusive form. Rapture, exultation, felicity, triumph for a season, till the rude, disfigured, gloomy intruder, Satiety, steps forward, and scatters darkness over the whole prospect. What! is satiety suffered to cast her sable mantle over these rosy bowers of bliss? Where is satisfaction? Why does not she advance, and disabuse the votaries of pleasure, by the exclusion of satiety? Miserable state of things! Alas! pleasure is at length a painful pursuit! the painful pursuit of pleasure! We pursue pleasure, and in the same instant fly from happiness. Stand forth then, thou votary of shadows, and examine with the utmost caution the state and dispositions of thy ideas. After a waste of time, devoted to the completion of these fallies, which would have disgraced the festival of *Flora*, and have made the *savage blush*, say, is all right

within? Is the midnight revel, the lethargic insensibility of the succeeding day, to be acknowledged the pure unsophisticated feeling of satisfactory delight? Have you full possession of this all-powerful queen-regent of your affections? Describe her fixed empire, and the immunities enjoyed under it. Alas! you grasp with impetuous warmth of desire at this lovely form, and, like *Macbeth* grasping at the dagger, you are obliged at length to conclude, that *there is no such thing*. What! are all these profusions of delight at last only the mere spectres of the brain? Confess then, that all is error and delusion: that it is as vain to have a firm possession of this elusory form, as it is for the centinel in *Hamlet* to strike the ghost with his partizan. 'Tis here, 'tis there, 'tis gone.

If the weights in the scale are false, we shall be deceived in the value of the purchase. Imperfection, lassitude, disappointment, are acknowledged to be the consequences of voluptuous fruition; and if imperfection is to be found here, it necessarily implies perfection somewhere. If we consider pleasure according to its true meaning, it will be found to be a regular rational apprehension of an object, in every respect fitting and suitable to a faculty rightly disposed. In the object no fault can reside, for that appears the same to every one: but the fault is in the faculty, when the deceit arises, which, through its weakness and instability, discerns, or thinks it discerns, that in the object which does not properly belong to it. We eagerly bend before the awful majesty of opulence; we make great strides to be invested with honours and dignified distinctions: we are continually competitors for power and superiority: but we do not reflect, at this juncture, that these fruitions are only coveted, as the true means instrumentally subservient to a nobler object in view: for when we are possessed of these gratifications, we still are in labour after something more, to make the *grand scale of happiness complete*. It is not then power, riches, dignity, honour only, but something else which these attendants are expected to bring with them, that we so much labour to acquire. What then is this? It is that central perfection of enjoyment, that full and complete assemblage of earthly happiness, the ease, quiet, content, and inward satisfaction of *mind*. Labour earnestly for a mind conscious of recti-

tude, and this satisfaction flows immediately into it, and as necessarily adheres to it, as the bloom adheres to the fruit. But if we will still prefer satiety to satisfaction, and imaginary to real good, we ought not to complain of the fruit's acidity.

Away then with this effeminacy of pastime, and let us consider, whether something manly, active, and generous, under the character of amusement, has not reflected undiminished lustre on the former ages of this country. Whether the amusements or pleasures of those days, while they imparted strength to the body, did not at the same time improve the mind?

From the ancient records of this country, it appears, that the sports, amusements, pleasures, and recreations, of our ancestors, as described by Fitz-Stephen*, added strength and agility to the wheels of state-mechanism, while they had a direct tendency towards utility. Formost of these ancient recreations are resolvable into the public defence of the state, against the attacks of a foreign enemy. The play at ball, derived from the Romans, is first introduced by this author, as the common-exercise of every school-boy. The performance was in a field, where the resort of the most substantial and considerable citizens, to give encouragement and countenance to this feat of agility, was splendid and numerous. The intention of this amusement at this period of time was to make the juvenile race active, nimble, and vigorous; which qualities were requisite, whenever their assistance should be wanted in the protection of their country. The next species of pastime, indeed, does not seem to have this tendency: but it was only, as it seems, an annual custom. This was cock-fighting. The author tells us, that in the afternoon of

Shrove-Tuesday, on which day this custom prevailed, they concluded the day, in throwing the ball: which seems to insinuate, that the cock-fighting was merely in conformity to ancient usage, and limited only to part of the day, to make way for a more laudable performance. We may reasonably suppose, although this author is entirely silent upon this head, that while cock-fighting was going on, cock-throwing was the sport of the lowest class of people, who could not afford the expence of the former†. Another species of manly exercise was truly martial, and intended to qualify the adventurers for martial discipline. It is related by Fitz-Stephen thus: "Every Friday in
"Lent, a company of young men
"comes into the field on horseback,
"attended and conducted by the best
"horsemen: then march forth the sons
"of the citizens, and other young men,
"with disarmed launces and shields;
"and there they practice feats of war.
"Many courtiers likewise, when the
"King is near the spot, and attendants
"upon noblemen, do repair to these
"exercises; and while the hope of
"victory does inflame their minds,
"they shew by good proof, how serviceable they would be in martial affairs." This evidently is of Roman descent, and immediately brings to our recollection the *Ludus Troja*, supposed to be the invention, as it was the common exercise, of *Ascanius*. The common people, in this age of masculine manners, made every amusement, where strength was exerted, the subject-matter of instruction and improvement: instructed to exert their bodily strength in the maintenance of their country's rights; and their minds improved, by such exertion, into every manly and generous principle.

In the vacant intervals of industry

* Otherwise called William Stephanides, a monk of Canterbury, who lived in the reign of King Stephen, to the time of Richard the First. He wrote a Latin treatise, in which he gives an account of the several pastimes, which were countenanced in his time. Bale in his writings draws a pleasing portrait of him. He is likewise sketched in strong and forcible outlines of praise and commendation by Leland. Bale says thus of him, "The time, which other people usually misemployed in an idle and frivolous manner, he consecrated to enquiries, which tended to increase the fame and dignity of his country: in doing which, he was not unworthy of being compared to Plato: for, like him, he made the study of men and heaven his constant exercise."

† There were places set apart for the battles of these animals, as at this day, where no one was admitted without money. These places, or pits commonly called, were schools, as at this day, in which people were instructed in the doctrines of chance, loss and gain, betting and wagers, and particularly in the liberal art of *laying two to one*. Cock-throwing has been laudably abolished: for it was a species of cruelty towards an innocent and useful animal: and such a cruelty, as would have kindled compassion in the heart of the rankest barbarian.

and labour, commonly called the holy-days, indolence and inactivity, which at this day mark this portion of time, were found only in those whose lives were distempered with age, or infirmity. The view, which *Fitz-Stephen* gives us of the Easter-holydays, is animated. “ In Easter-holydays, they fight battles upon the water. A shield is hanged upon a pole, fixed in the middle of the stream. A boat is prepared without oars, to be borne along by the violence of the water; and in the fore-part thereof standeth a young man, ready to give charge upon the shield with his lance. If so be, that he break his lance against the shield, and doth not fall, he is thought to have performed a worthy deed. If without breaking his lance, he runs strongly against the shield, down he falleth into the water; for the boat is violently forced with the tide: but on each side of the shield ride two boats, furnished with young men, who recover him who falleth, soon as they may. In the holy-days all the summer, the youths are exercised in leaping, dancing, shooting, wrestling, casting the stone, and practicing their shields; and the maidens trip with their timbrels, and dance, as long as they can well see. In winter, every holy-day before dinner, the boars prepared for brawn are set to fight; or else bulls or bears are baited.”

These were the laudable pursuits, to which leisure was devoted by our forefathers, so far back as the year 1130. Their immediate successors breathed the same generous spirit. In the year 1222, the 6th year of Henry III. we find, that certain masters in exercises of this kind made a public profession of their instructions and discipline, which they imparted to those who were desirous of attaining excellence and victory in these honourable achievements. About this period, the persons of better rank and family introduced the play of *Tennis**;

and erected courts, or oblong edifices, for the performance of the exercise.

About the year 1253, in the 38th year of Henry III. the *Quintan* was a sport much in fashion in almost every part of the kingdom. This contrivance consisted of an upright post firmly fixed in the ground, upon the top of which was a cross piece of wood, moveable upon a spindle; one end of which was broad, like the flat part of an halberd, while at the other end was hung a bag of sand. (See the plate.) The exercise was performed on horseback. The masterly performance was, when, upon the broad part being struck with a lance, which sometimes broke it, the assailant rode swiftly on, so as to avoid being struck on the back by the bag of sand, which turned round instantly upon the stroke given, with a very swift motion. He, who executed this feat in the most dextrous manner, was declared victor, and the prize, to which he became entitled, was a peacock. But if, upon the aim taken, the contender miscarried in striking at the broad side, his impotency of skill became the ridicule and contempt of the spectators.

Dr. Plott, in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, tells us, that this pastime was in practice in his time, at *Deddington* in this county. “ They first,” says this author, “ fixed a post perpendicularly in the ground; and then placed a small piece of timber upon the top of it, fastened on a spindle, with a board nailed to it on one end, and a bag of sand hanging at the other. Against this board they anciently rode with spears: now as I saw it at *Deddington*, only with strong staves, which violently bringing about the bag of sand, if they make not good speed away, it strikes them in the neck or shoulders, and sometimes perhaps strikes them down from their horses; the great design of the sport being, to try the agility both of man and horse, and to break the board; which, whoever did,

* The word *Tennis* seems to owe its original to the French language: if so, the game is of French production. Yet the word *tennis* will hardly be found to afford incontrovertible evidence upon this subject. For the holding, or keeping possession of the ball, is no part of the game, but rather a circumstance casually attending it: since, during the performance of it, the ball is in continual motion, so there can be no *tennis* at this juncture. Perhaps a place in France, called *Tennis*, (as there is a town, which differs only in a letter, called *Sennois*, in the district of Champagne) was the place, where the balls were first made, and the game first introduced.

“ was accounted conqueror: for whom
 “ heretofore there was some reward
 “ always appointed*.

Matthew Paris, speaking of this manly diversion, says, “ the London youths made trial of their strength on horseback, by running at the *Quintan*; in doing which, whoever excelled all the rest was rewarded with a peacock.” This sport is continued to this day in Wales, and being in use only upon marriages, it may be considered as a votive pastime, by which these heroic spirits seem to wish, that the male issue of such marriage may be as strong, vigorous, and active as those, who are at that time engaged in the celebration of this festive exertion of manhood.

Virtuous exercises of this kind would be too rude and barbarous for the attendants on pleasure in the present age. The hand would tremble at the weight of the javelin; and the heart would pant upon the apprehension of personal insecurity. While these exertions of triumphant prowess continued, the sordid degeneracy of disposition, the supple baseness of temper, were unknown: for the love of country, as the Roman orator has wisely observed, *included all other virtues*. But if we guard the palace of honour, like the brazen castle of *Danae*, with every possible security, importunate corruption will be ever waiting at the gate, to seize an opportunity of intrusion. These feats of honourable contest were succeeded by the gilded banners of exhibition, and all the long train of dependents in the interest of indolence: for the writers of these times inform us, that the soft pleasures of the stage forced the passes to public favour in the year 1391; and likewise in the year 1409: so that utility, which before stood on the right hand of pleasure, was

now ordered to withdraw for a season. The drama, it seems, was attempted by a set of useless and insignificant persons, called parish-clerks; who, because they had the knowledge of the alphabet, ignorantly presumed that this included every other species of knowledge. The subject was truly serious, the creation of the world; but the performance must have been ludicrous. It was however honoured with the attendance of noble personages; and royalty itself deigned to cast a favourable eye upon it, for the King and Queen were present. These interludes lasted no longer than the time requisite for the former confederacy of utility and pleasure to resume its powers; as when the pliable bow by being too much bent is put out of shape, and by its elasticity recovers its former position. The lance, the shield, the ball, and the equestrian procession came forward again, and put the dramatic usurper to flight.

After this period, these objects of generous pleasure seem to have had their audience of leave, and one general object, indeed no less manly than the former, to have filled their stations, which was, archery. This had a continuance to the reign of *Charles I.* for we find in many hospitals founded in that reign, among the articles of benefaction recorded upon their walls, this singular provision, *Arms for the boys*; which signified *bows and arrows*.

There are many places at this day, formerly resorted to, for the practice of this noble art, distinguished by appellations, which indicate their antient usage: such as *Brentford Butts*, *Newington Butts*, and many others of the like denomination. It appears from 33 Hen. VIII. that by the intrusion of other pernicious games, archery had been for a long time disused; to revive which, this statute was made. It seems that the bows

* This was certainly an exercise, derived from a military institution of the Romans, tho' not instrumentally the same. Whoever considers the form and disposition of the Roman camps, which were formed into a square figure, will find there were four principal gates, or passages. Near the *Quæstorium*, or *Quæstor's* apartment, was the *Forum*, or what is now called a sutling house; and from being near the *Quæstor's* station, called *Quæstorium forum*. At this part was a fifth gate *Quintana*, where the soldiers were instructed in the discipline of the *Palatia*, which was to aim at and strike their javelins against an upright post fixed in the ground, as a kind of *prolusion* to a real engagement with an enemy. By the frequent practice of this exercise, sometimes called *exercitium ad palum* by Roman writers, the soldiers at length acquired not only a dexterity and address in the management of their arms, but a constant and regular exactness in the direction of them. *Titus Livius Patavinus*, Cap. 2. *Pancirollus Rerum Memorab. lib. 2. tit. 21.* *Vulturius in Augustani Monumentis*, lib. LI p. 237.

Upon the irruption of the *Isfri* into the Roman camps, which they plundered, says *Livius*, *ad Quæstorium forum, quintanamque pervenerant.*

of the best kind were made of yew; and that this wood might be readily obtained for this purpose, yew-trees were planted in church-yards. See vol. XLIX. p. 578; L. p. 74; LI. p. 10. The sons of those only who were persons of fortune and fashion, if under 17 years of age, were permitted to use such bows. The words of the statute are singular, and run thus: "No person under seven-
"teen years, except he, or his father or
"mother, have lands or tenements to
"the yearly value of ten pounds, or be
"worth in value or moveables the sum
"of forty marks sterling, shall shoot
"with any bow of yew, which shall be
"bought for him, after the feast of our
"Lady next coming, under the pain
"to lose and forfeit six shillings and
"eight-pence." Two observations arise here, upon these words. One, that the yew wood, not being so common as other wood, might probably be soon found deficient, as it was the best wood for making bows, if not restrained in the use of it, to particular ages and persons, as young people wantonly destroy what is put into their hands for useful purposes. The other observation is, that the age of seventeen is by this statute distinguished as the age of discretion, when young people are more attentive and considerate in things of private concern; an age in these times which few ever arrive at, and some never. This statute makes provision of other kinds of wood for the common people, in the following manner: "To
"the intent that every person may have
"bows of mean price, be it enacted,
"that every bowyer shall, for every
"bow that he maketh of yew, make
"four other bows, meet to shoot with,
"of elm, wick, hawthorn, ash, or other
"wood, apt for the same, under pain

"to lose and forfeit for every such bow
"so lacking, the sum of three shillings
"and four pence." It seems, there was a species of yew at this time called Elk, which wood was stronger, and more pliant than the common yew, mentioned in this statute, and the price of it fixed. "Moreover no bowyer shall
"sell or put to sale to any of the King's
"subjects, any bow of yew, of the tax
"called Elk, above the price of three
"shillings and four pence, under the
"pain to forfeit twenty shillings for
"every bow sold above the said price."

From these several considerations, which occur in this statute, we can trace three resplendent qualities, courage, strength, and agility: which three united inspired two more, generosity and magnanimity. Upon the decline of this, and other polished *amusements, a savage deformity of manners sprung up, but spangled here and there, with the opposite character of lazy opulence, which began now to erect her velvet standard, in defiance of chaste and regular manners.

Towards the beginning of *James the first's* reign, military prowess seems to have sounded a retreat†. *James*, whose memory forbids all honorary oblations, unless cowardice may be called a virtue, to gratify the importunity of the common people, and at the same time to obviate his own fears upon a refusal, published a book of sports, in which the people had been some time before usually indulged on Sunday evenings, but which had been lately prohibited. These sports consisted of dancing, singing, wrestling, church ales, and other profanations of that day. Upon the murder of *Rizzio* in his mother's presence, who was then big with this BURTHEN, the terror of the mother

* How widely different the conceptions of politeness at this day, from what they were in the most refined ages of *Greece and Rome*! These two states, agreed in fixing the standard of this accomplishment upon the fitness and propriety of things. We bend to an arbitrary imposture of language, trusting to the sense and meaning of our opposite *Galic* neighbours, as if this island was at all times to be the foot-ball of that continent. To define politeness in its ancient and true sense, it is a manly exertion of conduct, founded upon every noble and virtuous principle. *Galic* politeness is an effeminate impotence of demeanor, founded upon fallacy, evasion, and every insidious artifice. There can be no security, no happiness, no prosperity awaiting this kingdom, so long as we fawn to *fashions* that disgrace humanity, and to *manners*, which consist of *more than Punic perfidy*.

† It has been confidently asserted by some historians, that *James* was, during his whole life, struck with terror upon the sight of a drawn sword: which was the reason of his great unwillingness in bestowing the honour of knighthood. For at this juncture, he had such a tremor upon him, that instead of laying the sword upon the shoulder of the person to be knighted, he frequently would be observed, almost to thrust the point of it into the face of the party: which occasioned those about him to assist him in the direction of his hand.

was conveyed by a sympathetic impression to this then unproduced sample of wisdom's lineage, the future *Solomon of the age*. This terror manifested itself upon his faculties, as his mother's mark, during his life.

Charles, his successor, whose public conduct, had it been commensurate with his private, would have insured him the trophies which his predecessor *dared* not to merit, wisely however, in the very entrance of his reign, abolished these sports. The act of *Charles* states the several amusements in part; by which we may conjecture, what was the remainder as stated in the book of sports by *James*. It is necessary to transcribe that part of the act, relating to this subject. "Forasmuch as there
" is nothing more acceptable to God,
" than the true and sincere worship of
" him, and service according to his
" holy will, and that the holy keeping
" of the Lord's day is a principal part
" of the service of God, which in
" many places of this realm hath been,
" and now is prophaned and neglected
" by a disorderly sort of people, in exercising and frequenting bear-baiting,
" bull-baiting, interludes, and common plays, and other unlawful exercises and pastimes, neglecting divine service both in their own parishes
" and elsewhere: Be it enacted, that
" from and after forty days next after
" the end of this session of parliament,
" there shall be no meetings, assemblies, or concourse of people out of
" their own parishes, on the Lord's
" day, within this realm of England,
" or any the dominions thereof, for
" any sports or pastimes whatsoever:
" nor any bear-baiting, bull-baiting,
" interludes, common plays, or other
" unlawful exercises or pastimes, used
" by any person or persons within their
" own parishes, and that every person
" and persons offending in any of the
" said premises, shall forfeit for every
" offence the sum of three shillings and
" four pence; the same to be employed
" and converted to the use of the poor
" of the parish, where such offence shall
" be committed."

Thus was the robust comely majesty of ancient virtue shaken from its throne, and a rude shapeless form invested with its prerogatives.

All these lufury arts, considered as vehicles of pleasure, from the variety of their inventions, represent pleasure as a fleeting phantom: evincing at the

same time the stability of happiness, as springing from internal order. Even reflex acts, pregnant with future hopes of solace, and social recreation, have more true feelings in expectancy, than those which arise from the object in possession. Nay, pleasure is found frequently in the imagination only: for *Ixion's* disappointment frequently awaits us, when we advance to embrace this *Juno* of our desires.

He, who has been long absent from his native soil, thinks upon his return, to see the friends, whom he left in peace and security; to relate the danger of his adventures to them, with glowing recollection; to revisit the social meetings of his former companions on the festive evenings of gaiety and mirth; to pass away many chearful hours in those families, whose houses were always open to his reception; to dwell with redoubled pleasure upon the remembrance of former incidents, which befell him in particular streets, avenues, and places of public resort. But the life of the perspective will be found to be only in the distance; for if we advance towards it, thinking to increase our admiration, the linear convergency is broken, and expectation frustrated. Thus many of his former friends scarcely know his face, or he theirs; time has almost effaced impression; and they who acknowledge him are now grown less susceptible of social good-humour; they indeed acknowledge him, upon difficult recollection, and re-kindle some small traces of his person; but his return is as little felt by them, as the numbness of a limb that has been a long time useless. Many of his friends have been long since consigned to the sable mansions of the grave; the houses are no more in which pleasure had formerly expanded her splendid plumage; several streets and avenues have undergone an extensive change and alteration, so that the spot is hardly recollected, where they had formerly been. Such is the severity of the tax we pay for a long continued absence from juvenile friends.

Through the several wide regions of life we travel onward, repining at present accommodations, and feeling the approaches of misery from a surfeit of happiness. During a long and laborious passage through ways which are bounded by common objects, the serenity of the evening paints upon our imaginations an extensive view of rivulets, meadows, hills, and vales, which

will

will soon appear, and fill the eye with wanton variety: but the evening closing upon us unawares, every gay anticipated object is gradually veiled in the shades of night. RUBEN D'MOUNT.

To the Author of the Observations on WARTON, and of the Remarks on the last Edition of SHAKSPEARE.
(Concluded from p. 589.)

THE very beautiful remark which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of Griffith,

Men's ill deeds live in brasse, their good
We write on water,

has, I believe, obtained universal admiration: but I suspect the thought to be borrowed. The Latin proverb, 'Scribit in marmore læsus,' which you quote from the margin of Sir John Harrington's version of Ariosto, in part supplies the idea. The following little poem of Catullus, which I do not remember to have seen compared with the above passage of Shakspeare, or the similarity of the thought remarked, will, I think, supply the other:

De inconstantia feminei amoris.
Nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle,
Quam mihi: non si se Juppiter ipse petat.
Dicit: sed mulier cupido quæ dicit amanti,
In vento, et rapidâ scribere oportet aquâ.

I do not however suspect that Shakspeare borrowed the beautiful thought from either of these sources; for I well remember to have read (and I think it was in some ancient English historian) a passage from which I then thought, and still believe, the beautiful remark of the poet to be an exact copy.

I perfectly agree with you, that the embassy of Warwick to the court of France to demand the Lady Bona, and the consequent breach between him and Edward the Fourth, though they have been long received as historical facts, are of doubtful authority. I think that if such a remarkable event as the first had happened, some traces of it might have been found in "honest" Philip de Comines, as Mr. Walpole calls him, an epithet which must, I fear, be restricted to the fidelity of his writings. Warwick's embassy is said to have been in 1464; the King's marriage with the Lady Grey was in February 1465. Now I am aware that De Comines does not commence his memoirs till the close of 1464; yet as the King's marriage did not take place till the beginning of the following year, and as De Comines mi-

nutely relates the considerable events that happened both in France and England, I do not think he would have omitted a circumstance so closely connected with both. Another writer, the author of the Scandalous Chronicle, says, that in 1464 Lewis XI. went into Picardy to meet the ambassadors of Edward the Fourth, but they did not come. The silence of these writers, who were both contemporary with the facts they relate, added to that of Rymer, in whom no traces of this event are to be found, give good presumptive proof that the embassy of Warwick, its object, and its consequences, have been received as historical facts without proper foundation.

In the Observations, p. 17, you remark, that Mr. W. in the Supplement to Shakspeare, has said, that the Emperor Charles the Fifth was taken prisoner by the French King at the siege of Pavia. Now let me seriously ask you, Whether such a mistake could proceed from any thing but accident? And does that deserve the illiberal language, and the dishonest insinuations, you bestow upon it? In the haste of composition, and in the languor of transcribing, many strange inaccuracies may fall from the pen of the ablest writer; and some of the best works which this nation has produced have, in their first appearance, been much deformed by the casual errors of the pen or the press. In enumerating the battles that were fought between the Houses of York and Lancaster, after telling us that the battle of Wakefield was on Dec. 30, 1460, you say, that the two subsequent battles were also fought in the same year; and that the last of them (the 2d battle of St. Alban's) was on Feb. 17, 1460. In casting my eye over the passage, I plainly saw that the date of these two last battles should have been written 1461 (or rather 1460-61); and I corrected the trivial error with my pen. Would it not have been more liberal of you to have done thus with the passage respecting Francis the First, whose capture by the army of the Emperor before the walls of Pavia is an event not unknown to the commonest class of readers? There was no moral turpitude, or evil tendency, in the error, so that your manner of noticing it manifests not a desire to correct, but a lust of calumny.

Mr. Warton has remarked, that "Leo the Xth, whilst he was pouring his anathemas against the heretical doctrines of Martin Luther, published

lished a bull of excommunication against all those who should dare to censure the Poems of Ariosto." Upon this passage, you say, "that every body would be glad to learn where he picked up this curious piece of secret history;" and, addressing Mr. W. with some gross and contemptuous expressions, add, "What will the world think of you, if this famous bull should appear to be (as it certainly is) no more than a common licence to Ariosto or his bookseller, to print and publish the Furioso within the papal dominions for a certain number of years, prohibiting every other person from printing or publishing it within that term?" And you then elegantly add, "this discovery will, I doubt not, Mr. W. go near to turn your bull into a calf."

I by no means pretend to decide on this question with the certainty that you do; it is a subject on which much may be said on both sides: my only intention is, to vindicate Mr. Warton from having adopted this information on slight and questionable authority. You seem to think he stole it from Voltaire, in whose "Questions sur l'Encyclopedie" it may be found. I believe, however, you are mistaken; for I am of opinion, that I can direct you to the very place whence he took it. Bayle (Art. Leo X.) relates this circumstance, and quotes the following passage from David Blondel's "Liberty of Conscience," a little book which he opposed to the bull of Innocent X. "Almost at the same time he (Leo X.) thundered out his anathemas against Martin Luther, he was not ashamed to publish a bull in favour of the prophane poems of Lewis Ariosto, threatening them with excommunication who found fault with them, or hindered the profit of the printer." It has been the common argument of those who do not admit the truth of this story, that it was invented by the Protestants to disgrace the Popedom: this reflection cannot be cast on David Blondel by those who are acquainted with his character and writings. He was indeed a Protestant; but his mind was superior to those narrow prejudices which too often disgraced the early reformers: and it is not very probable, that he, who wrote the ablest refutation of the story of Pope Joan, would relate a circumstance of doubtful authority to discredit the Holy See.

In p. 43 of the Observations on Warton, you speak of Beatrice's allusion to

the "Hundred merry tales." I am inclined to believe that Mr. Steevens "does confound them with another work," for I apprehend that the tales alluded to are, "Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles," which were composed (not I think by any of the royal family of France) for the amusement of the Dauphin, afterwards Lewis XI. during his residence at Genep, in the dominions of the Duke of Burgundy.

When you again invite the attention of the public, let me persuade you to remark with candour, and to correct with temper; for if you continue to launch your criticism with that vindictive rancour which you have hitherto done, it will still continue to be "Telum imbelles, sine ictu." In your last publication, speaking of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, that noble and excellent work, which merits the praise and gratitude of every Englishman, you observe, "that there are scarce ten words rightly deduced in the whole work." This is not criticism, it is malice.

As you are about to undertake a considerable work, I would suggest to you a method somewhat similar to Dryden's of preparing himself for writing. Endeavour to purify your mind from gross humours and offending matter, and I am well assured, that the salutary effects of my prescription will appear in your promised edition of Shakspeare.

I will add one word more on your religious opinions. In your future publication of our admirable poet, let me exhort you to forbear any mention of Christianity, for, to use an expression of your own, "it is not *germane* to the object of those sheets." If you are determined to make an attack on it, let it be the subject of a separate work; and there will not be wanting men of ability to meet you on that ground, and to confute your errors with that honest candour which becomes the defenders of Christianity.

W. J.

P. S. An annotator on my former letter says, that I am mistaken in asserting that Charles the Bald left but one daughter; for which however I had the authority of P. Daniel, Mezeray, and Henault. Vellej and Anderson, he says, represent the matter differently. I grant it, yet with submission to him, my assertion was not a mistake. Yet if it were certainly true that Charles the Bald left three daughters, two of whom were married and had issue, there is, I think, more probability in my supposition.

tion. If Velley does say that the family of Charlemagne ended in Lewis V. he must not be believed, for St. Lewis was maternally descended from it. I have shewn the descent of his grandmother Queen Isabell from Lewis the Transmarine, who was the lineal descendant of Charlemagne. The male line did indeed end with Lewis V.

MR. URBAN, *Berks, Sept 10.*
I SHOULD esteem it a particular favour if any Oedipus would unriddle a clause in the stamp act upon registers, which all persons *having authority* are bound to keep under a certain penalty. I humbly apprehend that this power was limited by three injunctions of H. VIII. Edw. VI. and Q. Elizabeth, to the clergy of the established church, till the present act extended it to the Quakers. But if Papists and Jews, and the numerous swarms of sectaries, are not registered, pray how is the increase or decrease of population, which is said to be the object of the bill, and which has so long and so ridiculously been canvassed by scribblers, to be ascertained? By an act 6 and 7 of Wm. III. which expired in 1705, every birth of a child was taxed in proportion to the parent's station in life. *Four shillings* were assessed upon the burial of a mean subject, and *fifty pounds* when a duke was laid in the dust; and a proportionable abatement of the tax was made according to the respective degrees of the nobility, and for the baronet, the knight, and the esquire. But now Churchmen and Quakers are all taxed alike, the majesty of the mob with the highest peer, an honour which, though conferred upon them by the patriotic band, their Majesties, I presume, will not be very proud of. DAVUS.

MR. URBAN, *Bridgnorth, Sept. 13.*
CURIOSITY, and a fondness for antiquities, prompted me on a late excursion to Envil, to make enquiry after the tomb-stone of Ragems de Morfe. He was readily pointed out to me in the principal aisle of the church, and I found that it had been most faithfully delineated by your correspondent. See p. 481.

The friend who was my conductor informed me, that in taking down the west end of the church, in the year 1762, in order to repair it, this tomb-stone was found considerably below the old foundation; consequently it must have been placed there before that end of the church was originally built. It is probable that

at these times the Morfe extended as far as Envil, since a small village in that parish still retains the name of *Morfe Town*; and of this place it is evident Ragems must have been the possessor. The fleur-de-lis at the top of the cross, together with the title of *De Morfe*, announce him of French extraction; and the antiquity of the church gives room for conjecture to place his existence about the time of the Norman Conqueror. I observed another stone of the same proportion, with a fleur-de-lis and cross almost obliterated by the steps of the heedless passenger, at the entrance of the porch; and fear that a few years may render that of Ragems equally illegible, unless the hand which rescued it from oblivion, by placing it in your excellent Repository, or some other admirer of such venerable remains of antiquity, will remove it from its present situation. H. R.

MR. URBAN,
DIODORUS Siculus (III. p. 184. Ed. Wesseling.) has the following account of meteorous appearances in the African deserts.

“ In the country bordering on Cyrene and the dry desert, and the tract of Libya over-against the Syrtis, an extraordinary circumstance happens. At certain times, especially in calm weather, are seen in the air substances (*τρυχθείς*) or appearances in the shape of various animals; some of which are still, others assume motion, and sometimes flee, sometimes pursue. All of them are of a monstrous size, and strike the ignorant with astonishment and terror. Some of them cold and tremulous pursue men, and when they overtake them embrace their bodies, so that strangers who are unacquainted with these things are ready to die with fear, while the natives, who are frequently accustomed to them, treat them with disregard.

“ This singular appearance, which borders on the fabulous, some naturalists have thus endeavoured to account for. They say that there is very little wind in that country, and what there is is very weak and faint: the air is sometimes wonderfully calm and still. There being no tracts of woodland, shady valleys, or rising hills, in the neighbourhood, no considerable rivers interspersed, and the whole country thereabouts producing no vegetation, there is of course no evaporation, which is the general cause of winds. When therefore the soil is oppressed by a dry air, the same appear-

ance happens in Libya that we see in the clouds in rainy days, by the conformation of the air put in a tremulous motion by feeble blasts, and thus compounding different forms. In calm weather its own weight carries it down to the earth in these forms, and meeting with nothing to diffuse it, it mechanically adheres to the first animal in its way. For it is agreed, that these motions are absolutely involuntary; inanimate body having no power of flight or pursuit. The animals themselves to which it adheres are the insensible causes of its elevation and motion. Their motion violently impells the air about them, and the form thus assumed by it gradually moves on and seems to fly; as on the other hand, the cause being inverted, it seems to follow or pursue persons moving in a contrary direction, whose bodies attract that thin and unsubstantial matter. For it is attracted and impelled forward by a collective force, whereas persons who flee from it, when they turn or stop, seem to be incumbered by the weight of the frightful object that follows them. And that this object, when it meets resistance from any thing solid, should break and disperse, and chill the bodies of persons who fall in with it, is not at all extraordinary."

Wesselingius, in his note on this relation, thus explains the phenomenon of the *Ignes Fatui*.

Not having met with any travels or travellers into this part of Africa, I wish some of your correspondents would exert their ingenuity in illustrating this piece of ancient natural history. *QUERIST.*

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

WHEN Mr. Ruggles says (p. 673 of your last Magazine) that "Linnæus only mentions the *Quercus Robur* longo pediculo," I suppose he only consulted his *Species Plantarum*, for had he turned to his *Mantissa altera Plantarum*, p. 496, he would have found,

"*Quercus Robur* β —*Quercus latifolia* *fæmina*; Bauh. pin. 419" (it is printed 418, but that is an error of the press). "It. Westrogoth 214."

"*Fructus omnes sessiles sunt; facie magis quam charactere distinguenda.*"

"*Varietas hæc adeo constans, ut qui distinguere velit, videtur argumentis inniti—Ger.*"

Linnæus's *Iter Westrogothicum* being printed in the Swedish language, and not, I believe, translated, if any of your correspondents, who understand that language, would favour the public with a translation of the passage concerning the

oak, it would probably throw more light upon this subject.

Give me leave now to correct a mistake, which the Hon. Daines Barrington has made in his attack on the Linnæan System, and which your correspondent P. B. C. in your Magazine for February last, p. 132, in his defence of Linnæus, confirms. Mr. Barrington in his *Miscellanies*, p. 268, says, "The celebrated Mr. Gray therefore thus speaks of the Linnæan System, not much to my edification; for though he is pretty well acquainted with their persons, he is not so with their manners." Now the whole passage in Mr. Gray's *Letters* published by Mason, 4to edit. pp. 323, 324, runs thus: "Buffon's first collection of Monkeys is come out (it makes the 14th volume); something, but not much, to my edification, for he is pretty well acquainted with their persons, but not with their manners." Thus what Mr. Barrington quotes, as said of the Linnæan System by Mr. Gray, is unfortunately said of one of those zoologists whom Mr. Barrington rather blames Linnæus for not referring to.—See Note (a), p. 263, of Mr. Barrington's *Miscellanies*. *STAFFORDIENSIS.*

EXTRACTS from HARL. MS. 744.

AFTER the funeral of K. Henry III. Nov. 20, 1272, his Queen Eleanor was allowed only 10 marks a day for the expences of her household. Fol. 418.

14th Edw. III. an order was made for cutting down 20 oaks in the park of Havering at Boure, and bringing them to repair the Tower. Query, Do the oaks in that park belong at this time to the crown? Fol. 434.

19 Hen. III. granted to Richard, son of William de Havering, 120 acres of land in Havering, on condition of his finding litter [*litteram*] for the king's chamber. Fol. 434.

Hen. III. granted 80,000 florins de Scuto to Thomas Holland, for giving up the Earl of Eue, constable of France, whom he had taken in the war as a prisoner to the king. Fol. 436.

It was resolved in the time of Edw. III. that the persons of old time calling themselves Hermites, were no other than common vagrants and beggars. Fol. 438. See the present Emperor's Edict, p. 703.

Barnard's-Inn in Holborn, formerly called Mackworth's-Inn. Fol. 560.

Richard II. gave 500 oaks from his forest of Inglewood, towards rebuilding the city of Carlisle, then lately burned. Fol. 746.

123. "Vox Oculis Subjecta;" *A Dissertation on the most curious and important Art of imparting Speech, and the Knowledge of Language, to the naturally Deaf, and (consequently) Dumb. With a particular Account of the Academy of Messieurs Braidwood, of Edinburgh; and a Proposal to perpetuate and extend the Benefits thereof. Written by a Parent.* fm. 8vo.

AFTER a very proper Introduction on the natural conversible disposition and capacities of mankind, and also on their acquired faculties, of which language is one, on its use and value, and on the reason and social affection interwoven in our nature, both which are fully apparent in the dumb, our author, who writes with the feelings of a parent who has reaped the benefits of the method which he recommends, in his Ist Part draws a picture of the melancholy state of such as are born *deaf*, and are consequently *dumb*, or have lost their hearing in infancy; suggests a relief that Providence has pointed out, the means of which are known to a few only, and which were invented, and partially practised in the last century; summarily describes the ear, and reviews the powers of the human mind, the voice, and organs of speech. The sounds, as well as the form, of words are arbitrary: he insists, therefore, on the practicability of imparting speech by alteration of perception from the auditory to the optic nerve, as form is discernible by the eye, and utterance may be learned by feeling and seeing. No universal system. Obviates a plausible objection. Describes the probable original state of human nature. Exemplifies the first substitutes for language in several nations or savage tribes. Natural language nothing more than the vocal tones, with signs and expressions of the countenance. Affirms that this only natural language may be methodised into a practicable system by all persons possessed of understanding, and the instruments of voice and articulation (which is cursorily described); consequently by the deaf. Hints at the mode, and adds extracts from authors who have formerly treated of the theory and practice of this art.

Part II. contains a particular account of the Academy of Messrs. Braidwood, of Edinburgh*, a great philosophical

* They have since removed their academy to Hackney, near London. EDIT.

curiosity; a relation of the progress of a son at that academy; reflections on the contrast between the cultivated state of the deaf and their former state; and the author's tribute of gratitude and applause.

In Part III. is a proposal to extend, as well as to perpetuate, the benefits of this important art, to which the state, capacity, and numbers of the objects† are strong inducements; but that a charitable fund is necessary, under the directions of proper governors; and that such an institution is likely to meet with encouragement, particularly from his Majesty‡; that the importance to individuals, and to society (both of a temporal and spiritual nature) are great, as are also the obligations of humanity, to promote such an establishment for the benefit of the indigent. That the Royal Society, who have always encouraged the theory of this art, the opulent clergy, and others, would probably favour such a plan, well directed; which would be a source of satisfaction to all the good, and to which benevolence and charity universally oblige.

In an Appendix are extracts, on the subject of Messrs. Braidwood's Academy, from Mr. Arnot's *History of Edinburgh*, Dr. Johnson's *Journey to the Hebrides*, Lord Monboddo's *Origin and Progress of Language*, and Mr. Pennant's *Tour through Scotland*; with a specimen of the degree of perfection in language to which some of Mr. Braidwood's pupils have attained, and the sketch of a proposed plan.

We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of inserting (as a most striking case in point) the relation which the author gives of his own son.

"Those who know, experimentally, the tender concern of an *only* parent for an *only* son, even under the happiest circumstances of natural advantage, may imagine with what avidity the information of this academy was first received. Although the authority was unquestionable, I, like many others, (I acknowledge) had doubts of the practicability of the business to any very great degree. I thought it my duty, however, to send my son across the Atlantic, upon Mr. Braidwood's agreeing to undertake the tuition of him,

* "Dr. Bulwar 'in his day' (1648) mentions thirty-one instances within his own knowledge."

† "His Majesty has been pleased, conditionally, to give 100l. per annum for that purpose."

who accordingly received him in February 1780. He was then eight years old: although sprightly, sensible, and quick of apprehension, yet, having been either born deaf, or having lost his hearing by sickness in earliest infancy*, he could not at that time produce or distinguish vocal sounds, nor articulate at all; neither had he any idea of the meaning of words, either when spoken, in writing, or in print; and, for want of hearing, would doubtless have remained as speechless as he was born.—I soon received the pleasing intelligence that he was beginning to articulate, and soon after that he could plainly express (upon seeing the form in characters) any word in the English language.

“My first visit to him was in May 1781. It exceeds the power of words to convey any idea of the sensations experienced at this interview. The child, ambitious to manifest his acquisition, eagerly advanced, and addressed me, with a distinct salutation of speech. He also made several inquiries in short sentences.—I then delivered him a letter from his sister (couched in the simplest terms) which he read so as to be understood. He accompanied many of the words, as he pronounced them, with proper gestures, significative of their meaning, such as in the sentence ‘write a letter by papa:’ on uttering the first word he described the action of writing by the motion of his right hand; the second, by tapping the letter he held; the third, by pointing to me.—He could at that time repeat the Lord’s Prayer very properly, and some other forms; one of which in particular (which I had never heard before) I then took down in writing from his repetition; a convincing proof of his speaking intelligibly†.—I found he could in that short time read distinctly, in a slow manner, any English book, although it cannot be supposed he had as yet learned the meaning of many words: he, however, made daily progress in that knowledge. As to writing, there can be no reason why deaf persons may not, by imitation, learn that art as well as any other persons; accordingly I was not at all surprised that he could write very plainly: this, indeed, he did with uncommon readiness and dexterity, and seemed not a little proud of all his new attainments.—I had also the satisfaction to see such specimens, at that time, in the proficiency of others who had been longer at this academy, as left no doubt in my mind of his acquiring, in due season, a perfect acquaintance with language both oral and written; and that he would be capable of any art or science whatever, except music and ora-

* “His deafness was first (accidentally) discovered at the age of six months, when my solicitude commenced; for I was then well apprized that the natural consequence must be want of speech, or language, unless a remedy for his deafness could be effected.”

† “The copy of the said short form, taken in writing at the time, is in the Appendix.”

tory. Perfectly satisfied with his situation, in a conscientious and respectable family, I left him to pursue his studies with a degree of hope and joy, which, on this score, I had never expected to have known.—On my next visit, in September 1782, his improvements were very perceptible in speech, the construction of language, and in writing. He had made a good beginning in arithmetic, and surprising progress in the arts of drawing and painting.—I found him capable of not only comparing ideas, and drawing inferences, but expressing his sentiments with judgement.—On my desiring him to attempt something he thought himself unequal to, I set him the example by doing it myself: upon which he shook his head, and, with a smile, replied, (distinctly, *viva voce*) ‘You are a man, Sir; I am a boy.’—Observing that he was inclined, in company, to converse with one of his school-fellows by the tacit finger-language, I asked him, Why he did not speak to him with his mouth? To this his answer was as pertinent as it was concise, ‘He is deaf.’—Many other instances I could mention of expressions of the mind, as proper as could be made by any boy of his age, who had not the disadvantage of deafness.”

A plan like this carries its own recommendation; and to be universally approved and encouraged needs only to be universally known.—*He maketh both the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak*, was one of the eulogiums bestowed on that divine philanthropist who went about doing good.

124. *Observations on the Commerce of the American States.* By John Lord Sheffield. 8vo.

MR. Chancellor Pitt’s bill, for the provisional establishment and regulation of trade and intercourse between Great Britain and America, undoubtedly gave rise to the pamphlet under consideration. Most of the arguments here methodized and arranged were urged by Lord Sheffield in the course of the debates on that bill; but his Lordship has here stated the facts in a way the most likely to carry conviction home to those who are most materially concerned in the commerce of America. He has first made it appear that the imports and exports of the American States must, in general, be the same, and for a long time to come, that they formerly were. He has next shewn the imports which the American States must have, principally, from Great Britain; those in which other countries will be sharers with us; and those which Great Britain cannot supply to advantage, and, consequently, can have little or no share in carrying them to market.

He begins with enumerating the several articles of commerce which the Americans cannot have upon such good terms, any where in the world, as from Great Britain; such as woollens, cutlery, earthen ware, stockings, shoes, &c.

He next proceeds to enumerate those articles in which there may be a rivalry, such as lemons, sail-cloth, paper, silks, salt, tea, and East India goods, lawns, &c.

And, lastly, enumerates those articles which Great Britain cannot supply to advantage, viz. wine, brandies, geneva, fruits of various kinds, oil, cambricks, &c. &c. — His observations on the articles of iron, sail-cloth, and the American trade in general, will furnish an ample specimen of his Lordship's commercial knowledge.

“No branch of commerce is more interesting to us than the manufactures of iron, yet we suffer them to be clogged with a most improper duty, for the sake of revenue. There should be no duty on raw materials. Raw materials are better for us, in return, than gold. Before the war, vast quantities of nails were made of foreign iron, and exported from Glasgow to the southern provinces of America; and although they cost 15 per cent. more than nails from British iron sent from Bristol, &c. yet they were always preferred in America, from their toughness and superior quality: and therefore, if the raw material is not exempted from duty, the many articles made of foreign iron must be lost to this country, as the British iron cannot be substituted, particularly in making the different sorts of steel, which was formerly an immense article of export to America. It was manufactured in Britain from Swedish iron, and although it continued in bars, as formerly, yet no drawback could be allowed.

“The cost of a ton of iron is from 10l. to 10l. 10s.

“Duty, freight, charges, and manufacturing, gain to the country from 11l. to 45l.

“The total value of a ton of foreign iron, when manufactured in Great Britain, is, according to the kind of manufacture, from 21l. to 56l. viz. a ton of iron, when manufactured into

	£.		£.
Rods, is worth	21	Hoes, axes, &c.	42
Hoops, - - -	22	Anvils, - - -	42
Bolts, - - -	24	Tin-plates, -	56
Anchors, - - -	30	Steel, from 24l.	
Nails, - - -	35	to - - -	56

“From 15 to 20,000 tons are annually manufactured for exportation; the average of which, estimated at 28l. per ton, the medium of 11l. and 45l. (the lowest and highest increase per ton) produces, annually, a profit to this country of 484,500l.

“Sail-cloth, of every kind, is imported by the American States. Russia has the advan-

tage in Russia-duck and Raven-duck; but, when charged with the duty on importation here, they were as dear as British sail-cloth. Lately, the exportation from hence of Russia sail-cloth for America has almost ceased. Russia-duck, in England, is about 6s. per piece (of 36 yards) dearer than in Holland, arising from duties and other expences, which, as far as it will not interfere with our linen-manufactures, should be lowered.

“At present, Russia-duck is so scarce in England, that near 3l. is given for a piece that formerly sold from 35s. to 40s. This occasioned a great demand for British sail-cloth, which has a bounty of 2d. per yard on exportation. The duty on Russia-duck, when shipped, is about 2s. per piece, of 36 yards. It is considerably wider than English.

“The law that obliged American ships to have the first set of sails of British canvas, being at an end, there will be competition for this article. Of late years considerable improvements have been made in the various species of sail-cloth in Scotland, and the price is considerably reduced in consequence of the facility with which hemp can be brought from the Baltic, and the low price of labour in the North of Scotland. It will be the interest of the Americans to take British sail-cloth, while the present bounty is continued. It is said, the British sail-cloth is more apt to mildew; but that may be prevented, in a great measure, by pickling when new: it is also said, that the Russian sail-cloth is more pliable. France makes sail-cloth, but it is much dearer and inferior. Some has been made at Philadelphia, but the quantity must be trifling for some time.

“Nearly all the articles of importation from Europe into the American States are comprehended under the heads of woollens, cutlery, iron and steel manufactures of every kind, porcelain and earthen ware, glass, stockings, shoes, buttons, hats, cotton, or Manchester manufactures of all kinds, haberdashery and millinery, tin in plates, lead in pigs and in sheets, copper in sheets and wrought into kitchen and other utensils, painters colours, cordage, and ship-chandlery, jewellery, plate, and ornamental as well as useful articles of Birmingham manufacture, such as buckles, watch-chains, &c. also Sheffield manufactures, materials for the coach-makers, saddlers and upholsterers, medicinal drugs, steel in bars, books, linens, sail-cloth, paper and stationary, laces, printed calicoes and other printed goods, silks, salt from Europe, tea, and East-India goods in general, salt-petre and gun-powder, lawns, thread, hemp, wine, brandies, geneva, oil, raisins, figs, olives, and other fruits, and cambricks. The principal part, at least four-fifths of them, were at all times provided on credit. The American States are in greater want of credit at this time than at former periods. It can be had only in Great Britain. The French, who gave them credit, are all bankrupts. French merchants in general cannot give

give much credit; many principal commercial houses in France have been ruined by it. The Dutch in general have not trusted the Americans*, and will not: it is not their custom to give credit but on the best security. It is therefore obvious, from this circumstance, and from the above state of imports, into what channels the commerce of the American States must inevitably flow; and that nearly four-fifths of their importations will be made from Great Britain directly.—Where articles are nearly equal, the superior credit given by England will always gain the preference; and, it is probable, many foreign articles will go to America through Great Britain, as formerly, on account of the difficulty the American merchants would find in resorting to every quarter of the world to collect a cargo."

125. *A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Landaff, in Answer to his Lordship's Letter to his Grace the late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. By a Country Curate.* 4to.

THE following passage, which the Bishop has quoted from Dr. Bentley, this writer thinks, in fact, an answer to his whole book:—"A few shining dignities in the church are the *pious frauds* that induce and decoy parents to risk their childrens fortune in this lottery. Every one hopes his own will get some great prize in the church; and never reflects on the thousands of blanks in poor country livings. It is this part of our establishment which makes our clergy excel those of other parts of the world. Do but once level all our preferences, and we shall soon be as level in our learning. For, instead of the flower of our youth, we shall have only the refuse sent to our academies, and those too cramped and crippled in their studies, for want of aim and emulation; so that if free-thinkers had any politics, instead of suppressing our whole order, they should make us *all alike*†." On this text the Curate enlarges. He adds, and endeavours to prove, in answer to the first good consequence expected from his Lordship's proposed bill, that "the objection to *commendams* is greater in appearance than it is in fact." On the second he insists that the Crown has at present too little, rather than too much, influence, the government being,

"in fact, become a downright republic, and the king, though as good and gracious a one as ever sat on a throne, a mere President of Congress, or Stadtholder." And though there is influence, which is "the popular cry of the day," it is "not in the hands of the Crown," but "of powerful peers, of professed leaders of parties, of great speakers in parliament." On the third argument our author sees not how equalising the bishopricks would remedy the evil of non-residence, if such exists, which he queries; and the prelate whom he addresses "furnishes a proof that a bishoprick may be got without a town-house." On the whole, he contests that his lordship's most plausible arguments, when opposed by plain matters of fact, dwindle into mere vague surmises." As to the scheme of appropriating one-third, or some other definite part, of the incomes of the great dignities to the augmentation of small livings, it is here asserted that such dignities are not more than 320 at most, and only about half of these would admit of any deduction. And, computing the sum they would yield at 30,000*l.* a year, this, divided among the 5597 livings under 50*l.* a year, would be but 5*l.* apiece, or probably not half that sum—consequently are no object. The concluding plan, proposed by his lordship, this writer compares with the ordinances of Cromwell's parliament in 1641, from which he affects to think it copied; and, if he abhors the end, wishes the bishop to avoid the means.

126. *BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XI. Containing the History of Croyland Abbey.* 4to.

WE are here presented with the local history of one of our most ancient religious foundations, in the midst of a vast fenny level, on the South side of Lincolnshire—a wonderful effort of human industry, animated by superstition. A town soon followed the foundation of the abbey, and may be said to have almost sunk with it.

A soldier of fortune, from motives of contrition, turning monk, and in the fever of enthusiasm burying himself alive in the heart of the fens, where his melancholy imagination presented to him the Devil under every possible form, is the character of Guthlac, the patron saint of the place. Ethelbald, an

* "Those who did are bankrupts."

† Bentley's *Philoleutherus Lipsiensis*, 8th edit. 8vo. p. 151.

an outlaw, afterwards advanced to the throne of Mercia*, erected a monastery to his honour, in the first transport of gratitude for the shelter and advice he had received here in his distresses. The foundation was laid on immense piles and planks driven into a soil rendered firm and solid by earth and gravel brought from a considerable distance. The influx of wealth drew the Danish invaders to this spot, which one would have thought sufficiently protected by nature, if not by miracle. It was reinstated by the zeal of Turketyl, a near relation and chancellor to King Edgar, who became abbot of this house. Ingulphus was the first abbot after the Conquest, and under his administration a dreadful fire (the marks of which, or of another which happened fifty years after, are still to be seen on the ruins) consumed the church, with the greatest part of the house. It recovered from this calamity by the exertions of this abbot, joined to those of his successor Joffrid, who is esteemed by some the founder of the university of Cambridge. Certain it is that he sent to the abbeymansion of Cotenham adjoining certain learned monks of his house, who taught the students, while his preaching, tho' in an unknown tongue, drew contributions out of their purse. The plan of the church then built at Croyland, drawn by the ingenious Mr. Essex, from the minute description left by its historian Ingulphus, perfectly coincides with the present site, which is circular at the East end. Accident, decay, or a display of magnificence, occasioned the church to be rebuilt more than once, but most magnificently in the 13th and 15th centuries. The West front, which still proclaims the elegance of the builders, was probably the work of William de Croyland, a native, under abbot Upton, between 1412 and 1427. It is charged with beautiful statues of the Apostles, Saints, and benefactors, and reliefs of Scripture and legendary history; and has withstood the ravages of time, the settling of the soil, and the violence of awkward workmen, who dilapidate this ornament of their wretched town, and of the country round, to buttress the North aisle, which after the Restoration, if not at an earlier period, was converted into a

parish church. The abbatial buildings were probably early demolished; their very site was overwhelmed by the fruitless barricade against the parliament's forces under Cromwell, who, after having committed, in Peterborough minister, outrages that would disgrace the Goths or Vandals, and which even the enthusiasts of North America do not seem mad enough to attempt, attacked and took this town.

The triangular bridge at Croyland, rising from three segments of a circle, meeting in a point at top, is one of the greatest curiosities in Britain, if not in Europe. It seems to have been erected under the direction of the abbots, not improbably of Turketyl, as early as the tenth century, originally fronting the abbey, for a parade of architecture, being unfit for general use.

A pretty ample history of the affairs of this abbey, from its foundation to A. D. 1089, was drawn up by Ingulphus, who died A. D. 1209. It was continued to A. D. 1117, at the desire of abbot Longchamp, by Peter de Blois, archdeacon of London, who died about 1200. Who continued it afterwards from 1152 to 1486, 1 Hen. VII, is not known. All these several accounts, or *Chronicles*, as they are called, taking in contemporary national events, were printed in the first volume of the "*Scriptores Historiæ Anglicanæ*," at Oxford, 1684. The substance of what they contain, relative to the abbey, is here translated and continued to the present period, from information received from the present rector, and from actual observations on the spot.—A large Appendix is subjoined, consisting of charters, and extracts, by the late Mr. Cole, from a valuable register of this abbey, and other records.

The signature of the preface directs the acknowledgements of British Antiquaries to their well-known fellow-labourer, whose early predilection to this spot has led him to spare no pains to eternize it by every exertion of the pen and pencil.

127. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XII. *Containing the History of Croydon.* By Dr. Ducarel, F. R. and A. S. 4to.

FEW palaces, whether royal, archiepiscopal, or episcopal, have so much to say for themselves as the archiepiscopal palace at Croydon, which dates its existence almost from the Conqueror's

* Correct a small error in p. 106: Ethelbald reigned from 716 to 755; not from 856 to 860.

grant of the manor to Archbishop Lanfranc*, and was particularly honoured in the residence of Archbishops Courtney, Arundell, Chichele, Cranmer, Parker, Whitgift, Abbot, Laud, Wake, and Herring. One cannot, therefore, but with regret, hear that the late Archbishop of Canterbury sold this venerable mansion, in 1780, for 2520l. to a brandy merchant. Unwholesomeness of situation was alledged. But peace to the good prelate's manes! and let his successor, or successors, build a better house on a more healthful spot.

The indefatigable compiler of the account of the town, church, and palace of Croydon, has here deduced the former from the Saxon times, and would, if he could, have given it a Roman origin; the two latter from the Norman times; the schools from the 14th, the alms-house, and Archbishop Whitgift's hospital, from the 15th, century.

It is impossible to make an abstract of such local compilations. Suffice it to say, that no industry seems to have been spared by the archiepiscopal librarian, or his printer, to render this as complete as possible. The ancient epitaphs are literally reprinted from Aubrey; the modern ones from faithful copies.—The existence of vine-yards in England, at least as early as the reign of Edward II, is ascertained, against the most chimerical doubt, from the mention of one at the palace here in a record of that time.

128. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XIII. *Containing the History of Great Coxwell, Berks.* 4to.

OF this Number we cannot give a better account than in the words of the Advertisement prefixed to it:

"The Editor having the use of six plates, engraved at the expence of the late Mr. E. Rowe Mores, with a view to some account of Great Coxwell, in the county of Berks, where his family had been seated from the 16th century, thought he could not apply them to a better purpose than in ornamenting such particulars as he has been able to procure respecting that parish. In this second set of Answers to his Queries he acknowledges his obligations to John Richmond Webb, of Stilton, in the county of Wilts, Esq. who is at present possessed of considerable property in this parish. These outlines are in part filled up by such notes, relating to the parish, as were found among Mr.

Mores's Berkshire papers, in the hands of Mr. Gough."

These plates exhibit the manor-house, the manerial barn, and its plan; two views of the church, and a brass plate of William Morys and his wife.

129. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XIV. *Containing Additions to the History of Stoke Newington.* 4to.

BESIDES a large appendage of monumental inscriptions, this Number contains some curious biographical anecdotes of the Abney family; memoirs of Mr. Caryl, the celebrated dissenting-teacher; a particular history of the old mansion-house, lately sold by auction: and several other additions to N^o IX.

130. *The Praxis: or, A Course of English and Latin Exercises, in a Series of Exemplifications, from an Initial One for a Beginner at School, to such as are applicable to the Capacities and Circumstances of young Academics, in order to form a proper Habit of Thinking and Writing at an early Time of Life. For the Use of Youth in the lesser Schools.* By Henry Bright, M. A. Master of New College School, Oxford. 8vo.

THIS is the first attempt of the kind in our own language, upon the same plan. In our own language, and upon the same plan, we repeat; for in 1627 there appeared, in Latin, a work, under the title of *Formulæ Oratoriæ in Usum Scholarum concinnatæ cum Praxi et Usu earundem in Epistolis, Thematibus, et Declamationibus contexendis*, by John Clark, master of Lincoln School, whence this author had his idea; and which the Praxis has improved upon in the number as well as the species of its exemplifications, and so far hath confessedly the merit of originality. If the design be but as well executed as it is happily conceived, we may venture to congratulate the publick upon it as a real acquisition to the rising generation.—The following extracts from it will enable the reader to judge for himself, and pronounce upon the merits of it.

"A Descriptive Essay.

"The sun is a glorious planet*, of infinite consequence to the world. It is not only the source of light, but the spring of heat and life also. The presence of it immediately dispels the gloom of night; and the face of nature, which, ere now, was a mere blank,

* Lambeth is not supposed to have been an archiepiscopal residence till two centuries after.

* This word seems improperly applied to the sun, which is fixed. EDIT.

appears an extensive scene of objects, all, in one respect or other, highly subservient to the good of man. Its influence gives energy to both animal and vegetable life. The frozen inhabitant of the North from a statue becomes a being alive and active, experiencing in himself all the force of the vernal delights. The brute creation every where catch the fire, and express its effects in innumerable ways peculiar to themselves and their respective kinds, either in rude bellowsings, uncouth gambols, or agreeable melody. Air, earth, and water, are peopled with a generation to-day which existed not yesterday, and which had never existed but for its enlivening influence. Every drop includes a tribe, and every leaf is overspread with a colony. Multitudes are said to reside on a plumb, and myriads are seen to riot in a sunbeam. The seed, which had hitherto laid in the womb of earth, apparently destitute of every principle of vegetation, now swells and expands itself; and the tree, which all the winter seemed a trunk only, puts forth leaves, which, in due season, are succeeded by flowers for fragrance, fruits for food, and materials for medicine. If one species of idolatry be more excusable than another, that is it which hath for its object this incomparable luminary, whence these, and a thousand other useful effects unmentioned, immediately flow. Let heathens in ignorance worship it. Be it mine, every morning and evening, to bless the Maker of it, and adore Him for its influences."

"An English Secondary Theme.

"Non potest perveniri ad summa nisi ex principis." QUINTIL.

"The road to perfection is only by first principles, which are, as it were, the basis of an undertaking, and without which whoever enters upon any work is as irrational as the man who literally builds without a foundation. Hence no man attempts to navigate a ship who doth not first understand the principles of navigation. Nobody consults him for advice in medicine, who, for a series of years, hath not applied his attention to the practice of it: nor are any thought equal to the command of armies who were not, antecedently, versed in the knowledge of tactics. Alexander himself, before he commenced a king, studied the liberal arts under his instructor Aristotle, and learned obedience from his father Philip; and the great Euclid was, in infancy, taught his alphabet. The swift-footed Achilles once went in leading-strings, and the thundering Demosthenes originally laboured for utterance. Since then it is one of the standing laws of nature that every thing should be carried on in a progressive order, let us be content to walk before we run, and to learn ere we teach."

An "Horatian Epistle" from this book may be found among our Poetry.

131. *Les Confessions de J. J. Rousseau, suivies des Reveries du Promeneur Solitaire.* 2 Tomes. Sm. 8vo. Geneve.

OF this most extraordinary work our readers, we doubt not, will be pleased with a short analysis. It begins thus:

"The work that I have undertaken never had an example, and will never be imitated. I am going to exhibit to my fellow-creatures a man in all the truth of nature; and this man shall be myself.

"Myself alone. I know my own heart, and I know mankind. I am not made like any that I have seen: I dare believe that I am not made like any that exist. If I am not better, at least I am different. Whether Nature did well or ill, in breaking the mould in which she cast me, cannot be determined till I have been read.

"Let the trumpet of the last judgement sound when it will, I will come with this book in my hand, and present myself before the Supreme Judge. I will say aloud, "See what I have done, what I have thought, what I was. I have related the good and the bad with equal frankness. I have concealed nothing bad, I have added nothing good; and if I have ever happened to employ any indifferent ornament, it has only been to supply a vacancy owing to my want of memory. I may have supposed to be true that which I knew might have been so, but never that which I knew to be false. I have exhibited myself such as I was: despicable and vile, when I was so; good, generous, sublime, when I was so. I have unveiled my inmost thoughts, such as thou thyself hast seen them. Eternal Being, collect around me the innumerable multitude of my fellow-men: let them hear my confessions; let them grieve at my oppressions; let them blush at my miseries. Let every one of them, in his turn, open his heart at the feet of thy throne with the same sincerity, and then let any one of them say to thee, if he dares, "I was better than that man."

This is a presumptuous, and rather a blasphemous, appeal; and the sequel will shew how little it is warranted. In what follows we shall rather detail facts than sentiments. M. Rousseau proceeds to relate that he was born at Geneva in the year 1712. His parents were, Isaac Rousseau, an ingenious watch-maker, and Susanna Bernard, the daughter of a clergyman, who was more rich than her husband (he having 15 brothers and sisters). She had also wisdom and beauty, so that she was no easy prize. But a love, which commenced in their childhood, at length, after many difficulties, produced a happy marriage. And

And at the same time his mother's brother, Gabriel, an engineer, married one of his father's sisters. After the birth of one son, his father went to Constantinople, and was watch-maker to the seraglio; and ten months after his return our author was born, infirm and sickly, and cost his mother her life. The sensibility, which was all that his parents left him, constituted (he says) their happiness, but occasioned all his misfortunes. He was "born almost dying," but was preserved and reared by the tenderness of an aunt (his father's sister) still living, at the age of 80. He remembers not how he learned to read, but only recollects that his first studies were some Romances left by his mother, which engaged his father, as well as himself, whole nights, and gave him a very early knowledge of the passions; and also wild and romantic notions of human life. The romances ended with the summer of 1719. Better books succeeded, furnished by the library of his mother's father, viz. *Le Sueur's History of the Church and the Empire*; *Bossuet's Discourses on Universal History*; *Plutarch's Lives*; *Nani's History of Venice*; *Ovid's Metamorphoses*; *La Bruyere*; *Fontenelle's Worlds and Dialogues of the Dead*; and some volumes of Moliere. Of these Plutarch was his favourite*, and he soon preferred Agamemnon, Brutus, and Aristides, to Oroondates, Artamenes, and Juba; and to these lives, and the conversations that they occasioned with his father, he imputes that free and republican spirit, that fierce and intractable character, which ever after was his torment. His brother, who was seven years older, and followed his father's business, being neglected in his education, behaved so ill, and was so incorrigible, that he fled into Germany, and was never heard of afterwards. On the contrary, the utmost attention was bestowed on John James, and he was almost idolised by all. Yet he had (he owns) all the faults of his age; he was a prater, a glutton, and sometimes a liar; he stole fruit, sweetmeats, and victuals; but he never delighted in being mischievous or wasteful, in accusing others, or in tormenting

poor animals. He relates, however, a nasty trick he played one Madame Clot while she was at prayers, which still diverts him, because "she was the most "fretful old woman he ever knew."—His "taste, or rather passion, for music" he owed to his aunt Susan, who sung most sweetly; and he paints her in most pleasing colours. A dispute, which his father had with a French captain, obliging him to quit Geneva, our author was left under the care of his uncle Bernard, then employed on the fortifications, who having a son of the same age, these cousins were boarded together at Bossey, at M. Lambercier's, a clergyman, to learn Latin, and all the trifles comprised under the name of education. In this village he passed two happy years, and formed an affectionate friendship with his cousin Bernard. A slight offence, the breaking the teeth of a comb, with which he was charged, but denied it, and of which now, 50 years after, he avows his innocence, but for which he was severely punished, and a like chastisement, which, for a like offence, was also unjustly inflicted on his cousin, gave them at last a distaste for this paradise, and great pleasure in being removed from it. This incident made a deep and lasting impression upon him, as did another about planting a willow and a walnut-tree, for which we must refer to the work. At his return to Geneva he continued two or three years with his uncle, losing his time, it not being determined whether he should be a watch-maker, an attorney, or a minister. To the last he was most inclined, but that the small remains of his mother's fortune would not admit. In the meantime he learned to draw, for which he had a taste, and read Euclid's Elements with his cousin. Thus they led an idle but not a vicious life, making cages, flutes, shuttle-cocks, drums, houses, cross-bows, and puppets, imitating Punch, acting plays, and at last making sermons. He often visited his father, who was then settled at Nion, a small town in the country of Vaud, and there he recounts two amours (as he calls them) that he had, at the age of eleven, with two grown misses, whom he archly describes. At last he was placed with M. Maffiron, register of the city, to learn his business; but being by him soon dismissed for his stupidity, he was bound apprentice, not, however, to a watch-maker, but to an engraver, a brutal wretch, who not only treated him

* *Le Bon Plutarque* is an oracle with him: and the argument of this philosopher against our eating animal food, "that our teeth are "not made for that use," outweighs the positive command of God in Scripture to eat animal food. EDIT.

most inhumanly, but taught him to lie, to be idle, and to steal. Of the latter he gives some instances. In his 16th year, having twice on a Sunday been locked out of the city-gates, and being severely threatened by his master if he stayed out a third time, by an unlucky circumstance this event happening, he swore never to return again sending word privately to his cousin Bernard of what he proposed, and where he might once more see him; which, however, he did, not to dissuade him, but to make him some presents.— They then parted with tears, but never met nor corresponded more, “which was a pity, as they were made to love each other.” Rousseau here stops to reflect on what would have been his fate if he had fallen into the hands of a better master. He then proceeds. At Conflignon, in Savoy, two leagues from Geneva, he had a curiosity to see the rector, M. de Pontverre, a name famous in their history, and accordingly went to visit him, and was well received and regaled with such a good dinner as prevented his replying to his host’s arguments in favour of holy mother Church, and against the heresy of Geneva. Instead of sending him back to his family, this devout priest endeavoured only to convert him, and recommended him to Mad. de Warens, a good charitable lady, lately converted, at Annecy, who had quitted her husband, her family, her country, and her religion, for a pension of 1500 Piedmontese livres, allowed her by the K. of Sardinia. He arrives at Annecy on Palm Sunday, 1728; he sees Madam de Warens. This epocha of his life determined his character. He was then in the middle of his 16th year; though not handsome, he was well made, had black hair, and small sparkling eyes, &c. charms, of which, unluckily, he was not conscious. The lady too, who was then 28, being born within the century, he describes as being highly agreeable and engaging, and having many personal charms, although her size was small, and her stature short. Being told she was just gone to the Cordeliers church, he overtook her at the door, was struck with her appearance, so different from that of the old crabbed devotee which he had imagined, and was instantly proselyted to her religion. He gave her a letter from M. de Pontverre, to which he had added one of his own. She glanced at the former, but read the latter, and would have read it again, if her servant had not reminded

her of its being church-time. She then bade John James go to her house, ask for some breakfast, and wait her return from mass. Her accomplishments he paints in brilliant colours; considers her as a good Catholic; and, in short, at first sight, was inspired by her with the strongest attachment, and the utmost confidence. She kept him to dinner, and then enquiring his circumstances, urged him to go to Turin, where, in a seminary for the instruction of catechumens, he might be maintained till his conversion was accomplished, and engaged also to prevail on M. de Bernet, the titular bishop of Geneva, to contribute largely to the expence of his journey. This promise she performed. He gave his consent, being desirous of seeing the capital, and of climbing the Alps. She also reinforced his purse, gave him privately ample instructions; and, entrusting him to the care of a countryman and his wife, they parted on Ash Wednesday. The day after, his father came in quest of him, accompanied by his friend M. Rival, a watchmaker, like himself, and a good poet. They visited Mad. de Warens, but only lamented with her, instead of pursuing and overtaking him, which they easily might, they being on horseback, and he on foot. His brother had been lost by a like negligence. Having some independent fortune from their mother, it seemed as if their father connived at their flight in order to secure it to himself, an idea which gave our author great uneasiness. After a pleasant journey with his two companions, he arrived at Turin, but without money, cloaths, or linen. His letters of recommendation admitted him into the seminary, a course of life, and a mode of instruction, with which he was soon disgusted. In two months, however, he made his abjuration, was baptised at the cathedral, absolved of heresy by the inquisitor, and then dismissed, with about 20 livres in his pocket; thus, at once, made an apostate and a dupe, with all his hopes in an instant annulled. After traversing the streets, and viewing the buildings, he took at night a mean lodging, where he continued some days. To the king’s chapel, in particular, he was frequently allured by his taste for music, which then began to discover itself. His purse, at last, being almost exhausted, he looked out for employment, and at last found it, as an engraver of plate, by means of a young woman, Madam Basile, whose husband, a goldsmith,

was abroad, and had left her under the care of a clerk, or an *Ægisthus*, as *Roussseau* styles him. Nothing, he declares, but what was innocent, passed between him and this lady, though her charms made great impression on him; and soon after, her husband returning, and finding him at dinner with her, her confessor, the clerk, &c. immediately dismissed him the house. His landlady, a soldier's wife, after this procured him the place of footman to the Countess Dowager of Vercullis, whose livery he wore, but his chief business was to write the letters which she dictated, a cancer in her breast preventing her writing them herself; letters (he says) equal to those of *Madam de Sevigné*. This service terminated, in 3 months, with his lady's death, who left him nothing, though she had great curiosity to know his history, and to read his letters to *Madam de Warens*. He saw her expire with many tears — her life having been that of a woman of wit and sense, her death being that of a sage. Her heir and nephew, the Count de la Roque, gave him 30 livres and his new cloaths; but on leaving this service he committed, he owns, a diabolical action, by falsely accusing *Marion*, the cook, of giving him a rose-coloured silver ribbon belonging to one of the chamber-maids, which was found upon him, and which he himself had stolen. This crime, which was an insupportable load on his conscience (he says) all his life after, and which he never avowed before, not even to *Mad. de Warens*, was one principal inducement to his writing his *Confessions*, and, he hopes, “has been expiated by his subsequent misfortunes, and by forty years of rectitude and honour in the most difficult situations.” On leaving this service he returned to his lodgings, and, among other acquaintances that he had made, often visited *M. Gaime*, a Savoyard abbé, the original of the Savoyard Vicar, to whose virtuous and religious instructions he professes the highest obligations. The Count de la Roque, though he neglected to call upon him, procured him, however, a place with the Count de Gouvion, an equerry to the Queen, where he lived much at his ease, and out of livery. Though happy in this family, being favoured by all, frequently waiting on the Count's beautiful grand-daughter, honoured with lessons by the Abbé, his younger son, and having reason to expect an establishment in the train of

his eldest son, ambassador to Venice, he absurdly relinquished all this by obliging the Count to dismiss him for his attachment to one of his countrymen, named *Bacle*, who inveigled him to accompany him in his way back to Geneva; and an artificial fountain, which the Abbé de Gouvion had given him, helped, as their purse was light, to maintain them till it broke. At *Annecy* he parted with his companion, and hastened to *Madam de Warens*, who, instead of reproaching, lodged him in her best chamber, and *Little One* (*Petit*) was his name, and *Mama* hers. There he lived most happily and innocently, he declares, till a relation of *Mama*, a *M. d'Aubonne*, suggested that *John James* was fit for nothing but the priesthood, but first advised his completing his education by learning Latin. To this the Bishop not only consented, but gave him a pension. Reluctantly he obeyed, carrying to the seminary of *St. Lazarus* no book but *Clerambault's cantatas*, learning nothing there but one of his airs, and therefore being soon dismissed for his insufficiency. Yet *Madam de Warens* did not abandon him. His taste for music then made them think of his being a musician, and boarding for that purpose with *M. le Maître*, the organist of the cathedral, who lived near *Mama*, and presided at her weekly concerts. There he continued for a year, but his passion for her prevented his learning even music. *Le Maître*, disgusted with the Chapter, and determined to leave them, was accompanied in his flight, as far as *Lyons*, by *John James*; but being subject to fits, and attacked by one of them in the streets, he was deserted in his distress by this faithless friend, who turned the corner, and left him. This is his third painful *Confession*. He instantly returned to *Annecy* and *Mama*; but she, alas! was gone to Paris. After this, he informs us of the many girls that were enamoured of him; of his journey with one of them, on foot, to *Fribourg*; of his visiting his father in his way, at *Nion*; and of his great distress at *Lausanne*, which reduced him to the expedient of teaching music, which he knew not, saying he was of Paris, where he had never been, and changing his name to *Vauffore*, the anagram of *Roussseau*. But here his ignorance and his impudence exposed him to public shame, by his attempting what he could not execute. Being thus discomfited and un-

able to subsist at Lausanne, he removed to Neufchatel, where he passed the winter. There he succeeded better, and at length, by teaching music, insensibly learnt it. (To be continued.)

132. *Dissertations on select Subjects in Chemistry and Medicine*, by Martin Wall, M.D. Physician at Oxford, Public Reader of Chemistry in that University, and late Fellow of New College. 8vo.

THESE Dissertations, inscribed to Edwin Lord Sandys, not solely as a testimony of respect due to his Lordship's eminent abilities and erudition, but as a tribute of gratitude for the numerous instances of friendship and patronage with which his Lordship has honoured the author and his family, are, I. "On the Study of Chemistry." II. "Conjectures concerning the Origin and Antiquity of the Use of Symbols in Astronomy and Chemistry." III. "Observations on the Diseases prevalent in the South Sea Islands, particularly the Lues Venerea, with some Remarks concerning its first Appearance in Europe."

"The first of these Dissertations was read (says Dr. Wall) before the University when the author was nominated to the chemical chair. At that time the noble benefaction of the Earl of Litchfield* for the establishment of a Clinical Professorship in the Radcliffe Infirmary had inspired, in the minds of many, very reasonable hopes that medical science, and the study of the practical as well as theoretical branches of it, might be revived with singular advantages in this place. With peculiar alacrity I dedicated my services to the promotion of a plan so laudable. The members of convocation have likewise shewn a disposition to second and enforce the designs of the professors of medicine, first, by an unanimous assent to a proposal for shortening the time required for degrees in medicine, so as to place the two sister-universities, Cambridge and Oxford, in this respect, as nearly as possible, upon an equal footing; and, secondly, by the liberal assistance which their delegates afforded to the lecturer in repairing the laboratory, and accommodating it to the purposes of a chemical school.

"It is not, therefore, without foundation, that we feel and cherish a growing hope that the science of medicine may once more flourish in this soil, and that the various streams of benevolence, originally intended for its nurture and encouragement, may now be recalled to their proper channels, and employed in fertilising that province which they were destined to enrich and adorn.

"The subject of the second tract may not be thought so interesting as the former, yet it may at least afford amusement to some readers, whose studies have been directed to speculations of this nature; and it may, upon examination, be found to have more connection with the history of chemistry than at first sight appears; for, if it be thereby demonstrated that the chemists adopted the hieroglyphic mode of writing from the astronomers, it follows that alchemy was not known, as some have pretended, in the earliest ages, nor till long after astronomy was advanced to a considerable degree of perfection.

"The third tract (the author says) is a commentary upon some of the accounts of the diseases prevalent in the South Sea islands. It was once my intention to have made this commentary much more extensive, but the execution of that design was prevented by other more necessary engagements. As I have no reason to believe it will ever be in my power to complete this plan, I give this tract with diffidence to the publick in its present imperfect state, for which I would offer an apology if I thought any one would be required.

"The time of the appearance of the disease, which is the immediate subject of this dissertation, may appear to some a matter of no great importance; and certainly it is unimportant to those who, in the practice of medicine, have no guide but empiricism, and never extend their ideas to the historical, moral, and philosophical principles, or consequences, so often combined with, or dependent upon, the rise and progress of diseases; for the history of diseases is a part, not inconsiderable, of the history of human nature, and intimately connected with the progress of luxury, intemperance, and every deviation from the simple laws of the animal œconomy. And therefore, in ascertaining the period of the first appearance of any disease, but particularly of one which originates from, and yet tends to annihilate, the very source of human existence, we make one important step, not only in the general history of the progress of manners, but even in the history of the world.

"Influenced by such powerful considerations, I could not but feel, at the same time, a secret satisfaction arising from these pursuits, though from a different principle. The insinuations which had been advanced to shew that this calamity was an inveterate, and indeed an indigenous, plague amongst these newly-discovered islanders, had a tendency to cast a gloom over the more common and more pleasing contemplation of their state of simplicity and health previous to the visit of the Europeans. An attempt to efface this injurious picture, and restore to them, with their native, unsuspecting artlessness of manners, the unimpaired graces of strength and beauty, was a labour which rewarded itself by the sensations which it excited."

After

* See last Mag. p. 676.

After having thus laid before our readers the ingenious author's account of his own work, it is needless to say more than that it bears evident marks of attention and great professional ability.

133. *The Sad Shepherd: or, A Tale of Robin Hood. A Fragment, written by Ben Jonson. With a Continuation, Notes, and an Appendix.* 8vo.

AS *Falstaff's Wedding* has been thought by many no bad imitation of Shakspeare, the *Splendid Shilling* has humorously assumed the pomp of Milton, and the *Pipe of Tobacco* as happily the style of six several authors, "this attempt to continue and complete the justly admired Pastoral of the *Sad Shepherd*" is also entitled to no small commendation. The "Supplemental Notes to Mr. Whalley's Edition" are replete with erudition and liberal criticism, and ingeniously elucidate several obscure passages in the Pastoral.—The "Extracts, Observations," &c. in the Appendix, which the author styles *his mite*, are modestly thrown into the treasury of Shakspearean observation, elucidation, &c.

In p. 149 is the following passage:

"In the blank leaves of a copy of Dr. Jortin's celebrated *Remarks on Spenser's Poems* which belonged to the late Dr. Dodd, there were written a great many similar ones by him, with references to, and extracts from, the Greek and Roman poets.

"The book was bought in a public shop, soon after the Doctor's death, and restored, with the MS. notes, through the medium of a friend, to his widow, in hope that their publication might prove advantageous to her, and a pleasure to the learned: but, as they have not yet appeared in print, and perhaps (unless they are sought after) never may, the world is hereby informed that such remarks did (and it is thought some other of the Doctor's unpublished critical as well as poetical writings still do) exist; valuable desiderata to many from whom they are withheld."

In this Appendix our critic has interwoven a laboured panegyric on many of our modern actors at both houses, from Mrs. Siddons downwards: and, speaking of Shakspeare as a player, endeavours to account for his having been (as is said) a very indifferent one, from "his lameness," which he thus mentions in his 37th and 89th Sonnets:

"As a decrepit father takes delight
To see his active child do deeds of youth,
So I, made lame by fortune's dearest spite,
Take all my comfort of thy worth and truth."

"Say that thou didst forsake me for some fault,

And I will comment upon that offence:
Speak of my lameness, and I straight will halt;
Against thy reasons making no defence."

And in *As You like It*, having intended the part of Adam for himself, he adverts to it twice in the second act, probably for that reason; the first time in a speech of Adam's,

"When service should in my old limbs
"lie lame;"

and afterwards in a speech of Orlando's,

"There is an old poor man,
"Who after me hath many a weary step
"Limp'd in pure love."

"Which last seems to me particularly descriptive of Shakspeare's *haling* or *limping* gait." *Ex pede Herculem.*

This observation is new and ingenious. Several such may be found in this work, together with many scarce remains of antique poetry, particularly some extracts from Father Southwell's Poems, and three by Ben Jonson: I, "To the Author of the Passions of the Mind in general. 4to. 1604." II, "To my deare Sonne and right learned Friend Master Joseph Butler," [prefixed to his *Shakspeare's Holyday*]. III, "To my chosen Friend the learned Translator of Lucan, Thomas May, Esq." [prefixed to May's *Lucan*.]

134. *London's Gratitude: or, An Account of such Pieces of Sculpture and Painting as have been placed in Guildhall at the Expence of the City of London. To which is added, A List of those distinguished Persons to whom the Freedom of the City has been presented since the Year MDCCLVIII. With Engravings of the Sculptures, &c.* 8vo.

PART of this tract has appeared in our Miscellany.—The account here given is on a larger scale: in sculpture, of the Earl of Chatham and Mr. Beckford, with the cenotaph of the one, and the statue of the other: in painting, of the royal portraits and of those of the judges. The arms (which we have before given, vol. LII.) are also inserted.

Among the honorary Freemen, the name of Lord Hood, 1783, should certainly have been enrolled.

*** In Mr. HAYLEY's Verses, p. 693, l. 47, r. "such tremors above;" p. 694, l. 25, r. "Which smiles."—And in THIS Magazine, p. 745, l. 42, l. "Eleutheria."—P. 747, l. 33, r. "Mamore;" col. 2, l. 24, r. "first."—P. 748, col. 2, l. 48, r. "Kil-ravelo."

E L E G Y.

NOW, the long labour of the day forgot,
Homeward the ploughman drove his
weary team,

Gay shone the window of the village cot,
Reflecting bright the sun's departing beam.

I left, with eager joy and gladd'ning haste,
The busy town to luxury and care,
In greenwood groves, and flowery fields, to
taste

Th' untainted gale, and breathe a purer air.
Long while I wander, heedless of my way,
O'er many a plain, whilst chance my foot-
steps led

Where, by a gloomy grove conceal'd from day,
The house of justice hides the ruffian's head;

I saw, and not unmov'd, that awful scene,
Whilst soft compassion dropp'd a pitying
tear;

When, lo! the voice of anguish from within,
And sighs of woe I heard, or seem'd to hear.

Bent down with chains, a prisoner I survey,
For gentle pity urg'd me to the place;
On the cold ground in humble grief he lay,
And his pale hands conceal'd the mourner's
face.

'Peace to thy griefs, unhappy swain,' I cry,
'And heaven-born comfort wipe the fall-
ing tear!'

'Nor peace, ingenuous stranger,' he reply'd,
'Nor heaven-born comfort, deign to so-
'journ here.

'Alas, they fly these mansions of despair,
'Nor with the midnight murd'rer deign
'to dwell!

'Then haste thee hence, nor thus, with fruit-
'less care,
'Explore th' dishonest sorrows of my cell.

'And yet, if, touch'd with pity of my woes,
'Candour may listen to a murderer's fate;
'Bear with me, whilst my sorrows I disclose,
'And faithful to the theme my tale relate.

'Ingenuous stranger! know, my years of
'youth
'Were pass'd in peace, with virtue and
'with worth;

'My parents led me in the paths of truth,
'And fortune smil'd deceitful on my birth.

'Where Arden's neighbouring woods the
'valley shade,

'My sire a few paternal acres till'd,
'And, justly partial to the blameless trade,
'He train'd me to the labours of the field.

'And from the straw-roof'd cot, and village
'vale,

'I never, never, form'd a wish to roam;
'Till pleasure, pictur'd in a partial tale,
'Poison'd my soul, and lur'd me from my
'home.

'Forc'd to the shade by autumn's sultry beam,
'Of London's pride the livery'd menial
'told,

'Of the gay joys that grac'd his constant
'theme
'Raptur'd I heard, and languish'd to be-
'hold.

'Then, the fond object of my wish to gain,
'Patient of toil the daily task I bore,
'And not unanswering to my constant pain,
'With gradual increase grew my little
'store.

'At length, the time so long desir'd obtain'd,
'To go, with eager gladness, I prepare,
'And my fond father's friendly voice dis-
'dain'd,
'Nor, O my mother, heard thy softer
'prayer.

'Sleepless I pass'd the last long lingering
'night,
'With fond impatience blam'd the slum-
'bering sun,

'And long ere dawn of day my fatal flight
'To London's walls I took, and was undone.

'Launch'd on the tide of vice, with impious
'speed
'Headlong I rush'd, and quickly gain'd
'the goal:

'Ah, now afresh the wounds of conscience
'bleed,
'And the dread story harrows up my soul!

'Urg'd by the voice of lust, the plot was laid,
'And the lone traveller bled beneath my
'knife:

'The partner of my guilt the guilt betray'd,
'And swift-pursuing justice claim'd my
'life.

'The pains of death I fear not: other woes
'Torment my soul, and urge me to despair;
'For you the bitter tear of anguish flows,
'Oh injur'd friends, and venerable pair!

'How will ye brook the story of my shame,
'Soon, my dear parents, to your village
'borne?

'How will ye brook to hear your William's
'name
'Quoted by malice in some tale of scorn?

'Pure are my parents, e'en their very thought
'Pure as the breath of heaven, from vices
'free;

'Yet if my good old father fail'd in aught,
'Alas, that failing was his love of me!

'Too fond his William's praises to declare,
'Oft was he wont to boast my matchless
'truth,

'And ah too oft, with partial pride, compare
'His darling William with the village
'youth;

'And oft would boast, his neighbour swains
'among,
'(Forgive a parent's pride) his William's
'form;

'And on the dear theme as he linger'd long,
'His eyes would glisten, and his heart grew
'warm.

'But

* But now no more his William must he boast,
 ' The little triumph of his life is done,
 * The little source of all his joy is lost,
 ' And the sad fire must blush to own his son.
 * When day's long toil was crown'd with
 ' evening's rest,
 ' Thron'd in his wicker chair the good
 ' man sat,
 * Each village politician was his guest,
 ' Stood round his fire, or loiter'd at his gate.
 ' And, rural statesman, as his colleagues drew
 ' Around, o'er some stale gazette would he
 ' pore;
 * And oft would sit and talk, for much he knew,
 ' Of village tale and legendary lore.
 * But now his bliss is past, his tale is done !
 ' And all his friends, and all his joys, are
 ' fled !
 * Th' indignant hind the guilty cot will shun
 ' That shrouded once a murderer's hateful
 ' head !
 * No more in summer seek his elm-tree's shade,
 ' No more in winter seek his social fire,
 * But all th' unfeeling rustics of the glade
 ' Will shun, with cruel scorn, a murderer's
 ' fire.'

He ceas'd : and, tortur'd with the pains of
 woe,

On the damp earth in speechless grief he
 fell ;

And turning thence with pensive steps and slow,
 I wav'd my hand, I could not say farewell.

W. J.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF INOCULATION.

LONG had bewail'd Arabia's hapless
 swains
 Their groves deserted and uncultur'd plains ;
 Those happy plains, where beauties ever gay
 Proclaim the presence of perpetual May ;
 Where, in her choicest treasures bright ar-
 ray'd,
 Luxuriant nature every charm display'd :
 With giant-strides a ghastly plague* o'er-
 spread,
 And breath'd destruction on each fated head ;
 His motley front uprear'd the deadly pest,
 And shook with horrid pride his purple crest.
 The scorching sands of Afric gave him birth,
 Thence sprung the fiend, and scourg'd th' af-
 flicted earth ;
 Fiend fierce as this ne'er saw astonish'd Time
 Creep from old Nilus' monster-teeming slime.
 Each swarthy nation felt the tyrant's force ;
 Nor prayers nor vows could stop his destin'd
 course : [name ;
 In vain they sung their mighty Prophet's
 To Mecca's hallow'd walls the monster came.
 Ev'n in the sacred temple's inmost cell,
 Check'd in mid prayer, the pious pilgrim fell ;
 Nor could Medina's fabled tomb withstand
 The vengeful fury of his death-fraught hand.

* Small-pox.

Those balmy gales, that whilom could dis-
 pense
 A thousand odours to the ravish'd sense,
 With fragrant coolness pleasing now no more,
 Spread through the tainted sky their deadly
 store.

With anxious fear the fainting mother press'd
 The smiling babe to her envenom'd breast ;
 The smiling babe, unconscious of his fate,
 Imbib'd with greedy joy the baneful teat.
 Oft as the swain, beneath the citron shade,
 Pour'd his soft passion to the listening maid,
 Infectious poison hung on every breath,
 And each persuasive sigh was charg'd with
 death.

Blind Superstition with the fiend conspir'd,
 Increas'd his conquest, and his fury fir'd :
 " My sons," he cried, " with patient bold-
 ness wait

" The fix'd destin'd laws of rigid fate ;
 " Nor heaven's just vengeance to oppose pre-
 sume, [doom."

" But each in silent reverence meet his
 Thus drunk with conquest, larger still he
 grew,

And gather'd ten-fold fury as he flew :
 Arm'd with the shafts of fate, in ireful mood
 He pass'd Euphrates' loud-resounding flood.
 From Schiraz' walls to snow-clad Taurus'
 height

Desponding Persia groan'd beneath his weight.
 In vain to heaven her sacred flames ascend ;
 On with resistless fury rush'd the fiend :
 In vain was Mithras call'd his wrath t' as-
 suage ;

The blazing God increas'd the monster's rage.
 As when his empire sultry Cancer gains,
 The scorching whirlwinds scour along the
 plains ;

The stately tamarisk and graceful pine
 Shrink from the blast, and all their charms
 resign ;

The bright anana's gaudy bloom is fled,
 The sickening orange bows her languid head :
 So spread destruction at the tyrant's nod,
 And beauty's blossom wither'd where he trod ;
 The God of Love in silent anguish broke
 His blunted arrows and his useless yoke ;
 Aside for grief he threw his loosen'd bow,
 And trembling fled before th' impetuous foe.

Cloy'd with the luscious banquets of the
 East,

In Europe's climes he sought a nobler feast :
 Here, as he rested on the sea-girt shore,
 To plan new conquests, and new coasts explore,
 From ocean's wave he saw Britannia rise ;
 Her beauteous lustre struck his ravish'd eyes :
 Pleas'd, with a smile he view'd those hea-
 venly spoils,

The last best guerdon of his savage toils.—
 It came, and rapine mark'd the Fury's way ;
 Sad was the scene, for beauty was the prey.

—Remorseless tyrant ! see that alter'd face,
 Which beam'd erewhile with each celestial
 grace, [o'erspread,

With gloomy frowns and furrow'd seams
 And every smile, and every charm, is fled !
 Those

Those sparkling eyes, on whose life-kindled
blaze
Th' enraptur'd swain for ever lov'd to gaze,
Now he beholds obscur'd in putrid night,
And turns with horror from the loathsome
sight.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Continuation of the Verses, on the Death of a
Friend, in p. 694.

FLY then, O fly, where pleasure's baneful
skill

Pleases to wound, and flatters but to kill;
Fly, wretched mortals, for the hand of Time
Shall mar the beauties of the silken clime;
And veering Fortune fling the cheerless ray
Of guilty conscience on your latter day:
Ah! then the dome, where once in ill-judg'd
mirth

Rose the wan flame which gave your for-
rows birth,

To your gall'd fight shall ope the dreary cell,
Where sore Remorse and Grief unceasing
dwell.

Alas! your woe-struck minds will sadly prove
The keenest anguish of unguarded love,
While painted Flattery strives in vain to
sooth

The fester'd wound of Misery's rankling
And pale Disease, with never-ending strife,
Saps the frail pillars of an ill-spent life.

Oh! madly rush not where with tawdry
France

Proud Irreligion's impious sons advance:
Tho' for a while the monster's arts caress,
Soothing to hurt, and fondling to oppress,
Soon will she raise, in hell-directed strife,
Her ruffian arm to spill the balm of life.—
While Doubt, fell hydra, o'er thy spirit flings
The blackest venom Voltaire's malice brings,
Alas! what pitying power will care to guide
Your found'ring vessel thro' her muddy tide,
Whilst darkly set in thickening mists, and
dun,

Virtue's clear star and Truth's informing sun.
Oh, sage Morality! with fostering hand
Guide his firm progress thro' thy sober land;
Whilst social Wisdom o'er his genius strews
The richest drops of Truth's exhaustless dews.
Regretted shade! ah, never may the young
Forget the lessons of thy hallow'd tongue:
With pliant Courtesy's attractive air,
To these dear pledges, with a father's care,
Thy smiling spirit turn'd with eager love,
The first faint dawns of the mind to prove;
True as the steel, which, tho' the billows roll,
Still constant seeks its recollected pole,
Nor quits, 'mid boiling seas that frantic rave,
The wond'rous powers mysterious Nature
gave.

Brought to a foreign clime, while child-
hood's flame,

Unfann'd by praises, and undamp'd by blame,
Bids its thin blaze, with ray serenely bright,
Spread the gay gleam of inoffensive light;
Thy earliest days, in harmless pleasure spent,
Felt the soft influence of young Content;

Averse to pomp; and all that wealth bestows,
Peaceful and innocent thy youth arose;
While struck with pity that the blind should
roam;

It sigh'd to lead them to Devotion's dome.

Ah! tho' a Seraph's zeal thy bosom warm'd,
And the strong sort of sturdy passion storm'd;
Nor pride imperious, nor piquant strife;
Vex'd the smooth tenour of thy even life,
Which joy'd full oft, in sage Retirement's
hour,

To check the ardour of the bigot power,
And calmly guide, with Wisdom's chasten-
ing hand,

Her mad career thro' wild Opinion's land.—
But chief thy eager view with poring gaze
Pierc'd the dark shadows of a growing maze,
Where keen Philology, with searching ray,
Sets old Antiquity in Reason's day,
And strongly bids her critic lamp illumine
The various phantoms of Rabbinic gloom.

Illustrious Bristol, 'mong the tribes that
pour

With deafening din along thy peopled shore,
Where the bright Genius prints, in type of
flame,

The dazzling honours of his daughter's* name,
And daring Chatterton, with hand sublime,
Trace with bold mimicry the tracks of
Time,

Pouring thro' Penury's obstructing night
The hallow'd radiance of the Muse's light;
Oh! on the swelling list let genuine Fame
Copy from Virtue's scroll his honour'd name.

Unmov'd by Superstition's hell-born pride,
Which feigns to honour what it cannot hide,
And, inly burning with Revenge's fire,
Makes God the author of the vile desire;
His meeker spirit fear'd with Rancour's hate,
To burst the iron bands of Danger's gate,
Nor ran, seduc'd by Persecution's star,
To join the war-whoop of the Fiend of War†.

(To be continued.)

On an Almshouse in DUFFIELD, Derbyshire.

Behold, Lord of little, this myte I restore,
Rend'ring thanks unto thee for all which I
have,

And this little harbor I leave for the poor,
Devised to lodge four who els must alone
crave.

Sure trust I repose, and mine I exhort,
Henceforth this hospital as it needs to re-
new,

Allowing such things as my will doth pur-
port,

Which I mean to pray God for ay to con-
tinew.

God graunt that others more able than I
Hereafter may better poore people supply.

* Miss Moore.

† Alluding to the author's refusal to sign
what was called the Protestant Petition. He
published, much about the same time, a pam-
phlet on that subject, addressed to the Asso-
ciation.

*Written in JULY, 1783,
On the late unusual Storms being followed
by the earliest Harvest within
the Memory of Man.*

AS, when the billows of the boiling deep
The winds with unremitting fury sweep,
The crazy ship (all hopes of safety lost)
Is wasted sooner to the with'd-for coast;
So, when of late impetuous floods of flame
In red confusion burst, and rolling came
Tremendous peals of thunder; then with
dread
Shudder'd and look'd aghast each guilty head:
But lo! th' alarming storm is heard no more;
Lo! Nature smiles more gaily than before;
The noxious blights no more destruction
bring;
The fields in earlier season laugh and sing.
To the Great God then be thy will re-
sign'd,
In judgement awful, as in mercy kind.
J.S.

MR. URBAN,

PASSING the other day through Lich-
field, I transcribed from an inn window
the following very elegant lines. M. C. S.

FAIR city! lift, with conscious glory crown'd,
The spiry structures of thy Mercian state!
While History bids her ancient trumpet sound
How War in wrath unbarr'd thy blood-
stain'd gate.
Not that the praise of ancestry alone
Is thine, fair city! blest thro' every age!
War's scythed car, yon miracles of stone,
Bow to the splendor of thy letter'd page.
Here JOHNSON fashion'd his elaborate style,
And Truth well pleas'd the moral work
survey'd;
Here, o'er her darling's cradle wont to smile,
Thalia with her GARRICK fondly play'd;
And here the flower of England's virgin train,
Boast of our isle, Lichfield's peculiar pride,
Here SEWARD caught the dew-drops of her
strain
From grief and fancy's magic-mingled tide.
Exult, fair city!—and indulge the praise
A grateful stranger to thy glory pays.

ODE to the River DERWENT *.

LOV'D stream, that mæanders along
Where the steps of my infancy stray'd,
When first I attun'd the rude song
That nature all artless essay'd;
Though thy borders be stripp'd of each tree,
That smil'd in their vernal array,
Their image still pictures to me
Thy villagers gambolling gay.
Nor by fancy shall aught be unseen,
Where thy fountains flow murmuring by;
I have danc'd with the dance on the green,
I have wept with the woe-begone eye.

* In Durham.

Thy blessings how many and rare!
Far distant the mildew of health,
Where guilt vainly decorates care,
And wickedness broods over wealth.

The dress of the body and mind
For ages exactly the same,
No travel the manners refin'd,
And fashion pass'd by as it came.

Ah! which of thy sons canst thou boast,
Like Maddison *, made to explore,
To give to the silver-girt coast
The worth that was foreign before?

Each language, each humour his own,
All Europe was proud to improve,
Whom Belgium sits down to bemoan,
Whom Gallia could listening love.

Say, when wilt thou cease to complain?
O Derwent, thy destiny cries;
Far off, on the banks of the Seine,
Thy darling, thy Maddison, dies!

*An Horatian Epistle; being an Answer from
one Friend to another, who desired him to re-
commend a worthy Clergyman as Successor to
a vacant Benefice.*

From the PRAXIS. (See p. 774.)

“—*Tibi me virtus tua fecit amicum.*” HOR.

ATTE jamdudum, Læli, et persæpe, roga-
tus
Ut tibi deligerem qui doctus et integer aptè
Personam sanctam rectoris obiret, idemque
Junctus amicitia tecum sermone placeret,
Nunc tibi commendo varium, tradoque tu-
endum,
Moribus antiquis hominem, exemploque Ca-
tonem.
Quin et dicendi excellit prædixite venâ,
Inculcat quoties leges, et jura Tonantis.
At quando festis libet indulgere diebus,
Lætitiâ in vultu nitet, in sermone merum
sal;
Oppugnare potens, aut respondere paratus.
Sobrius, at modici non spernens munera
Bacchi;
Neve arcana foras post vina eliminat unquam.
Adde, quod historix res gestas callet ad-
unguem,
Et regum genus, et regales ordinat annos.
Olim hominum mores multorum vidit, et
urbes,
Nec scrupulo affectus crepidæ dedit oscula
Papæ.
Huic uxor pulchra, at prægnans, cum triplice
natâ;
Pauper, at ære suo est; stipendia parva me-
retur
Ex tribus ædiculis. Rectoris nomine ovabit.
Jam sat habes, Læli; verbum non amplius
addam.
Vive, vale; atque virum hunc ascribas inter
amicos.

* Late secretary to the embassy at Paris.
See p. 406.

AR.

ABSTRACT of Sir WM. HAMILTON'S
Account of the late EARTHQUAKES
in CALABRIA and SICILY.

(By a Correspondent.)

A CIRCLE, whose radius is equal to 22 Italian miles, included in another, with a radius of 72 miles round the city of Oppido in Calabria, will nearly take in the whole of that country that has any mark of being affected by the earthquake of Feb. 5, 1783, which continued to be felt sensibly, though less violently, to May 23. This tract is comprehended between the 38th and 39th deg. of N. lat.; and the greatest force of the earthquake seems to have exerted itself from the foot of those mountains of the Appennines called *Monte Deio*, *Monte Sacro*, and *Monte Coulone*, extending westward to the Tyrrhene Sea: the towns, villages, and farm-houses nearest to those mountains situated either on the hills, or in the plain, were totally ruined by the first shock of Feb. 5, about noon, which was instantaneous, without warning, from the bottom upwards, and the greatest mortality was there; even the most distant towns had been greatly damaged by subsequent shocks, especially those of Feb. 7, 26, 28, and March 1. The motions of the earth had been various, either whirling like a vortex, horizontal, or by pulsations or beatings from the bottom upwards, the rains continual and violent, often accompanied with lightning, and irregular and furious gusts of wind. From the city of Amantea, situated on the coast of the Tyrrhene Sea, in Calabria Citra, and proceeding westward to Cape Spartivento in Calabria Ultra, and then up the East coast, as far as Cape d'Alice, a part of Calabria Citra, on the Ionian Sea, there is not a town or village, either on the coast or inland, but is totally destroyed, or has suffered more or less, amounting in all to near 400 *paese*, or villages, containing 100 inhabitants. The sum total of the mortality in both Calabrias and in Sicily, by the earthquakes alone, as returned to the Secretary of State's Office in Naples, is 32,367; but, including strangers, the number of lives lost may fairly be stated at 40,000.

Of the number of shocks, amounting to some hundreds, the longest and most violent were those of Feb. 5, 6, 27, March 1 and 28; and of these the first and last must have been tremendous, the motion of the earth being so violent that the *heads of the largest trees almost touched the ground from side to side*. They alone were sensibly felt in Naples.

Sir Wm Hamilton setting out from Naples, May 2, on a tour of twenty days over the scene of devastation in Calabria and Sicily, found at *Cedrarò* the first symptoms of the earthquakes, the inhabitants having quitted their houses, though not one of them had suffered.

At *St. Lucido* the baron's palace and church had suffered.—The town of *Pizzo*, in Calabria Ultra, was greatly damaged Feb. 5, and completely ruined March 28.

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Monte Leone was greatly damaged by the last. *Mileto*, situate in a bottom, was totally destroyed. Its great river, the ancient *Metaurus**, was perfectly dry for some seconds, and then returned again and overflowed, and its strong timber bridge undulated in a most extraordinary manner. *Soriano* and the noble Dominican convent are a heap of ruins. *St. Pietro* and *Rosarno*, *Polistene*, *Casal Nuovo*, *Castellace*, *Milicusco*, ruined; and in the latter the princess *Gerace Grimaldi*, and 4000 of her subjects, perished by the explosion of February 5.—An inhabitant of *Casal Nuovo*, at the moment of the shock, overlooking the plain from the hill, instead of the town saw a thick cloud of white dust, like smoke, the natural effect of the crushing of the buildings, and the mortar flying off. The whole plain, in which three towns stood, for four days journey presented a scene of misery not to be described. The shock was so great that all the inhabitants were buried, dead or alive, under the ruins of their houses in an instant. In other towns some walls and parts of houses are left standing, but here you neither distinguish street nor house; all lie in one confused heap of ruins. The soil of this whole lovely plain is a soft sandy clay. Over a ravine, or chasm, 500 feet deep, and three quarters of a mile broad, cut by rivers and mountain torrents in the course of ages, near *Terra Nuova*, two huge portions of earth, on which a great part of the town stood, consisting of some hundreds of houses, were detached into the ravine, and nearly across it, about half a mile from the place where they stood, and many of the inhabitants in them, who were afterwards dug out alive. Many acres of land, with trees and corn-fields on them, had been detached into the ravine in like manner, from a height of at least 500 feet, and to the distance of three quarters of a mile: on some the produce was still growing, others were lying in the bottom in an inclined situation, others quite overturned; some had met and stopped the course of a river, whose waters were now forming a great lake. Another river disappeared at the shock, and returning again overflowed the country.—The whole town of *Mollochi di Setto*, near *Terra Nuova*, was detached into the ravine; and a vineyard, of many acres, lay there near it, in perfect order, but in an inclined situation, with a foot-path through it. Water-mills being jammed between two detached pieces had been lifted up above the river. Many acres were sunk eight or ten feet below the level of the plain, and many raised to the same height. Cracks, parallel to every ravine, indicate that, had the shocks continued, the like discoverings would have ensued. The upper soil of the banks of the ravine was a reddish earth, and the under one very compact, and like a soft stone. The shock seems to have acted with

* One may give Horace's words, "*Testis Metaurum flumen*," a new application.

greater force on the lower and more compact stratum than on the upper cultivated crust, the former having driven, from under the latter, some hundred yards further in the ravine. Thus a mountain, about 250 feet high, and about 400 feet in diameter, is well attested to have travelled or slid down the ravine four miles on Feb. 5; on which day the greatest force of the earthquake seems to have been exerted in the neighbourhood of *Oppido*, and at *Casal Nuova* and *Terra Nuova*. The phenomena exhibited in other parts of the plains of Calabria Ultra are of the same nature, but in a less degree.

Sir Wm. Hamilton proceeded from *Oppido*, through the same beautiful country and ruined towns and villages, to *Seminara* and *Palmi*. At the latter, which stands low and near the sea, 1400 lives were lost, and 4000 barrels of oil (for which it is a staple) produced a river of oil flowing into the sea. In going over the beautiful woody mountains of *Bagnara* and *Solano*, by a road dangerous both from robbers and precipices, he felt a smart shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a loud explosion, like that of springing a mine. At *Torre del Pezzolo* an epidemical disorder had already manifested itself.—*Reggio* is less damaged than was expected, though not a house is habitable, or inhabited, about 126 persons having lost their lives. Both in 1770 and 1780 the inhabitants had been driven into barracks by the same cause.

Here, quitting this delightful but unhappy country (many of whose inhabitants speak no other language but Greek), and the beautiful groves of orange, mulberry, and fig trees*, our inquisitive naturalist sailed to Messina, where he landed May 14. The force of the earthquakes there, as at Reggio, had been nothing to what it was in the plain. All the beautiful front of the *Palazzata*, or crescent, had been in some parts totally ruined, in others less; and there were cracks in the earth of the quay, part of which is sunk above a foot below the level of the sea, which, at the edge of the quay, is so deep that the largest ships can lie alongside. Many houses are still standing, and others little damaged, even in the lower town, but in the upper the shocks seem to have had scarcely any effect. Out of 30,000 inhabitants, not above 700 had perished; several streets were inhabited, and business going on; though the generality of the inhabitants were in tents and barracks. Neither the port nor citadel have received any damage. A small fish,

* *Agrium* is the general name of all kinds of orange, lemon, cedrate, and bergamot trees. The fig trees bear twice a year, in June and August. One single gentleman, whose christian name is *Agaimemon*, could gather, from a garden of no great extent, 170,000 lemons, 200,000 oranges, equal to those at Malta, and bergamots enough to produce 200 quarts from their rinds, which, after squeezing, fed the cattle, and gave a strong taste to their flesh.

called *Cicirelli*, like our whitebait, which used to be scarce and difficult to catch, is, since the shocks, easily taken near the surface, and become the common food of the poor. On the 5th of February, and the three following days, the sea, about a quarter of a mile from the citadel, rose, and boiled in a most extraordinary manner, and with a most horrid and alarming noise, the water in other parts of the Faro being perfectly calm. On the night between Feb. 5 and 6, a great wave passed over the point of the entrance of the Faro, carrying off boats, and above 24 people, tearing up trees, and leaving some hundred-weight of fish on the shore. The prince of Scilla, fearing that the rock of Scilla, on which the town and castle stood, might be detached into the sea, as, during the first shock of Feb. 5 at noon, part of a rock had been, was returning, with 2473 of his subjects, to a little port or beach, surrounded by rocks at its foot. About midnight a second shock detached a whole mountain, much higher than that of Scilla, between it and the *terre del cavalla*, which, falling into the sea, then perfectly calm, raised the wave which broke on the point of the Faro in Sicily, and returning on the beach at Scilla, swept off, or dashed against the rocks, the unhappy prince and all the people with him, and was immediately followed by one or two more waves less considerable. This wave was at first rumour affirmed to have been formed of boiling water, but all who had been involved in and survived it, assured Sir Wm. H. they did not feel any symptom of heat in it; nor did fire issue from any cracks, as was reported.

Returning along the coast of the Two Calabrias, and the Principato Citra, Sir William found *Tropæa* and *Paula* little damaged, but all the inhabitants in barracks. At the former, May 15, were severe but short shocks. There were five during his stay in Calabria and Sicily, three of them rather alarming, and at Messina, in the night, he constantly felt a little tremor of the earth.

The result of these exact enquiries is, that the present earthquakes are occasioned by the operation of a volcano, the seat of which seems to lie deep, either under the bottom of the sea, between the island of Stromboli and the coast of Calabria, or under the parts of the plain towards Oppido and Terra Nuova. Perhaps an opening may have been made at the bottom of the sea, and most probably between Stromboli and Calabria Ultra (for from that quarter all agree that the subterranean noises seem to have proceeded, and the volcano of Stromboli, which is opposite, at the distance of 50 miles to Pizzo, had smoked less, and thrown up less, during the earthquakes, than for some years past), and that the foundation of a new island or volcano may have been laid, though it may be ages before it is completed and appears above the surface of the sea.

Among many extraordinary circumstances, we cannot omit some instances of long-fasting, occasioned by this calamity. A girl of 16 remained

mained without food 11 days in the ruins of a house with a child of 5 or 6 months old, which died the fourth day. Two mules and many dogs were in the same situation 22 days, and a hen at Messina 23 days; all perfectly recovered.

The Academy of Naples have sent into Calabria 15 of their members, with draughtsmen, for the sole purpose of giving a satisfactory and ample account of this great event. "But unless," says Sir Wm. Hamilton, "they attend, as I did, to the nature of the soil of the place where these accidents happened, their reports will generally meet with little credit, except from those who are professed dilettanti of miracles."

Count Ippolito's account, in Italian, of the earthquake of Mar. 28 in Calabria subjoined to this, takes notice, that this catastrophe was preceded by severe and unusual frosts in the winter of 1782, extraordinary drought and intolerable heat in the summer, and great continual rains in the autumn, of the same year, and all through January 1783. Many times before the shock the sea rose and swelled without the least wind, to the great terror of the fishermen. The volcanoes had been quiet for a considerable time before, but, on the first earthquake, Etna made an eruption, and in the second Stromboli threw out fire.

*** We are sensible that it is not the fashion of this age to introduce Scripture into any comparison. But what impartial mind does not see a great conformity between these accounts and our Lord's prediction of events that were to precede (how closely we are left to conjecture from circumstances) the general dissolution of this globe? See Matth. xxiv. 7; Mark xv. 8; but particularly Luke xxi. 25, 26. And is not the destruction of the cities of the plain, perhaps by the first earthquake after the creation, recorded in Genesis, xix. 24—28, an exact counterpart of what happened in the plain of Calabria? a vapour, charged with electrical fire, or a kind of inflammable air; an overthrow, and the smoke of the country ascending like the smoke of a furnace, (perhaps an hyperbolical description of what befell Casal Nuovo), and a lake (the Dead Sea) succeeding the catastrophe: the same physical causes concurring under divine protection?—Strabo says (XVI. 764) this tract, formerly covered by 13 cities, was changed into a lake by earthquakes and explosions of fire, and hot, asphaltic, and sulphureous water, and the rocks made inflammable: "ὁπο σισμῶν καὶ ἀναφύσματος καὶ πυρὸς καὶ θερμῶν ὕδατων ἀσπίδων τε καὶ θινῶν ἢ λιμνῶν ποταμοί, καὶ περὶ τοὺς λίμναι γενόμεναι;" or, as Eratosthenes supposed, the country subsiding into lakes was overflowed by a sudden flood of water, as the sea, "ἀναστάσεως τῆς γῆρας ἐνέμασιν ἀνακαλύψαντα τὴν πλῆσιν καθάπερ τὴν θαλάσσαν."—Innumerable are the earthquakes recorded in history, in a general and superficial way. It was reserved for this age to explore their causes, and trace their effects in detail. —Let us be wise, and consider these things.

General WASHINGTON's Circular Letter on his Resignation of the Command of the Armies of the United States of America, dated Headquarters, Newburgh, June 18, 1783.

(Concluded from our last Magazine, p. 701.)

THE ability of the country to discharge the debts which have been incurred in its defence is not to be doubted. An inclination, I flatter myself, will not be wanting: the path of our duty is plain before us: honesty will be found, in every experiment, to be the best and only true policy. Let us then, as a nation, be just; let us fulfill the public contracts which Congress has undoubtedly a right to make for the purpose of carrying on the war, with the same good faith we suppose ourselves bound to perform our private engagements. In the mean time let an attention to the cheerful performance of their proper business, as individuals, and as members of society, be earnestly inculcated on the citizens of America; then will they strengthen the hands of government, and be happy under its protection. Every one will reap the fruit of his labours; every one will enjoy his own acquisitions, without molestation, and without danger.

In this state of absolute freedom and perfect security, who will grudge to yield a very little of his property to support the common interests of society, and ensure the protection of government? Who does not remember the frequent declarations at the commencement of the war, That we should be completely satisfied, if, at the expence of one half, we could defend the remainder of our possessions? Where is the man to be found who wishes to remain indebted, for the defence of his own person and property, to the exertions, the bravery, and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to repay the debt of honour and of gratitude? In what part of the Continent shall we find any man, or body of men, who would not blush to stand up and propose measures purposely calculated to rob the soldier of his stipend, and the public creditor of his due? And were it possible that such a flagrant instance of injustice could ever happen, would it not excite the general indignation, and tend to bring down, upon the authors of such measures, the aggravated vengeance of Heaven? If, after all, a spirit of disunion, or a temper of obstinacy and perverseness, should manifest itself in any of the States; if such an ungracious disposition should attempt to frustrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the union; if there should be a refusal to comply with requisitions for funds to discharge the annual interest of the public debts, and if that refusal should revive all those jealousies, and produce all those evils, which are now happily removed; Congress, who have, in all their transactions, shewn a great degree of magnanimity and justice, will stand justified in the sight of God and man! And that State alone, which puts itself in opposition to the aggregate wisdom of the Continent, and follows such

such mistaken and pernicious councils, will be responsible for all the consequences.

For my own part, conscious of having acted, while a servant of the publick, in the manner I conceived best suited to promote the real interests of my country; having, in consequence of my fixed belief, in some measure pledged myself to the army that their country would finally do them complete and ample justice; and not wishing to conceal any instance of my official conduct from the eyes of the world; I have thought proper to transmit to your Excellency the inclosed collection of papers, relative to the half-pay and commutation granted by Congress to the officers of the army: from these communications my decided sentiments will be clearly comprehended, together with the conclusive reasons which induced me, at an early period, to recommend the adoption of this measure in the most earnest and serious manner. As the proceedings of Congress, the army, and myself, are open to all, and contain, in my opinion, sufficient information to remove the prejudice and errors which may have been entertained by any, I think it unnecessary to say any thing more than just to observe, that the resolutions of Congress now alluded to are as unavoidably and absolutely binding upon the United States as the most solemn acts of confederation or legislation.

As to the idea, which, I am informed, has in some instances prevailed, that the half-pay and commutation are to be regarded merely in the odious light of a pension, it ought to be exploded for ever; that provision should be viewed, as it really was, a reasonable compensation, offered by Congress at a time when they had nothing else to give, to officers of the army for services then to be performed; it was the only means to prevent a total dereliction of the service; it was a part of their hire; I may be allowed to say it was the price of their blood, and of your independency; it is therefore more than a common debt; it is a debt of honour; it can never be considered as a pension or gratuity, nor cancelled until it is fairly discharged.

With regard to the distinction between officers and soldiers, it is sufficient that the uniform experience of every nation of the world, combined with our own, proves the utility and propriety of the discrimination. Rewards, in proportion to the aids the publick draws from them, are unquestionably due to all its servants. In some lines the soldiers have, perhaps, generally had as ample compensation for their services, by the large bounties which have been paid them, as their officers will receive in the proposed commutation; in others, if, besides the donation of land, the payment of arrears of clothing and wages (in which articles all the component parts of the army must be put upon the same footing) we take into the estimate the bounties many of the soldiers have received, and the gratuity of one year's full pay, which is promised to all, possibly their situation (every circumstance being duly consid-

ered) will not be deemed less eligible than that of the officers. Should a further reward, however, be judged equitable, I will venture to assert, no man will enjoy greater satisfaction than myself in an exemption from taxes for a limited time (which has been petitioned for in some instances), or any other adequate immunity or compensation granted to the brave defenders of their country's cause: but neither the adoption or rejection of this proposition will in any manner affect, much less militate against, the acts of Congress, by which they have offered five years full-pay, in lieu of the half-pay for life, which had been before promised to the officers of the army.

Before I conclude the subject of public justice, I cannot omit to mention the obligations this country is under to that meritorious class of veterans, the non-commissioned officers and privates, who have been discharged for inability in consequence of the resolution of Congress of the 23d of April 1782, on an annual pension for life: their peculiar sufferings, their singular merits and claims to that provision, need only to be known, to interest the feelings of humanity in their behalf: nothing but a punctual payment of their annual allowance can rescue them from the most complicated misery; and nothing could be a more melancholy and distressing sight than to behold those who have shed their blood, or lost their limbs in the service of their country, without a shelter, without a friend, and without the means of obtaining any of the comforts or necessaries of life, compelled to beg their daily bread from door to door. Suffer me to recommend those of this description, belonging to your State, to the warmest patronage of your Excellency and your Legislature.

It is necessary to say but a few words on the third topic which was proposed, and which regards particularly the defence of the republic. As there can be little doubt but Congress will recommend a proper peace-establishment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the Union upon a regular and respectable footing; if this should be the case, I should beg leave to urge the great advantage of it, in the strongest terms.

The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility: it is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the militia of the Continent should be absolutely uniform; and that the same species of arms, accoutrements, and military-apparatus, should be introduced in every part of the United States. No one, who has not learned it from experience, can conceive the difficulty, expence, and confusion, which result from a contrary system, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed.

If, in treating of political points, a greater latitude than usual has been taken in the course of the address, the importance of the crisis, and the

the magnitude of the objects in discussion, must be my apology. It is, however, neither my wish nor expectation that the preceding observations should claim any regard, except so far as they should appear to be dictated by a good intention; consonant to the immutable rules of justice; calculated to produce a liberal system of policy, and founded on whatever experience may have been acquired by a long and close attention to public business. Here I might speak with more confidence, from my actual observations; and if it would not swell this letter (already too prolix) beyond the bounds I had prescribed myself, I could demonstrate to every mind, open to conviction, that in less time, and with much less expence than has been incurred, the war might have been brought to the same happy conclusion, if the resources of the Continent could have been properly called forth: that the distresses and disappointments, which have very often occurred, have, in too many instances, resulted more from a want of energy in the Continental Government, than a deficiency of means in the particular States: that the inefficacy of measures, arising from the want of an adequate authority in the supreme power, from a partial compliance with the requisitions of Congress in some of the States, and from a failure of punctuality in others, while they tended to damp the zeal of those who were more willing to exert themselves, served also to accumulate the expences of the war, and to frustrate the best-concerted plans; and that the discouragement occasioned by the complicated difficulties and embarrassments, in which our affairs were, by this means involved, would have long ago produced the dissolution of any army, less patient, less virtuous, and less persevering, than that which I have had the honour to command.—But, while I mention those things, which are notorious facts, as the defects of our federal constitution, particularly in the prosecution of a war, I beg it may be understood that, as I have ever taken a pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the assistance and support I have derived from every class of citizens, so I shall always be happy to do justice to the unparalleled exertions of the individual States, on many interesting occasions.

I have thus freely disclosed what I wished to make known before I surrendered up my public trust to those who committed it to me. The task is now accomplished; I now bid adieu to your Excellency, as the chief magistrate of your State; at the same time I bid a last farewell to the cares of office, and all the employments of public life.

It remains then to be my final and only request, that your Excellency will communicate these sentiments to your Legislature, at their next meeting; and that they may be considered as the legacy of one who has ardently wished, on all occasions, to be useful to his country, and who, even in the shade of retirement, will not fail to implore the divine benediction upon it.

I now make it my earnest prayer, that God would have you, and the State over which you preside, in his holy protection: that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to Government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field; and finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion; without an humble imitation of whose example, in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

I have the honour to be, with much esteem and respect, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency William Greene, Esq.

Gov. of the State of Rhode Island.

Authentic Account of the Loss of the GROSVENOR EAST INDIAMAN; with the Events which befel the Crew, as given by Robert Price, Thomas Lewis, John Warmington, and Barney Larey. (See p. 613.)

THE number of persons on board this ship amounted to 142, including crew and passengers. The particular part where she was wrecked has never been clearly ascertained, but supposed to have happened between the 28th and 29th degrees of S. latitude.

On the 13th of June, 1782, the Grosvenor left Trincomale, and in her way touched at Ceylon; after quitting which, they saw no land till the 4th of August, when the fatal catastrophe happened. On that day, at about half past three A. M. one of the seamen being aloft, thinking he saw land, came down, and told the officer on the watch, who not believing him, the man went up again.—The watch was relieved at four A. M.; and at half past, the same man being on deck, declared he could see land; but neither did the third mate, who was then on duty, give him any credit, nor would he put the ship's head to sea. William Mixon, the quarter-master, however, more inclined to believe the seaman than the mates, went in and told the captain, who immediately came out, and wore ship, but she struck in wearing: they had just time to call all hands aloft; the wind soon after shifting, and blowing off shore, they hoisted the fore-top-sail, and endeavoured to back off; but in attempting this, they only twisted the ship's head off shore, and her stern tailed upon the rocks: the water gaining upon them very fast, and the ship filling, they cut away the masts; the main-mast presently drove on shore, and the Caffres, who had by this time assembled, clambered upon it, to get the copper and iron, which are the things they seem to have the greatest value for. The
foremast

foremast was some time before it went, as they could not clear it off the ship's side; she therefore remained with her head off shore till she went to pieces. A yawl was hoisted out, which was stove immediately; they then made a raft, but the seven-inch hawser, by which it was made fast, breaking, it drove ashore with four men on it; three of whom were drowned.

When the ship was lost, two Lascars swam on shore with a lead line, and made a hawser fast to a piece of rock. Many of the sailors got ashore by this means, but the quarter-master and eight seamen were drowned in the attempt; one was drowned in swimming ashore, and two lost their lives in the ship, immediately after she struck. Robert Price, the Captain's boy, about 14 years old (who is arrived in London) in getting ashore, was forced off the hawser, and his head dashed against a rock by a violent sea; and received so bad a cut, of which the mark remains, that he was unable to help himself, and must have perished, had not one Francis de Larso, a Danish seaman, got hold of his hair, and suspended him, till with other assistance he was able to save him.

About one A. M. the ship had parted all her chains, at which time there were near 100 persons on board; the ship lying down very much, they got the ladies out at the starboard quarter gallery, and when she parted, the side sunk down into the sea with them all upon it, and floated into shallow water; the body of the wreck breaking off the swell, the sailors were enabled to get the ladies and children on shore. Capt. Talbot, of the navy, and some others, came ashore on the fore-part of the wreck.

Though thus providentially saved from the fury of the watery element, they had still a dreary prospect before them; on shore in a country without a guide to inform them how to proceed, or an ability to defend themselves against the ferocity of the savage inhabitants, whose attacks they hourly dreaded. They however constructed a tent of a new mizen top-sail, for the ladies, &c. on the flattish part of the rock, where they fortunately found plenty of fresh water. A little to the northward of where the ship was lost was a creek, into which many things drove on shore, particularly a cask of wine; plenty of beef and pork, but mostly in pieces; a cask of flour, and some of their hogs, which the natives, who had now numerously assembled, killed; one boar, indeed, gave them some trouble, for when they approached, he turned up his snout, and grunted in so hideous a manner, that they were afraid to seize him, but killed him with a lance. While the crew remained by the wreck, the natives did not offer any violence, but stole what they liked, and ran away; they took nothing indeed but iron, or what other metal they could, not

seeming to regard the many bales drove on shore, farther than flitting them with their lances for diversion.

After passing three days by the wreck, under continual apprehensions of the natives, they concerted what steps were most proper to be taken, in order to proceed on their journey to the Cape, to which the Captain assured them they might travel in 16 or 17 days. They accordingly collected provision for about eight or nine days, which was as much as they could carry; of this, and what cloaths they could pick up, the steward made a distribution. All their arms consisted of five or six cutlasses; plenty of fire-arms were driven on shore, but rendered useless from a want of gunpowder.—On Wednesday morning (Aug. 7.) this company of forlorn travellers set out, leaving John Bryan, who was lame and unable to walk, and Joshua Glover, an idiot, with the wreck. The chief mate, being sick, was carried; the 2d mate led the van, the captain in the rear, and the ladies formed the center. As soon as they began their march, the natives threw stones and hove their lances at them; but no great damage was sustained by these attacks. They travelled along the cliffs, never far from the coast, and always in sight of the sea, except in passing the hollows; they sometimes found paths of the Caffres, and in some places grass; and along the shore some parts were sandy, some parts rocky.

The day after leaving the wreck, they fell in with a man lighter-coloured than the natives, with straight hair; they supposed him a Malayman; he came up to them, clapping his hands and calling *Engles, Engles*; he talked Dutch with John Suffman, and told them the Cape was a great way off! and being desired to guide them, he said he could not, as he was afraid of being killed if he went into the Christian country: they offered him any money if he would conduct them; he said he did not want money, but copper: they said they would load him with copper; but he would not go. He advised them to keep along the coast, for that inland they would meet the Boschemen Hottentots, who would kill them all. This man was with the natives, who did not appear to be the same kind of people as those where the ship was lost, because they were taller and not so black, and had their cheeks painted red, with feathers in their heads like ostrich feathers.

The Malayman turned out to be a rogue, as he shewed the natives where their pockets were, which they made very free with; the Captain having a tuck-stick in his hand, one of them snatched it from him, but returned it at the persuasion of the Malayman; soon after this a party of the natives, with whom was the Malayman, came and cut off the buttons of some who wore metal ones.

About three or four days after leaving the wreck, the Captain going up a very high hill, took a lance from one of the natives, who

who endeavoured by signs and intreaty, as his words were supposed, to get it back, but to no purpose: There was no village then in sight, but he went away to a village and called his countrymen, who came out in great numbers with their lances and targets.

The Captain put the ladies, and those who were unable to do any thing, upon a rising ground with the baggage, and then attacked the natives, and drove them out of the village.

The weapons used by the natives were targets made of hides to cover themselves, so that when our people threw stones at them, they could never hurt them; they had reddish sticks, seemingly dyed, with a wooden knob at the end, and lances; but not choosing to lose the iron of their lances, they drew out the lance-staffs and sharpened the end, and threw these staffs at our people: With one of these they struck Mr. Newman's ear; he was stunned and fell down, on which the natives made a great shout.

One of the natives having fallen down in running away, he was overtaken by the boatswain and others, and bruised terribly; but the Captain told them not to kill any.

Afterwards the natives brought sweet potatoes, to exchange for the lance-staffs and sticks they had thrown at our people. They then sat down peaceably round, and the Captain had some toys which he gave them, and they went away; after stopping about two hours, our people proceeded, the natives not molesting them.

Having proceeded, after beating the natives, about three or four miles farther, in the evening, the Malay came up with them; he laughed at the skirmish that had happened, and being asked which was the right road, said, that which he was going. He had been at the wreck, where he had loaded himself with iron, and had on a long gown of the Captain's. After the Malay left them, they marched on and met other natives, from whom they got some sweet potatoes for buttons; at night they took up their lodgings under a bank, with a running stream of fresh water in the hollow beneath.

Next day they came to a village where the Malayman's house was; he brought his child to them, and asked for copper. After leaving the Malayman's village, they came to a creek, which they passed at low water, it was then about noon; they went on till evening, when they found water by the side of a hill: There the Caffres came down and surrounded them, wanting to take buttons and such like from them, and wanting to search the ladies, but were beaten off.

The Lascars went off in a body, and the natives followed and robbed them. In the morning the ladies waded over the river, breast-high, being supported by the sailors, who carried over the children; this was the first river since they left the ship; it was small, and after they got up the hill on the other side, they saw it almost dry by the

ebbing of the tide; this was about a week after leaving the wreck.

After crossing the river, some of the people set out straggling, leaving the Captain and ladies behind. The Captain was not sick, but out of heart when they parted, and their provision was not then expended; those who are arrived in London know nothing after this of the Capt. or ladies; they parted from them about ten days after the ship was lost.

The natives never offered to carry away any of the ladies; nor offered them any of those injuries so industriously circulated. Exclusive of the Lascars party, and those who went with him, fifty other persons left the Captain, with whom there remained forty-six, including officers, passengers, ladies, children, &c. The day they parted from the Captain and ladies, they came up again with the Lascars in a little wood. The day after (Aug. 16.) they came to a river's mouth where three of the party chose to halt, in order to swim across. The Lascars also parted from them again: the main body went up three days along the banks, which were very hilly and steep; and then crossed where its depth was about up to their middle. The French Colonel (D'Espinet) was left before they crossed the river, being quite spent with fatigue; and two days after they had crossed (Aug. 19.), Capt. Talbot was also unable to proceed: His cockswain wanted to stay with him, but Capt. Talbot would not let him; there were no natives then with them, but they saw some huts soon after. About eight or ten days after leaving the Captain, it was thought they were still too many to get provisions, and they parted again; the party which set out first, consisted of 23 persons, among whom was Robert Price and Barney Larey, who are arrived in London.

The first party continued on the sea coast, the natives still about them, but dropping off little by little. The natives minded nothing but metal; one of the Caffres took a watch, and broke it with a stone, picked the pieces out and stuck them in his hair. They met a young black Portuguese, in a house by a salt-water river with the sea: he had two Caffre women near him; he had no cows, but gave them some fish, which he cooked for them, together with what shell fish they had picked up, and some white roots, like potatoes.

The other party, 22 in number, went inland, and were three days out of sight of the sea; they saw no inhabitants, but many wild beasts. Being distressed for provisions, they returned to the coast, where they fed on shell fish, and fared pretty well when they came up with a dead whale, of which they saw three or four. In about three weeks or a month after parting with the Captain and ladies, they came into a sandy country; by this time they were separated into small parties. The parties in which

T. Lewis (now in London) was, consisted of 11 persons. At the end of 49 days from leaving the ship, according to the carpenter's account, Capt. Talbot's servant Isaac, who had been his cockswain, and Patrick Burn, joined them; but soon after the carpenter, Thomas Page, died, and was buried in the sand. Afterwards Lewis came to another river, where he joined several; here he eat a piece of whale, which made him sick. From thence he went back seven days by himself, and staid with the Caffres, three months, in which time Feançon and Paro came to the same village.

When they had been about three weeks with the Caffres, William Hubberley, Mr. Shaw's servant, came there; he told them all his companions were dead. About 16 or 18 days after Hubberley came, Feançon and Paro left the village; after a month's absence Feançon returned, and told him that Paro was dead. Feançon was nine days in the desert, without water but his own urine, and then Paro died.

The Dutch had by this time come to the knowledge of the wreck, and had sent Daniel King from the Dutch Farms through the country, and on the 15th Jan. 1783, ten or eleven days after setting out from the village, he met at Sondage River the waggon going towards the wreck, with Jeremiah Evans and Francisco De Larso with them; they got within 5 days journey of the wreck, but came back, their horses being tired. They had seen no tokens of the ladies or Captain, except that they saw in a Caffre house a great coat which they thought was the Captain's; in their journey they saw several dead bodies. De Larso came from the Cape in the same ship with Robert Price (viz. Laurwig, Capt. Stainbeck) and is gone to Denmark; in the same ship came also Wm Hubberley, the 2d mate's servant, and Francisco Feançon, who had remained with the Caffres, and were brought from thence by the Hottentots, at the same time with Lewis; these are also gone to Denmark.

Arrived in London:—Rob. Price, Bargey Larey, J. Warmington, and Tho. Lewis.

Gone to Copenhagen: William Hubberley, J. Hynes, Fra. Feançon, and De Larso.

Left at the Cape:—Jeremiah Evans, and some of the Lascars.

The following persons were left with Capt. Coxon, of whom no accounts are received:—Mr. Logie, chief mate; Mr. Beale, third ditto; Mr. Harris, fifth ditto; Mr. Haye, purser; Mr. Nixon, surgeon; Robert Rea, boatswain; John Hunter, gunner; William Mixon, quarter-master; George M'Daniel, carpenter's first mate; James Mauleverer, ditto, second ditto; John Edkins, caulker; William Stevens, butcher; Frank Mascon, Dom. Kircanio, Jos. Andree, Matthew Bell, Roque Pandolpho, John Stevens, John Pope, seamen; Jos. Thomson, chief mate's servant; James Vandesteën, boatswain's ditto;

John Hill, gunner's ditto; Ant. da Cruza, Captain's cook; Patrick Fitzgerald, and John Hudson, discharged soldiers from Madras. Col. D'Espinette.

Passengers left with Capt. Coxon:—Col. James, Mrs. James, Mr. Hosea, Mrs. Hosea, Mrs. Logie, Mr. Newman, Capt. Walterhouse Adair; Miss Dennis, Miss Wilmot, Miss Hosea, Master Saunders, Master Chambers, children.

Black servants:—George Sims, Reynel, Dow, Betty, Sally, Mary, Hoakim, M. Plaideaux de Lisle; J. Rousseau.

The following persons died on their way to the Cape:—William Thomson, midshipman; Thomas Page, carpenter; Henry Lillburne, ship's steward; Master Law; Thomas Simmonds, quarter-master; Robert Auld, cooper; William Couch, Captain's steward; Lau. Jonesque, boatswain's yeoman; All. Schulz, Thomas Parker, Patrick Burne, R. Fitzgerald, and John Blain, seamen; Mr. Williams, Mr. Taylor, and John Suffman, passengers.

Left in different parts, exclusive of those who remained with the Captain:—James Thomson, quarter-master; George Reed, armourer; Mr. Shaw, second mate; Mr. Trotter, fourth ditto; George Creighton, caulker's mate; Laurence M'Ewen, Edw. Monck, John Squires, Isaac Blair, Wm. Frueel, Charles Berry, James Simpson, Jacob Angel, John Howes, and John Brown, seamen; William Ellis, Edw. Croaker, and James Stockdale, discharged soldiers.

An Act respecting the regulation of Trade with Great Britain, made by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, June 1, 1783.

WHEREAS, since the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, it is improper to prevent subjects of Great Britain from holding property in vessels belonging to, and owned by, citizens of this State, and vessels ought to be entered and cleared from or to any part of the British dominions: Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that hereafter, in granting registers, such part thereof as prevents the subjects of Great Britain from holding shares or interests in vessels (one third whereof belongs to citizens of this state) shall in future be omitted, and every register hereafter granted shall be couched so as only to prevent subjects of any state at enmity or war with this State, or the United States, or any of them, from having property in any vessel declared by law to belong to this State, and entitled to privileges as such; and the oath required of the master of every vessel, on entry, shall also be amended in the same manner. And it is hereby declared to be lawful for any naval officer to enter or clear any vessel from or to any part of the British dominions, in the same manner as to any other kingdom or state in amity with this state.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Constantinople, June 25.

THE report is renewed, with additional confidence, that Russia insists on joining with the Crimea (of which she is mistress) Bessarabia, Budziack, and Cuban, which has re-excited the general clamour for war among the people; and has divided the Seraglio into two parties.

It is said the Musti lately drank a dish of chocolate in which some hurtful preparation had been infused, and died very soon after.

Warsaw, July 2. Accounts are received here of the plague breaking out at Cherfon, at Oczakow, and in the country adjacent; that in the Crimea this distemper raged with great violence; and it having begun to manifest itself on the frontiers of this kingdom, orders have been sent to the Polish troops to form a cordon, to prevent its further progress. *Gaz.*

By later accounts, the plague has ceased at Constantinople and at Smyrna.

Petersburgh, Aug. 1. The Empress has published a manifesto, signed by her own hand, of which the following is the substance:

“That, during the last war, the blessings of conquest and success put it into her Majesty’s power, without the least injustice, to have kept possession of Crimea after having conquered it; but from the best and most disinterested motives she was determined, if possible, to procure independence, peace, and tranquillity to Crimea; but that her Majesty, from the various discontents and troubles which had arisen in that Peninsula from the conclusion of peace to this time, had found all her hopes of the re-establishment of harmony entirely at an end, and therefore had resolved to take possession of Crimea, the Cuban, and the island of Taman; but at the same time that her Majesty announced to those people their change of Government, she most solemnly promises them both during her reign, and that of her successors, to treat them in every respect equal to her own subjects, to leave them the free exercise of their religion, to protect and to defend them, and in short to make not the least difference between them and her Russian subjects; hoping that, after having restored peace and security among them, they will by their future conduct merit the further continuance of her Imperial favour.”

Prince D’Askow is returned from Crimea with the submission of the Tartars of Crimea, the Cuban, and the Isle of Taman, to the Russian domination; and great rejoicings took place among those people on that account.

Vienna, Aug. 2. The troops assembled at Minckendorff have commenced their manœuvres; their number amounts to 36,000 men. According to the state of the Imperial

army now on foot; the German, Hungarian, and Croat infantry form a body of 205,550 cavalry: the cavalry, consisting of 234 squadrons, form 48,613; the artillery 8,958; and the troops or marines employed on the Danube, the sappers, the pontoniers, and miners, 12,740; which make the total of the army amount to 275,861 men; in this calculation the grenadiers, engineers, chasseurs, arquebusers, and general officers, are not included.

Hague, Aug. 21. By authentic accounts we find that the Empress of Russia has positively excused herself from accepting the mediation of the Court of France, under pretence that things are gone too far; thus a war between the two Imperial Courts and the Ottoman Porte seems certain.

Algiers, June 25. We daily expect here the hostile visit of which the Spaniards divulged their intention (see p. 705) soon enough for our putting ourselves in a state of defence. All the Christian slaves, negroes, jews, &c. are employed on the fortifications. Twenty thousand tents are prepared for the use of the inhabitants, in case the Spaniards should destroy the city. All the Corsair vessels have been sunk, with the design of obstructing the entrance of the port. Considerable rewards have been promised for those who signalize themselves against the enemy. One thousand sequins are to be given to him who shall take the first ship of the enemy, 800 for the second, and for the other prizes a premium of 500 ducats.

Madrid, Aug. 8. Accounts are received from Don Barcelo, that, after arriving within eight miles of Algiers, his fleet has been dispersed by a violent east wind; but that, uniting again, he had the good fortune to arrive in the Bay of Algiers on the 29th of last month, and began the bombardment of that place on the 21st instant, which was warmly returned by the fortresses; on the 2d he bombarded it again, when 22 row galleys set off from the Mole in order to endeavour to break the Spanish line, but were soon repulsed. On that day 375 bombs were thrown into the place, which set fire to it in two places; the third attack took place next morning at half past six o’clock, and lasted till a quarter after seven. The Captain who brought the dispatches reports, that, of the three first bombs which were fired, two fell in the middle of the city; that the firing was so brisk, and so well kept up, that he constantly saw eight or nine bombs in the air at a time; he believes that this attack was more successful than the two preceding; but he could not see its effects, on account of the smoke issuing from the Algerine batteries, the fire from which was more violent than the evening before.

Letters of a later date from Gibraltar advise, that part of the Spanish fleet was returned to Cadiz from Algiers, after bombarding

barb'ing that city for several days, and laying a considerable part of it in ashes: the Dey, during the bombardment, obliged the Christian slaves to work on the breaches made by the artillery and bombs, amidst showers of shot, and in sight of the Spanish fleet, which nevertheless continued the attack without remission, frequently setting fire to the city in five or six places at once: the Spaniards, however, did not think proper to land, and only once made a disposition for that purpose, when the countenance kept up by the Moorish troops obliged the boats to return to the shipping. The loss of the Moors is supposed to have been considerable, as they exposed themselves in whole troops to the shot of the fleet, and gave several instances of the most daring valour, but, fortunately for the Spaniards, their ignorance in working the great guns rendered their most formidable batteries of little efficacy.

A letter from Madrid, by the way of France, has the following article: This court has received some disagreeable news from South America, but the particulars are not publicly known; a fleet of ships is ordered to be got ready immediately, and Don Lewis Cordova is to have the command of it, and to take with him a number of transports, sufficient to carry two regiments of soldiers, which makes people conjecture that another insurrection is broke out in those parts."

A letter from Lausanne, dated July 23, says, "The harvest was very promising, but a furious hurricane, attended with hail, has, within these few days, destroyed all our hopes, especially in the district of 15 villages, among which are St. Saphorin, Cossonais, Chavrenais, le Creuz, Bavoy, Pentaras, and the town of Yverdum. The storms are continual in these parts. At Geneva the lightning had killed 15 persons in a church."

Leghorn, Aug. 5. On the 30th ult. we had a violent storm, when the lightning fell on one of the Russian men of war at anchor in this road, which shattered the main-mast, damaged all the others, and penetrated to the hold, broke one of the pumps, killed one man, and wounded three, one of whom is in the greatest danger, having had both his thighs broken.

Ratisbon, Aug. 14. The Elector has forbidden the ringing of bells throughout all Bavaria during the storms. This prohibition is occasioned, on constant experience, that lightning falls most frequently on those churches where this fanatick custom prevails. The present year especially hath demonstrated it in a very particular manner.

Gracow in Poland, July 27. On the sixth instant the storm of thunder and lightning was the most awful ever known in this country. Some people counted 200 claps of thunder with almost incessant flashes of lightning, by which 12 houses were set on fire, and several churches, with the Starost's palace, much damaged. Next day some people were found dead in the streets.

Franckfort, June 20. Last year the number of marriages in all the Prussian dominions amounted to 43,743; births 205,407, of which 105,822 were boys, and 29,585 girls; the number of deaths was 171,101, of which 85,825 were males, and 85,276 females. The military were not included in this account.

Copenhagen, Aug. 5. The late Princess Charlotte Amelia has left by her will 100,000 rixdollars for the relief of poor young women; the first class to consist of the distressed daughters of nobles, or officers in the Danish service; these to receive, from the age of five to ten, 50 rixdollars annually; 100 to the age of 15; 150 till 20; and afterwards, if not married, 200 rixdollars for life. There are four other classes, with annuities proportionably smaller.

According to letters from Amsterdam, the college of admiralty at that place had concerted measures with the other four admiralities of the United Provinces, for keeping up the following force as a naval peace establishment.

In the East-Indies.—One ship of 50 guns, and 500 men; one ditto of 50 guns, 350 men; two ditto of 24 guns, 180 men; two ditto of 14 guns, 90 men.

On the coast of Africa.—One ship of 40 guns, and 320 men; three of 16 guns, 110 men; exclusive of twelve gun-boats, to be employed up the several navigable rivers in that part of the globe, for the purposes of trade in the inland parts of the country, on the gold and tooth coasts.

In the Mediterranean.—One ship of 44 guns, and 350 men; two ditto of 28 guns, 210 men; two ditto of 14 guns, 210 men.

In the West-Indies.—One ship of 56 guns, and 430 men; one of 44 guns, 340 men; three of 24 guns, 160 men; three of 16 guns, 100 men.

For home service, at the Texel.—Three guardships, of 60 guns each, and 500 men; one ditto of 50 guns, 400 men.

At Helvoetsluys.—One guardship of 46 guns, and 300 men; one ditto of 28 guns, 180 men.

At Flushing.—One guardship of 40 guns, and 240 men.

At Rotterdam.—One guardship of 60 guns, and 460 men; one ditto of 44 guns, 280 men.

The admiralty of Amsterdam is to be charged with three-eighths of the expence of the whole, and the other four admiralities to furnish the rest.

Extract of a letter from Rochford, Aug. 16.

"The fleet sailed for Newfoundland consists of La Fine, of 50, L'Envieuse 32, La Diane 28, Le Dane 20, and Le Cerf Volant and La Lievrette sloops; they are under the command of M. de Corneillac, who has a distinguishing flag.

"The object of this little squadron, is to protect the fishery, and also to take possession of

of the islands of Miquelon, St. Pierre, and the little island de la Sante; for which purpose they have some soldiers on board, and also a number of people, who are going to settle on those islands, invited by the encouragement given by government, and the idea of vast gains."

Osford, August 18. Yesterday evening, at about half past nine, a ball of fire, seemingly as large as the moon at full, was seen to rise out of the sea towards the north, and, passing over this city, seemed to burst, and disperse with great rapidity towards the south. As it passed, it seemed to drop particles of fire of bluish colour, of the size of a star; upon the whole, this phenomenon, which lasted two minutes, was very much like a rocket going off, but of a much larger magnitude, and whilst it passed it was as light as day. (See p. 712.)

Paris, Sept. 2. A discovery has been made, of which the government hath thought proper to give notice, in order to prevent the terrors which it might excite among the people. In calculating the difference of the weight between the air which is called inflammable, and that of our atmosphere, it has been found, that a ball filled with inflammable air could mount of itself towards the sky without stopping till both the airs were in equilibrium, which must be at a very great height. The first experiment was made at Annonay, in Vivaraie, by the Sieurs Montgolfier, the inventors: a globe made of linen and paper, of 105 feet circumference, filled with inflammable air, rose of itself to an height beyond calculation. The same experiment was repeated at Paris, on the 27th of August, at five in the evening, in the presence of an infinite number of persons: a globe of taffeta, done over with elastick gum, 36 feet in circumference, was mounted up from Campus Martius to the clouds, where we lost sight of it; it was driven by the wind towards the north-east, and it could not then be judged to what distance it could be carried.—The whole story has been represented in a most ridiculous light by the French wits; but we have chosen to mention it, as some of our eminent philosophers have already put in their claim to the invention.

Sept. 4. A society, composed of half French and half English gentlemen, have offered to employ proper persons to work the rich copper mines in the territories of Hudson and Baffin. M. Coriolis d'Espinoise asserts, that this copper is of a species of beauty unequalled in Europe. It will likewise be of great use for sheathing ships, according to the excellent quality attributed to it.

EAST INDIES.

THE following article, from the London Gazette, is the only account which Government has thought fit to lay before the public from the dispatches received on Monday the 15th inst.

Whitehall, Sept. 16. Advices have been re-

ceived over land from Fort William, Bengal, dated the 10th of March last, which confirm the accounts of the treaty with the Mahratta State being concluded on the 17th of May, 1782, and ratified at Fort-William on the 6th of June following; that it was compleatly ratified by the Paishwa, and Ministers at Poona, on the 20th of December; and that the original counterparts of the treaty were finally interchanged, with every public formality, between Mr. Anderson and Madajee Sindia, on the 24th of February last. The treaty itself has since been published in the papers.

The Directors of the E. I. Company have been more than ordinarily silent on this occasion.

From private intelligence it is gathered, That Sir Edward Hughes sailed from Bombay on the 20th of March, with 17 sail of the line. The French fleet, by the latest accounts, remained at Tranquebar. Accounts of the 15th of March state, that the province of Bengal was in perfect tranquillity, and the troops paid up to a day. The Bengal detachment was on its march to Oude. That Mangalore [see its importance, p. 243] was taken on the 6th of March by the English; and the army on the coast was well supplied, in high spirits, and, by the last accounts from Madras, were advancing towards the French and Tippoo-Saib,

The advices received over land in France are equally silent as to particulars. They only state, that M. de Suffrein, with part of his Squadron, arrived at Tranquebar the latter end of February, where they came just time enough to assist the Danes in repelling an attack on that settlement from some Tanjourine forces who completely invested it on the land side, so that the garrison could for six weeks gain no supplies whatever from the country, which occasioned great difficulties. The French staid there some time, and then sailed for Trincomale to join the other part of the fleet. What the European Gazettes have withheld, the E. I. Gazette has supplied.

From the E. INDIA GAZETTE.

Calcutta, March 22. This day the guns were fired here for the capture of Hyder-Nagur and the whole Bedanore country except Mangalore, by Gen. Mathews. By this success three battalions of seapoys, taken with Col. Baulie (see vol. LII p. 356) have been liberated and added to the British army. Mangalore, it is expected, will fall immediately.

The proposals made by the Governor of the Bedanore country are said to be very advantageous, provided the English Company will allow him to remain in possession. He offers to relinquish all dependence on Tippoo-Saib, and give up Bedanore and all the strong holds in the country as security for his fidelity, and a large sum of money in lieu of plunder, and to pay an annual tribute

bute of 15 lacks of pagodas to the Company for their alliance and assistance.

Certain advice is received that the Coventry has been retaken from the French; but they report, that, in a gale of wind which happened in October, four of Sir Richard Hughes's ships perished. This, however, fortunately proves a mistake; for, after the gale, all Sir Richard's ships joined him again, though they had suffered much. See p. 527.

WEST-INDIA ADVICES.

THE latest accounts from the West Indies, by the *Alexander*, Capt. Ross, were, that the inhabitants of the different islands waited with the utmost impatience for the arrival of the definitive treaty, as, from the unexpected delay, apprehensions had been raised in the minds of the timorous, which caused a partial stagnation in the trade amongst the islands, that was very detrimental to the merchants. The French Governor of Granada still insisted on a johannes to be paid the treasurer of the island in specie for every hoghead of sugar shipped for any part of Europe: the want of ready money, and the exorbitancy of this demand, had caused the generality of the planters to agree not to ship any produce while that province remained in the possession of the French; in consequence of which, many hundred hogheads of sugar were lying in the stores, and it is believed not a single ship will sail from thence before the definitive treaty arrived there.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Philadelphia, July 30. At a special meeting of the 5th regiment of Delaware militia in Kent-County, commanded by Col. Benj. Gibbs, the proclamation of the President of Congress, requesting that hon. body to meet at Princeton, being read, and the whole transactions of the mutiny of the foldiers at Philadelphia (see pp. 697, 704), being duly considered, it was unanimously resolved:

That, duly impressed with a sense of the indignity offered to the supreme authority of the States, this meeting think it a duty they owe to themselves and the public, not only to profess their abhorrence of such conduct, but to declare to the world their affections for the federal government, and their steadfast purpose to support the dignity and authority of the United States in Congress assembled; and it is the opinion of this meeting, that every good citizen, who is concerned for the freedom and happiness of the state he resides in, ought to be ambitious to maintain the honour and dignity of Congress, as the grand bulwark of common liberty.

A letter from a very respectable inhabitant of Philadelphia to a merchant in the city has the following article: "Congress are in treaty with the court of France for a very considerable loan, the interest of which is proposed to be paid either in merchandize or money, at the option of the States: And this project is in consequence

of its being apprehended that discontents, tumults, and insurrections, might be excited by the imposition of such numerous and burthenome taxes, as would be necessary for raising supplies equal to the great and pressing demands of the American government."— It should seem by the following article that the Americans had succeeded by the above treaty.

Paris, Aug. 17. A dispatch-boat has just been sent off to the Americans with the sum of four millions. The scarcity of money in the new Republick seems to induce some factious persons to a revolt and civil war; we flatter ourselves that the above aid will nip such designs in the bud, and remove all pretensions for them.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated July 26, to a merchant of Dublin, says, that Congress had at last entered fully into the business of the Loyalists; and that, notwithstanding a warm opposition from a faction of interested Delegates, the majority were decidedly in opinion to fulfil not only the letter of the provisional treaty with Great Britain in every point, but also its spirit, respecting those unhappy persons, who, being allured or misled by the machinations of British agents, took refuge or sought protection in the British possessions (excepting those only who accepted military commissions, or committed any hostile depredations upon the subjects of the federal union) as far as it is now practicable, be restored to their houses and former possessions.

Letters from Prince-town say, that a disagreement prevails among the members of Congress on the subject of determining where the seat of government shall be established; and it is added, that several of the members are warm advocates for meeting by rotation in each of the United States.

Congress, it is said, have received the following offer, if they will make the commonwealth of Virginia the seat of government for the confederated States:

The city of Williamsburg in Virginia, several hundred acres of land adjoining, the palace, the capitol, and other public buildings in the said city, together with a very large sum of money to erect 13 hotels for the use of the Delegates; also a cession to Congress of a piece of ground contiguous to the city, of five miles square, with an exempt jurisdiction over the same, &c.

New York, July 30. The late excessive hot weather has occasioned much sickness in the neighbouring State of New Jersey; one of the most respectable families (Mr. Aarent Schuyler's) has experienced it in a high degree; his eldest of two children, and five Negroes, have lately been buried; and the youngest and only remaining child, with ten Negroes, are in so bad a state that their lives have been despaired of.

In the late address of the American Congress to the different provincial legislatures, urging

urging them to a compliance with their requisitions for a general impost of five per cent. on all goods imported into any of the United States (see p. 169), is the following remarkable passage:

"The public expectation is turned upon Congress, without any competent means at their command to satisfy the important trust. After the most full and solemn deliberation, under a collective view of all the public difficulties, they recommend a measure which appears to them the corner-stone of the public safety: They see this measure suspended for near two years, partially complied with by some of the States, rejected by one of them, and in danger on that account to be frustrated; the public embarrassments every day increasing, the dissatisfaction of the army growing more serious, the other creditors of the public clamouring for justice; both irritated by the delay of measures for their present relief, or future security, the hopes of our enemies encouraged, the zeal of our friends depressed by an appearance of remissness and want of exertion on our part; Congress harrassed, the national safety at the mercy of events."

Congress have issued orders for calling in and suppressing their last publication, intitled, "Addresses and Recommendations to the United States." The mode of finance, and some of the resolutions (see p. 169) suggested in this piece, gave so general a disgust to the several assemblies of the continent, as to render the total suppression of the publication an object of moment to the Delegates.

Halifax, Aug. 1. His Excellency Governor Parr landed from his Majesty's ship *Sophée*, on the 20th inst. and was addressed by the associated Loyalists settled at Port-Roseway. His Excellency, in a short speech, signified his intention of giving the new settlement the name of *SHELBURNE*.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

By a letter from *Downpatrick*, dated Aug. 20, the following account was received: That, on the evening of the preceding day, the prisoners in the county gaol there, taking advantage of the tumult of a contested election, set fire to the prison, with a view of effecting their escape. The alarm, however, was no sooner given, than the volunteers beat to arms, and in a few minutes the different corps were assembled before the prison door: The gaoler was desired to throw open the doors, but refused till he had orders from the High Sheriff, who at length appeared, when a most shocking spectacle was presented! Five wretched male and female prisoners, and two children, were brought out suffocated; several others with very little signs of life, many of whom it is thought cannot recover. The fire was then raging with great violence; and it is but justice to Lord Kilwarin, in common with

many gentlemen present, to remark, that no danger abated their courage and humanity upon the melancholy occasion. The fire was happily extinguished without doing considerable damage to the building, and not a single prisoner escaped.

Limerick, Sept. 1. Last night and this morning we had some of the loudest claps of thunder and flashes of lightning ever known, which were attended with very heavy showers of hail and rain: several houses were struck, and some small ships have received considerable damage.

There is hardly an instance of a thunder storm extending so far as that of the 30th past. It did infinite damage along the Dutch coast, where the shore was covered with pieces of wrecks; and in the inland country, houses were unroofed, people killed, and cattle struck dead by the lightning.

By virtue of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's proclamation, the Parliament of that Kingdom, which was summoned to meet on the 6th of this inst. September, (see p. 706) was prorogued to the 19th of October, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

The following is the copy of a letter from Mr. Secretary Hamilton to M. D'Ivernois, one of the commissioners of the Genevese, at Dublin. (See p. 260; see also vol. LII. p. 500.)

"SIR, *Dublin Castle, Aug. 18.*

"I am commanded by my Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that he has signed a warrant to the proper officers, to make out the draught of a commission to be submitted to his Majesty for his royal signature, appointing the several noblemen and gentlemen who are to be entrusted with the settlement in this kingdom of the colony of the Genevans, as also the draught of a royal letter, granting the sum of 50,000*l.* to those commissioners for that purpose.

"His Excellency has also given further directions to the Prime-Serjeant, Attorney, and Solicitor General, to prepare a draught of a grant of a charter of incorporation for the said colony, and draughts of such bills to be laid before Parliament at their next meeting, as shall be requisite for effecting the several purposes desired.

"His Excellency has, at the same time, commanded me to assure you of his cordial disposition to the new settlement, and of his intention to forward every measure which shall be necessary for the protection and encouragement of the colony, with as much dispatch as the necessary forms in a business of so much importance will admit.

"I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir, your's, &c.

(Signed) J. HAMILTON."

Dublin, Sept. 1. A boy about five years of age, having strayed from home, fell into a tan-pit, while the people belonging to the tan-yard were at dinner. This happening

in sight of the mastiff dog kept for the security of the yard, the creature broke his chain, seized the child, and kept him above water till the people came to his relief.—This fact may be very true, and more owing to the dog's ferocity than to his sympathy: for, seeing the child fall into the pit, it was natural for the dog to imagine he was going to take something out of it; and therefore held him till his owners should come to decide upon the affair.

Cork, Sept. 1. Last night an affray happened at the guard-house of this city. A Lieutenant, who had dined with the company, and had drunk too freely, had committed some irregularities that were resented, and his friends thought it the safest way to send him to the guard house; but the officer on duty objected to his company, and some words arising, drew his sword, and ran him through the heart.

This day the coroner's inquest sat upon the body of Lieut. Wilson, who was killed as above, and brought in their verdict *wilful murder*.

A few days ago a gentleman-like person was found murdered in a ditch near the lands of Ratheilk, between Swords and the hill of Feltrum, and almost naked, having only a shirt, a pair of Nanquin breeches, and a pair of black silk stockings on. Near the said place were also found a four-wheel chaise and horse, with a case of pistols, and a port-manteau. And last night a second gentleman-like person was found murdered in the same ditch, his skull being fractured in a most barbarous manner, and a wound by a pitch-fork in his thigh: he was almost naked, having only a ruffled shirt and dimity waistcoat on, in the pocket of which were a few halfpence.—Should this prove true, travelling in Ireland will be as dangerous as formerly in France, where robbers, to prevent discovery, were wont to plunder and then murder travellers.

INTELLIGENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 29. This day the high court of judiciary met on purpose to receive the hon. Henry Erskine, as Lord Adv. of Scotland: his Lordship was received, and took the oaths accordingly.

On the 26th about seven in the evening, a considerable part of the rock called Salisbury Craigs fell down, with a noise which those who heard it at a distance mistook for thunder. Providentially, from the badness of the weather, no person was within reach of the danger.

Harbour of Leath, Aug. 1. There were here this morning no less than 98 vessels, amounting to 11,000 tons burthen, a greater quantity of tonnage than has been known here since 1746, when the transports brought the troops from the Continent. Most of the inward bound ships were loaded with grain.

Edinburgh, Sept. 10. An order has arrived

from the Lords of the Treasury for 5000*l.* in addition to 10,000*l.* formerly given, for the relief of the poor in the northern counties of Scotland. This last donation, we are informed, is to be disposed of in a different manner from the former. The grain purchased with the 10,000*l.* was distributed among the poor, without any price being exacted for it. We are told, the oatmeal bought with the 5000*l.* is to be sold at 6d. per peck.

PORT NEWS.

Ipswich, Aug. 26. A skirmish happened at or near Theberton, between a party of smugglers and some excise officers with five dragoons, in which one of the smugglers was killed; but they carried off their cargo.

From *Whitehaven*, That, on the 3d instant, came on there, about nine in the forenoon, one of the most violent storms of thunder and lightning, wind, and rain, that has ever been known: and on Saturday, the 6th, a gale of wind arose, which, at high tide, increased to a hurricane, by which many houses were unflated, and a great deal of damage done amongst the shipping.

From *Corves*, That two vessels from the coast of France, endeavouring to get in there on the 30th past, just after the storm of thunder and lightning began, were both thrown on shore near Yarmouth, and totally lost; as was,

At *Ghibbester*, the *Jonge Isabella*, a Dutch hoy from Ostend, with wheat, for Southampton.

At *Folkstone*, the storm of the 30th past lasted several hours, and was astonishingly awful. The lightning was almost without intermission, and the claps of thunder dreadful. A sloop, that was seen coming into harbour, was no more heard of.

From *Yarmouth*, That by the above storm on Sunday the 30th ult. several vessels were driven from their anchors out of that road, and forced to sea; two were driven on shore, one was entirely lost, and the crew drowned. The two vessels on shore are from the coast of Scotland.

From *Plymouth*, That the *Essex* Indiaman arrived there on the 19th. And,

From *Limerick*, That the *Surprise* Indiaman was arrived there from Bengal, after a remarkably short passage of 4 months and 12 days.

Gibraltar Bay. Caution to ships going for the anchoring-ground of the Old Mole: The wrecks of the battering ships sunk there are, some of them, not more than four feet under water, and do not shew themselves; the most westerly and dangerous wreck has her beam ends standing an end. By keeping the land of Europa open with the New Mole Head, until you come to the proper ground for anchoring, you are carried to the westward of them, out of all danger.

On Sunday, Sept. 1, off *Rye*, a set of villains, to the number of 49, rose upon the crew

crew of the Swift transport, whom they confined, and took the two long-boats to get on shore; 47 went into the boats, and two in the confusion were drowned. Before they quitted the ship, they behaved with the utmost violence to those who would not join in their plan; and not only robbed the captain and crew, but their fellow convicts, from whom they took all their little money. The captain and crew are since released, and it was thought proper to make for Portsmouth and wait for orders, as the captain did not know how to act.

From *Rye*, That the town was greatly alarmed by the convicts running the transport vessel on shore. They plundered some houses of provisions for present supply, and made the best of their way to London, where most of them have been since taken and condemned, and some executed.

ADVICES FROM THE COUNTRY.

Salisbury, Aug. 27. William Peare was executed at Fisherton gallows for robbing the mail.

Chelmsford, Aug. 27. Nine convicts were executed at Gullywood Common; 2 of whom were notorious horse-stealers, 6 house-breakers and robbers, and one sheep-stealer, by way of example.

At *Shrewsbury* assizes seven convicts received sentence of death; one for being concerned in riotously pulling down a dressing mill at Ludlow; two for horse-stealing, two for sheep-stealing, and two for robbing on the highway.

At *Suffex* assizes five convicts were condemned; two for horse-stealing, and three for entering houses and stealing goods.

At *Durham* assizes three received sentence of death; one for the murder of a woman, and two for horse-stealing.

At *Northumberland* assizes one only was capitally convicted.

At *Newcastle* assizes one Geo. Alex. Ross was capitally convicted for forgery.

At *Wishich* assizes for the Isle of Ely, one Eton was found guilty of wilfully setting fire to a barn, &c. and received sentence of death.

At *Carlisle* assizes four convicts received sentence of death; one for sheep-stealing, one for stealing a cow, one for stealing a mare, and one for theft.—At these assizes an action was brought against the corporation for having a still across the river Eden. Judge Buller shortened the proceeding by referring to an express act of parliament against erecting stills across any public river in England. The corporation lost the fishery, the last three years, for £.845.

At the assizes for *Staffordshire* four convicts received sentence of death; two for horse-stealing, one for sheep-stealing, and one, a woman, for shop-lifting.

At *Lancaster* assizes only one convict, for horse-stealing, received sentence of death.—At this assize a man named Whittle, charged

with poisoning his father, was tried and acquitted.

At *Bridgewater* assizes for Somersetshire, nineteen convicts received sentence of death; two of whom were for sheep-stealing, three for horse-stealing, nine for house breaking, and five for various thefts.

At the assizes for *Chester* two convicts received sentence of death; one for stealing a horse, and one (a woman) for murder. She put arsenic in a pye, of which the deceased eat, and soon after died in great agony.

From *Deal*, That the Coroner's Inquest had sat on the body of Mary Box, an unfortunate young woman, who was cruelly murdered between Deal and Sandwich, by a Danish sailor, who was seen to follow her from Deal, and soon after to make an attack upon her. After which he threw her into a ditch, and kept her down in the mud till she was suffocated. A boy, between 11 and 12 years of age, saw the whole affair, on whose evidence the Jury brought in their verdict *Wilful Murder*.

From *Stafford*, That one Green was lately committed to the county gaol there for the murder of a young woman named Hastings, whom, being with child by him, he first persuaded to take drugs to destroy the child; but, failing in that, he enticed her into an empty out-house, and with a cord hung her up to a beam. Disappointed in that too, by the cord breaking, he then barbarously beat and wounded her, till he left her for dead; notwithstanding which she so far recovered, after he was gone, as to crawl to a neighbour's house, where she expired.

Another young woman, it is said, was lately murdered near Stafford by a Tinker, who, being at her father's (a public-house about two miles from that town) drinking with some company, observed the landlord give his daughter some money to pay away in the town. Soon after the girl set out, the tinker followed her, and most inhumanly knocked out her brains, and then robbed her and returned to his company, not thinking that he could be suspected, from his speedy return; but a gentleman coming that way on horseback, seeing the body fresh bleeding, and a dog licking her wounds, a thought struck him, that the man who owned the dog must be the murderer. He then whipped off the dog, and followed him. The dog ran to the public-house, where the villain his master was still making merry with his companions; and, as soon as he entered, he gave the dog a smart stroke with his whip, which roused the tinker, who swore if he did so again he would knock him down. The gentleman called out the master of the house, told him what he had seen, and his suspicions, who instantly secured the villain, and sent the company to examine the body, who soon returned with the melancholy news that it was the landlord's own daughter.—*Though this story carries very much the air of a romance,*

we could not help relating it, as there is nothing incredible in it.

From *Lynn*, That on Saturday the 6th inst. was executed, on Harwich Common, on a Fox, for the murder of Isaac Levi, a Jew lad, who travelled the country, and had just been at London when he fell into company with Fox at an inn, who, pretending to be travelling the same road, led the lad a bye way, and barbarously murdered him, by knocking him on the head with a hedge-flake.

From *Brough*, in Westmoreland, That on the 4th inst. about two o'clock in the afternoon, the river Swindale, which runs through Market Brough, was suddenly swoln to an unusual height, and in a few minutes it increased to such a flood as had never been seen there before. This uncommon rise is supposed to have been occasioned by a heavy rain, which fell among the mountains above Brough, and which, soon collecting, forced a passage through some mosses into the river. On receiving this inundation, the river became quite black, had a most nauseous and offensive smell, and, rolling down a vast body of water, tore up by the roots vast numbers of large trees. All the stone walls and fences adjoining the river were carried away by the torrent, and two corn-mills rendered useless. Great apprehensions were formed for the safety of the houses which stood near it.

From *Cam*, near Dursley, in Gloucestershire, That a *hoopoe cock*, very rarely seen in England, was shot on the 10th inst. *A plate and description of this rare bird has been given in a former volume.*

From *Cardigan*, in Wales, That a most tremendous storm of wind, thunder, and lightning, happened there on the 30th ult.; several houses were unroofed, some persons killed, and many cattle found dead in the field.

Canterbury, Sept. 13. Our hop-plantations appear much better than was expected, both in quantity and quality. The colour is as fine as ever was known.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Aug. 29.

The Deptford Indiaman from Bengal arrived at her moorings in the river; as did the *Ld Mulgrave* and *Rochford* the day before from *Coast and Bay*. The Royal Admiral Indiaman from Bombay is likewise arrived, which completes the number expected.

Aug. 31.

A little before twelve at night came on in this metropolis a most violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which continued near four hours. Vast damage was sustained in the cellars and warehouses at the water-side, and in almost all the low parts of the metropolis and its adjacencies. Among the slaughter-houses between *Saffron-hill* and *Turnmill-street* above 1000 lambs, sheep, hogs, and calves were afloat; and it was with great difficulty they were saved from drowning. The flood was so excessive, that

great numbers of sheep and oxen intended for sale could not be brought to market. During this thunder-storm, the house of Messrs. Mount and Page, stationers, on *Tower-hill*, was almost unroofed by the lightning, and by the fall of rain a great quantity of paper was damaged. Several chimneys were thrown down in different parts of the city. The water rose so amazingly by the stoppage of the shores in the neighbourhood of *Pimlico*, that part of *Buckingham-house* was overflowed; it rose as high as from 12 to 16 inches before the grates were cleared to let the shores have their proper current.

Amongst the number of accidents that happened, five horses belonging to Judge Ashurst were found dead in a field belonging to his lordship at *East Barnet*.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.

Three of the constables belonging to the office in *Bow-street* having been sent in search of the transports who lately escaped on the coast of *Suffex*, to a house in *Onslow-street*, *Saffron-hill*, where five of them were assembled, a terrible engagement took place. Two of the villains ran up stairs, and escaped at a back window. The three that were left armed themselves, one with a poker, another with a shovel, and the third with a clasp-knife, and the word was with one voice, *Cut away, we shall be hanged if taken, and we will die on the spot rather than submit.* On which, a bloody contest commenced. One of the constables had the fore-part of his head laid open, and received three deep wounds from the right eye down to the cheek; another of the constables received a terrible wound a little above the temple from a large poker, after which he closed with the villain, and got him down; the third constable had better success with the villain he encountered, for, by striking him on the right hand with his cutlass, he dropped his weapon, and then they all said they would submit.

Tuesday 2.

The above prisoners, named *Middleton*, *Godby*, and *Bird*, were examined before *Wm. Blackborow*, esq; when *Lee* and *Townsend*, servants to *Mr. Akerman*, deposed, that they, with many other prisoners, were on the 14th of last month taken from *Newgate*, and put on board of a vessel, in order for transportation to *America*. Being asked by the magistrate by what means they had procured their liberty, they acknowledged that they had run the ship aground, having confined the captain and crew, and got on shore in the two long-boats; that no cruelty was exercised, nor any property stolen, except that some of the convicts obliged part of the sailors to change cloaths with them; that they concealed themselves in hedges and ditches till night, and then took different routs; that they (the prisoners), and a few others, collected half a crown among themselves, which they gave to a countryman, for

for conducting them to Rye, whence they walked to London, where they had arrived but a very short time when they were apprehended and committed to Newgate.

Wednesday 3.

The right hon. the Lord Mayor of London went in state according to ancient custom, and, after drinking part of a cool tankard with the keeper of the city gaol, proclaimed Bartholomew Fair.

Thursday 4.

At six this morning the hon. Col. Cosmo Gordon and Lieut. Col. Thomas met at the ring in Hyde-Park, to fight a duel. It was agreed upon by their seconds, that after receiving their pistols they should advance, and fire when they pleased. On arriving within about eight yards of each other they presented, and drew their triggers nearly at the same time, when only the colonel's pistol went off. The lieut. col. having adjusted his pistol, fired at the colonel, who received a severe contusion on his thigh. Their second pistols were fired without effect, and their friends called to reload them; after which they again advanced to nearly the same distance, and fired, when the lieut. col. fell, having received a ball in his body. He received immediate assistance from a surgeon, who attended the col. in case of need, and who extracted the ball on the field, which notwithstanding proved mortal.

Friday 5.

It was this day ordered by his Majesty in council, that the embargo at present subsisting upon ships and vessels laden, and to be laden, in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland with provisions, be taken off.

An order of council was likewise issued, for regulating the trade to America, in pursuance of an act of last session of parliament.

Saturday 6.

Just 30 minutes after eleven at night.

Mr. Sec. C. J. Fox to the Right Hon. Lord Mayor of London.

"MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your lordship, that Capt. Warner is just arrived with the preliminary articles between his Majesty and the States-General, signed at Paris on the 2d instant; as also the definitive treaties with France and Spain, signed at Versailles the 3d instant, by the Duke of Manchester, his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and the plenipotentiaries of the said courts and states.

The definitive treaty with the United States of America was also signed at Paris the 3d inst. by David Hartley, esq; his Majesty's plenipotentiary, and the plenipotentiaries of those states, and will be brought over by Mr. Hartley himself.

I send your lordship immediate notice of these important events, in order that they may be made public in the city without loss of time. I have the honour to be, &c.

GENT. MAG. Sept. 1783.

N. B. Capt. Warner, who brought the dispatches, is private secretary to the Duke of Manchester."

The coroner of Westminster and a most respectable jury sat on the body of Lieut. Col. Thomas, who was killed in the duel with the hon. Col. Cosmo Gordon, when, after hearing witnesses, and examining the case from ten o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon, they brought in their verdict, *Wilful Murder committed by Col. Gordon*. It appeared on evidence, that the colonel had sent a challenge to the deceased soon after the court-martial had set upon him relative to his [the colonel's] behaviour at Springfield, and before the confirmation of it was received from the King; that this challenge had been refused, on the ground that the colonel did not stand in a proper situation to be answered. That, notwithstanding this, the colonel did not cease to follow the deceased, and to persecute him with challenges, till the fatal day when they fought, and the deceased fell. Some other circumstances came out in the course of the enquiry, which it were improper to repeat till the affair is decided in due course of law.

Monday 8.

Sir Lionel Lyde gave a public harvest-home, in his gardens at Ayott St. Lawrence, which deserves to be recorded. The company assembled at eight o'clock, which consisted of the French Ambassador, Earl and Countess of Salisbury, Countess of Clarendon, Lord Hyde, Lady Ann Cecil, Lady Charlotte Villars, Lord and Lady Milbourne, Lord and Lady Grimston, Hon. Mr. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Lamb, Hon. Mr. Yorke, Hon. Mr. Nugent, Sir Ralph Milbank, Sir Charles, Lady, and Miss Cooke, Sir Thomas and Lady Rumbold, Captain and Miss Rumbold, and all the neighbouring gentry. The company were saluted by the militia band of music as they landed at the door. In the entrance of a very venerable grove fronting the house, a spacious and covered building was erected for dancing; the whole grove was beautifully illuminated, and the building was ornamented with festoons of natural flowers, at proper distances; from the four angles of the building tents were erected, two of which were served with tea and other refreshments; one was appointed for the militia band of music, and the other for a set of country people to sing catches, glees, and rural songs, in the intervals between the dances; the voices were uncommonly melodious, and the songs selected with great propriety. In the inner part of the grove another large rural building was erected for the village feast; a lamb, roasted whole, making the center dish; the old tower, the several buildings in the garden, and portico of the new church, were very beautifully lighted up with lamps of diverse colours. The fete opened with a musical

musical act, which was performed by a groupe of country people singing Harvest-home, and other rural songs suitable to the occasion. The company then began to dance, and at twelve o'clock retired to an elegant supper. The house was illuminated with party-coloured lamps, hanging in festoons. The desert represented a beautiful landscape of farms, houses, &c. of plowing, sowing, and all the country employments. The ladies dresses were extremely elegant, and adapted to the occasion, with great taste; their heads being decorated with wheat-ears, and other ornaments, in honour of Ceres. After supper the company danced in the drawing-room, and broke up at four o'clock, perfectly pleased with their entertainments.

Tuesday 9.

About ten o'clock an *Aurora Borealis* was seen in the N. W. of a light so brilliant and unusual, as to cause a shadow opposite to that of the moon, then up, shining bright, and near the full.

Wednesday 10.

The corporation of London went in procession, and presented to his Majesty an address on the birth of a princess, and the safe delivery of the Queen: and, at the same time, congratulated his Majesty upon the Prince of Wales having attained his age of 21 years.

There was this evening a remarkable total eclipse of the moon, visible, not only to Europe and Africa, but also to great part of Asia and America. The following is its calculation:

September 10, 1783, at night.	H.	M.
Beginning of the eclipse,	9	38
Beginning of total darkness,	10	38
Middle,	11	29
Ecliptical opposition,	11	36
End of total darkness,	12	22
End of the eclipse,	1	19
Duration of total darkness,	1	42
Total duration,	3	41

During the eclipse, a body of light, equal and similar to what is called Saturn's Ring, was seen round the moon, at first only with glasses, but afterwards with the naked eye; a phenomenon equally curious and uncommon.

Monday 15.

A messenger, dispatched by government to enquire into the truth of the report relative to the disorder among the horned cattle in Derbyshire, returned with the agreeable intelligence that it was almost at an end.

Wednesday 17.

One Lloyd, otherwise Capt. Doyle, went with a porter carrying two deal boxes, to the Sugar Loaf at Mile-End, and pretending they contained muslins and other valuable property, on the credit of them borrowed five guineas of the landlord; only, he said, for a few hours, but not returning the same night, the boxes were opened and found to contain nothing but rubbish. The pretended

Captain was, however, traced through many intricacies to a house in Cow-cross, where he was next day found regaling himself with a plentiful dinner, on the success of his preceding day's enterprize; and, being carried before a magistrate, was by him committed to prison. This is mentioned by way of caution—tho' an old stale trick.

Saturday 19.

This day the sessions at the Old Bailey which began on Wednesday the 10th ended, when no less than FIFTY-EIGHT CONVICTS received sentence of death, a melancholy proof of the want of vigour in our police, the indiscriminate rigour of our laws, and the multiplicity of our penal statutes.

Of the fifty-eight condemned thirty-four were for robberies and thefts of various kinds, the remaining 29 were for running the Swift transport on shore on the coast of Sussex, and for being found at large after receiving sentence of transportation. On pronouncing sentence of death on the former class the Deputy Recorder was uncommonly pathetic. He observed, that it must give inexpressible concern to all who saw or heard of so crowded a bar of criminals, to reflect that the laws, written in blood, and denouncing death against the violators of them, should in so many instances have lost their terror. That the laws having thought it proper to place the crimes of the several convicts on a footing, it would be better for them not to delay the important business of looking into themselves, instead of their comparative guilt, and of obtaining the Almighty's pardon. He exhorted them, in the most earnest manner, not to form any expectation of mercy on earth, as mercy to the individual would be cruelty to the community; that their death was a passage to another state of happiness or misery, as God in his justice or mercy should be pleased to make it. He advised them therefore to lose no time in endeavouring to obtain a just sense of their guilt, as the foundation of true repentance; to reflect on the threatening and promises of the Almighty, who would shortly judge them by the hidden motives of the heart; and wished them to obtain his favour and approbation.

Monday 22.

At half after eight o'clock the following malefactors were carried from Newgate in two carts to Tyburn, where they were executed, for being the ringleaders in running the Swift transport on shore on the coast of Sussex, viz. Charles Thomas, William Matthews, Thomas Mullington, David Hart, Abraham Hyam, and Christopher Trusty; the three last were Jews, who were attended by a priest of their own religion. These audacious villains being executed by way of example, the others (eighteen in number) were ordered to be transported for life, one only excepted, named Murphy, whose term was only seven years.

Wed.

Wednesday 24.

Between ten and eleven at night, a fire broke out at a brazier's, near Gun-dock, Wapping, which burnt very fiercely till near one. Near forty houses were entirely destroyed, and about ten or twelve greatly damaged. A woman and three children are said to have perished in the flames.

Thursday 25.

This day Nathan Solomon, the great Jew broker, sent a letter to the Stock Exchange, declaring his intention never more to return to that house. The stocks fell considerably. At one period the three per cent. consols, by which all the other funds are in a great measure regulated, were done at $58\frac{1}{2}$. Such a peace price was never before known in this country. The greatest confusion took place, and several other brokers declared themselves undone.

The corporation of London went in procession to St. James's, and presented the following address to the Queen.

May it please your Majesty,

We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty with the most sincere congratulations upon the birth of another Princess, and your Majesty's happy recovery.

Permit us further, Madam, to congratulate your Majesty upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having attained his age of 21 years, and we sincerely hope and trust that he will fill the important station to which he is called with dignity to himself, and proficiency to his country.

To which address her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

I thank you for your congratulations on the birth of another Princess, on my recovery, and on the Prince of Wales having attained the age of 21 years.

Monday 29.

Letters from Poland bring the important news of the Turks having in effect declared war against Russia; yet so much has been said for and against this war, that all reports concerning it are to be received with caution. It is indeed certain that the late territorial acquisitions to Russia, of the Crimea and other districts on the frontiers of Turkey, are motives sufficient to provoke the jealousy of the Ottoman Porte; but on the other hand the advanced season of the year, and the present incapacity of the Turks for war, render it very improbable that they should be the aggressors. At present, it does not appear the interest of the imperial court of Germany to become a principal in this threatened war.

By the late mails from Africa it appears that the fogs in summer were thicker and more suffocating all along their coasts than with us in England, and that in the Archipelago, and along the Mediterranean sea, they were so thick as to render the communication dangerous.

* * * The late Gen. Lloyd, whose remains have been so inhumanly insulted after his interment at Hoy in Germany, a town subject to his Majesty as Elector of Hanover, had served several campaigns above 20 years since under the orders of Count Lacy, then quarter-master general of the Austrian army, and acquired great reputation in a variety of attacks upon the Prussians at the head of a considerable detachment of horse and foot. He afterwards, upon some disgust, left the Austrian and obtained the rank of major-general in the King of Prussia's service, in which he spent two campaigns. He then accepted of a commission from the Empress of Russia, and, in opposition to the opinion of Count Romanzow, planned the operations of the last campaign against the Turks, and was greatly instrumental in forcing the Grand Vizier to conclude a peace. In 1779 he made some proposals to the British ministry respecting our operations in the rebel colonies, which it was the opinion of several military officers would have prevented the Americans from acting with effect against our troops. His plan however was neglected, and he lately retired (with a pension) to Hoy, in order to finish a large work upon tactics, on which he had employed some years. The warmth of his temper, and his contempt for the Popish religion, made him some enemies; but his valuable writings shew him a man of genius, and he was greatly respected for his courage, conduct, and integrity.

To the account of Mr. Kynaston, p. 627, may be added the active part he took with regard to Miss Blandy, from the time of her conviction till her body was secured from indecent treatment. In this business he barely steered free from censure. His method was, to be with her as much as possible when the Ordinary (the learned, well-known, but credulous Mr. Swinton, whom she gained to countenance her hypocrisy) was absent; and was suspected to have given hopes of pardon, in concert with another person (Mr. E.) also of Brazen-nose college, to the morning of her execution, when she appeared in that studied genteel dress and attitude she could not possibly have put on had she been watchfully attended by a former-mended instructor.

P. 716. Margaret, relict of Francis 3d and last Lord Hawley, baron of Donamore, in the kingdom of Ireland, lieut. gov. of Antigua, who died Sept. 1772, was dau. of — Atkins, of Gravesend, esq;

The late Visc. Hamoden (see p. 718) was an elegant judge of *virtu* in all its branches; his collection of drawings and prints is indisputably one of the choicest in England. He had also an uncommon genius for Latin poetry. No modern has excelled, and very few equalled him in that branch of literature. He had completed a most elegant and truly classical poem, of some thousand lines, on the praises of his native land, *De Laudibus Angliæ*; the publication of which would do honour to his memory, and be very acceptable to the republic of letters.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Dublin, right hon. Lady Castlestewart, a daughter.

Countess of Harrington, a daughter.

Sept. 2. Mrs. W. Devaynes, of Dover-str. a son.

6. Lady of Robt. Lovelace, esq; a son, at Milford, Surrey.

7. Viscountess Lewisham, a daughter.

10. Lady of John Inglish Dolben, esq; a dau. Since baptized Juliana.

11. Duchess of Athol, a son.

14. Lady of Sir J. W. Pole, bart. a dau.

22. Countess of Rathes, lady of Dr. Pepys, a son.

St. Ildefonso, Sept. 5. Princess of Asturias, of two princes.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Northampton, Mr. Geo. Lunley, aged 404, to Miss Dunning, aged 19.

Mr. Swaley, of Doctors Commons, to Miss Cuth. Bird, of Warwickshire.

At Streatham, Robt. Sheffield, esq; to Miss P. Ches, dau. of Sir Abraham P.

Rev. Mr. Yates, son of Dr. Y. to Miss Barnardiston, only dau. of the late rev. Dr. B. master of Benet Coll. Cambridge.

Aug. 6. At St. Petersburg, Tho. Yeldham, esq; to Miss Shairp, dau. of Wm. S. esq; his Britannic Majesty's consul general at the court of Russia.

25. Jas. McKenzie, esq; cornet in the royal reg. of horse-guards blue, to Mrs. M. Rawlins.

27. At Canterbury, rev. E. R. Benson, to the right hon. Lady Frances Alicia Sandys, relict of the late rev. Richard S. and sister to the E. of Tankerville.

29. At Sedbourn, R. bt. Baker, esq; capt. in the Devonsh. militia, to Miss Hayley, d. u. of the late Alderman H.

Miss Hannay, of Bedford-squ. an accomplished young lady of great fortune, to Mr. Mucky, upholster.

Sept. Mr. Smith, of Manchester, to Miss Creepe, of Hackney.

6. Mr. Dinwoodie, of Queen-squ. Bloomsbury, to Mr. Cobb, of Chelsea, relict of Mr. C. an eminent cabinet-maker in St. Martin's-lane, and formerly partner with the late Mr. Hallet of Cannons.

8. Dr. Copke, to Miss Priest, of Waltham-Cross.

12. Mr. B. Flight, baker, of Lewes, to Miss Henfman, of Kimbolton.

13. Hon. Major gen. Dalrymple, brother to the E. of Stair, to Miss Harland, eldest surviving dau. of Adm. Sir Rob. H. bart.

15. At Enfield, Mr. Peter Edwards, of Doctors Common, to Mrs. Harrington, of Earl's Colne, his 4th wife.

22. Gabr. Mathias, esq; of Scotland-Yard, to Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of the late Capt. T. W. of the navy.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Pontefract, Wm. Wilkins, esq; aged 97. He had served under the D. of Marlborough.

Tho. Lloyd, of Abertriment, in Cardigan, esq; brother-in-law to Ld. Lisle.

Rev. Mr. Woolmer, late a dissenting minister at Exeter.

Mr. Monk, president of Clifford's Inn, in his 83^d year.

At Edinburgh, Geo. Muir, esq; of Cassen-carry, principal clerk of judiciary.

Rev. Mr. Gresham, of Woodminster.

At Durham Castle, universally respected, of a long gouty rheumatic illness, Mr. Robson, steward to the bishop, as he had been many years before to the late Bp. Trevor. He was also one of the coroners of the county, and held other patent places in the bishoprick.

Mrs. Holt, wife of Mr. H. late deputy secretary to the East-India Company.

At Bristol Hot-Wells, the lady of Thomas Newte, esq; dau. of Sir Cha. Raymond, bart.

At Bristol, Mrs. Watkins, of St. Philip's Plain, and Mrs. Thompson, of Marlborough-street. Their deaths were occasioned by terror at the lightning.

At Henley, suddenly, Capt. Wm. Prince, of the 9th reg. of foot.

In Merionethshire, in her 88th year, Mrs. Pughe, of Dolerchau.

At Fulmer, co. Middlesex, Lady Pennington, wife of Sir Jos. P. bart. of Water-Hall, in Yorkshire.

In his 83^d year, rev. Mr. Sham, V. of Chicheley, co. Bucks, and R. of Farndish, near Wellingborough, co. Northampton. This truly venerable gentleman was V. of Chicheley upwards of 58 years.

At Simmerstone, Lancash. Sus. Evanshorne, aged 108.

At the Hot-Wells, Bristol, Jos. Collins, esq; under-sheriff of Essex.

At Watford, aged 72, Rich. Phaip, esq; many years in the commission of the peace for co. Hertford.

At Wapping, aged 81, Capt. G. Fleazner,

At Cotton-End, Bedfordshire, John Nesbit, esq; in the commission of the peace, and a deputy-lieut. for that county.

Mrs. S. Ellis, of Broad-street Buildings, in her 85th year. Notwithstanding her great age, she could read the smallest print without the help of spectacles.

Rev. Mr. Gregory, V. of Norwell and Carlton, co. Nottingham, aged 73.

At Gwrwarry, S. Wales, J. Owen, aged 101.

Near Paddington, on the Edgeware-road, aged 104, Mrs. St. John, a single lady of considerable fortune. See above, p. 727.

Mar. 31. At Hayneville, in Normandy, aged 21, a remarkable dwarf, only 2 feet, 4 inches and 3 lines high. His voice was a little more masculine than that of a child of the same size; but he scarcely spoke more than single words, and those chiefly monosyllables; such as *yes* or *no*, *good bye*, *I will*, *I won't*. He imitated the cries of dogs, cats, and sheep; pointed with his hand to what he knew; and would laugh and cry, though commonly melancholy. He seemed to be occupied with nothing,

thing, and had every appearance of a child of 3 years old; his health was bad, he drew his breath hard, and had no perceivable pulse. His mother says, he was extremely weak when he came into the world, and seemed to have no bones, but was not crooked. He was extremely deformed, however, all his life. On being measured when dead, he measured an inch and two lines more than when he was measured alive.

May 23. On his way home from the East-Indies over land, Capt. Jas. Smith Symes, of the 98th reg.

July. The cook-maid of Mr. Barclay, of Cambridge-heath, Hackney, after dressing the wedding-dinner for Mr. Tritton, banker, just married to Miss Barclay, hastily taking up a mug of liquor, which unhappily proved to be the fly poison, set down inadvertently, she was seized with convulsions, and died the same night. This is the second instance that has come to our knowledge of the fatal consequences of the careless use of this poison.

Aug. 3 Mrs. Hassell, wife of Ri. H. esq; one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, at Barnet, Herts. A lady possessed of every virtue ornamental to the sex, so amiable as to make her most sensibly lamented by her friends and acquaintance, and so humane and charitable that her loss must be severely felt in her neighbourhood. Her death was in consequence of being thrown out of a chaise some months before.

6. At Rome, Cha. Long, esq; broth. to Sir Jas. Tyldesley L. bart.

15. At Ditton, co. Cambr. the wife of Mr. Alderman Forlow of Cambridge.

22. At Cambridge, aged 93, Mrs. Matthews, relict of Alderman M. formerly cook of Caius College, and mother to Mr. Rich. M. book-seller, who has retired from business.

25. At Edgeware-row, Paddington, in her 102d year, Mrs. Eliz. St. John, a maiden lady, dau. to Jas. St. John, esq; formerly an eminent goldsmith in Lombard-street.

26. At Margate, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. John Vickers, aged 84.

27. At Paris, after a few days illness, Geo. Maddison, esq; sec. of his Majesty's embassy; supposed to have been accidentally poisoned.

30. Mrs. Perry, relict of Wm. P. esq; of Penshurst Place, in Kent. She was daughter and co-heiress of the hon. Col. Sydney, and niece to John and Jocelyn earls of Leicester, for whose barony of Sydney she in vain petitioned the H. of Lords.

At the Heralds-office, Mrs. Heard, wife of Isaac H. esq; Clarencieux king of arms.

Sept. 1. Mr. Josh. Peele, solicitor, in Symond's-Inn.

At his seat at Ugbrooke Park, Devon, after a lingering illness, which he bore with the most exemplary patience, the right hon. Hugh Lord Clifford, baron of Chudleigh. His lordship was descended from a younger branch of the Cliffords, earls of Cumberland, who were created Barons of Chud-

leigh by King Charles II. Apr. 12, 1672. He married a daughter of the Earl of Litchfield, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, all living; Hugh, the present Ld Clifford, married a daughter of Lord Langdale, by whom he has no issue. His lordship's private virtues were generally acknowledged, and his loss is greatly lamented, particularly by the neighbouring poor, to whom he was a very liberal benefactor.

Mr. Forster, attorney, in Walbrook. He was in America 7 years, and lately returned.

2. Of convulsions in her bowels, occasioned by the thunder on Monday morning, Miss Hallam, of Islington, dau. of the late Mr. H. dissenting minister.

A Lady at Hammersmith lost her life by the same causes, at the same time.

In Wales, rev. Edw. Edwards, D. D. R. of Aston Clinton, Bucks, and Besselsleigh, Berks.

3. In a fit, Mr. Miffelton, attorney, in Lincoln's-Inn.

5. At the house of Dr. Barney, in St. Martin's-str. Leicester-squ. where he was upon a visit, Mr. Wm. Bewley, of Maffingham, in Norfolk. He will be much lamented by all men of science, as his great abilities, particularly in electricity, chemistry, and anatomy, had penetrated through the obscurity of his abode, and the natural modesty and diffidence of his disposition. The depth, indeed, and extent of his knowledge in every useful branch of science and literature, could only be equalled by the goodness of his heart, the simplicity of his character, and the innocence of his life, seasoned with a natural unsought wit and humour, and a cast the most original, lively, and inoffensive.—Hobbes, in the last century, whose chief writings were levelled against the religion of his country, was called, from the place of his residence, *the Philosopher of Malmesbury*; but with how much more truth and propriety has Mr. Bewley, whose life was spent in the laborious search of the most hidden and useful discoveries in art and nature, in exposing sophistry, and displaying talents, been distinguished in Norfolk by the title of *the Philosopher of Maffingham*? What is very remarkable, his death happened upon his birth and wedding days.

In Park-street, Col. Fred. Thomas, of the foot-guards, who was mortally wounded on the 4th in a duel with the hon. Col. Cosmo Gordon (see p. 801). His death is greatly lamented by the gentlemen of the guards in particular, and the army in general. He gained much reputation by his spirited behaviour during the late war in America, and was a man of uncommon integrity, good-nature, and politeness. This unfortunate duel was occasioned by the former bringing the latter to a court-martial at New-York, on the 4th of Sept. 1782, for not having done his duty in a battle with the Americans, near Springfield, on the 23d of June 1780. By this court-martial Col. Gordon was acquitted. A mutual dislike natural'y ensued, and after

many

many acrimonious altercations, the matter terminated in the fatal manner above-mentioned. The coroner's inquest have brought in their verdict, *Wilful Murder*.

6. In her 78th year, at the house of Dr. Sam. Johnson, in Bolt-court, Fleet str. where she had lived by the bounty of that truly benevolent gentleman near twenty years, Mrs. Anna Williams, who had long been deprived of her sight. She published in 1745 the "*Life of Julian*," from the French of M. de la Bléterie; and in 1766 a volume of "*Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*," 4to. by the kind assistance of Dr. Johnson, who wrote several pieces contained in that volume. She was the daughter of Zachariah Williams, who published a pamphlet printed in English and Italian, intituled, "*An Account of an Attempt to ascertain the Longitude at Sea, by an exact Theory of the Variation of the Magnetical Needle*." With a Table of Variations at the most memorable Cities in Europe, from the Year 1660 to 1860," 1755, 4to. The English part of this was written by Dr. Johnson, the Italian by Mr. Baretta. See the "*Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer*," p. 185.

At Windsor, Mrs. Vigor, aged 84. This lady was married, 1. to Tho. Ward, esq; consul-general of Russia in 1731; 2. to Claudius Rondeau, esq; resident at that court; where she wrote those truly original *Russian Letters*, published by Doddsley (without her name) in 1775. See our volume for that year, pp. 531 and 638. Her 3d husband was Wm. Vigor, esq; a Quaker, whom she long survived.

At Limplfield, Surrey, Mrs. Eugenia Stanhope, relict of Phil. S. esq; natural son to the late E. of Chesterfield; and the *mediate* publisher of his lordship's letters.

7. Mr. Valentine Lawford, many years chief clerk of the old annuities at the S. Sea House. He had such a presentiment of his death, that he had taken a formal leave of his friends.

9. In Church str. Spitalfields, in his 61st year, Jas. Penleaze, esq; in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

10. Suddenly, in his chair, at dinner, Mr. Settree, sen. dancing-master, in Southampton-buildings.

11. Of a violent fever, at a friend's house in Warwickshire, Adam Martin, esq; F.A.S. senior sworn clerk in the exchequer-office in the Temple, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Somerset. He was elected F. A. S. 1752.

12. Mr. Ely, sail-maker, at Rotherhithe.

13. Rev. Lewin Baines, V. of Messing, in Essex, and chaplain to the Charter-house.

14. At Butleigh, Somersetsh. the rt. hon. James Crenville, brother to the late Earl Temple, and uncle to the present. He was born Feb 12, 1715; was appointed one of the lords commissioners of trade, and dep. paymaster of the forces, which he resigned 1755; and was that year appointed a lord of the treasury, which he resigned 1757; and being re-instated, continued till appointed cofferer of the household 1761; which he resigned the same

year, but continued receiver of the crown rents for the counties of Warwick and Leicester. He was elected for Old Sarum 1741, Bridport 1747, Buckingham 1754, 1761. He married Mary, dau. of Jas. Smith, of Harding, co. Herts, esq; who died 1757, by whom he had issue, James, member for Thirsk, 1766, and now for Buckingham, with his brother Richard, of the Coldstream reg. of guards.

At Sledmere, in Yorkshire, in his 73d year, rev. Sir Mark Sykes, bart. D. D. and proctor in convocation for the east-riding of Yorkshire. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only son, now Sir Christopher Sykes, bart.

At Bodney, co. Norfolk, Geo. Tasburgh, esq; This gentleman was first married to the hon. Miss Gage, sister to Ld and Gen. G. and afterwards to Miss Fitzherbert.

16. At Michel-grove, near Arundel, Sussex, the right hon. Sir John Shelley, bart. member in the last parliament for New Shoreham. He was the 5th baronet in lineal descent from Sir John Shelley, of Michel-grove, bart. so created at the first erection of that dignity, May 22, 1611, and only son of the late Sir John Shelley, by his 2d lady, Margaret, 5th dau. of Thomas Lord Pelham, and sister to Thomas, late D. of Newcastle, who procured for his nephew the place of keeper of the records in the Tower, together with the reversion (upon the death of the hon. Richard Arundel, son of John the 2d Lord Arundel of Trerife) of that of clerk of the pipe, both for life. In Nov. 1766 he was appointed treasurer of his Majesty's household, in the room of the present Lord Mount Edgumbe, and about the same time was sworn of the privy council, but resigned his office in May 1777, and was succeeded by the Earl of Carlisle. He married, 1st, the daughter of the late — Newnham, of Maresfield, in Sussex, esq; by whom he has left issue one son, a minor, now Sir John Shelley, bart.; and, 2dly, the daughter of Edw. Woodcock, of Lincoln's-Inn, esq; by whom he has three daughters.

Mr. Pasham, printer, in Blackfriars, formerly of Bury, where he published a newspaper under the title of "*The Bury Flying Weekly Journal*;" and remarkable for having printed (in a house taken for the purpose on Finchley Common) a very beautiful pocket edition of the Bible, in imitation of Field's, with notes by the Rev. Mr. Romaine, which might be cut off; an artifice, to evade the patent enjoyed by the king's printer!

17. In Church-str. Spitalfields, Mr. Chr. Munn, silk-throwster, aged 103.

In Charlotte-str. Rathbone-place, aged 43, Temple West, esq; His death was occasioned by a wound which he received when a youth of 16, on board the Buckingham, in that memorable engagement, May 20, 1756, where his father, Adm. West, then a lord of the admiralty, and 2d in command under Adm. Byng, engaged the French line with only six ships. This wound had, at different times, broken out, and caused some uneasiness, but very little

the danger was apprehended by the family till the last attack, which continued 12 months, and, by totally exhausting his strength, put a period to his existence.

18. Wm. Berners, esq; aged 75, of Woolverstone-Park, co. Suffolk, proprietor of Berners-street, &c. He was a relation to O. Cromwell.

19. In Grafton-street, Lovell Stanhope, esq; M. P. for Winchester, uncle to the Earl of Chesterfield.

21. In Gr. George-st. Hanover-squ. Geo. Hawkins, esq; surgeon of his Majesty's household, and one of the surgeons of St. George's Hospital. He was son of the late Cæsar H. esq;

At Hertford, Mr. Green, master of the nursery-school in that town, belonging to Christ's Hospital, London.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 29. **E**DWARD Earl of Derby, appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and sworn of the privy council.

30. Rev. John Randolph, B.D. regius professor of divinity in Oxford, and with a canonry of Ch. Church annexed, *vice* Dr. Wheeler, dec.

Hon. and rev. Ed. Seymour Conway, M.A. a canon of Chr. Church, *vice* Dr. Kennicott, dec.

Hon. and rev. Geo. Hamilton, M.A. a prebendary of Windsor, *vice* Dr. Majendie, dec.

Hon. Thomas Pelham, chief secretary to the 1d lieut. of Ireland, *vice* W. Windham, resign.

Sept. 17. Edm. Lincoln, esq; capt. gen. of St. Vincent, Bequia, and of the Grenadines to the northward of Carriacou.

John Orde, esq; capt. gen. of Dominica, and its dependencies.

20. John Lord Sheffield, baron Sheffield of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, in the kingdom of Ireland, with remainders severally to his two daughters; Arthur Pomroy of Newberry, co. Kildare, esq; baron Harberton of Carbery, in the said county; Rob. Clements, esq; baron Le-trim, of Manor Hamilton, co. Leitrim; Fra. Mathew, esq; baron Landaff, of Thomastown, co. Tipperary; and Wm. Tonsen, esq; baron Riversdale, of Rathcormuck, co. Cork.

Mrs. Christian Hely Hutchinson, wife of the right hon. John Hely Hutchinson, one of his Majesty's privy council in Ireland, baroness Donogmore, of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary.

Sr John Hufley Delaval, bart. baron Delaval, of Redford, co. Wicklow; John Pennington, esq; baron Muncaster, with remainder to his brother Lieut. Col. Lowther Pennington; and Rich. Pennant, esq; baron Penryhn, co. Lowth.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Carr, to the livings of Allandale-Town and Allenheads, co. Durh.

Rev. Hen. Reg. Courtenay, D.D. a prebendary of Rochester, *vice* Dr. Pinnell, dec.

Rev. R. Berney, M.A. Kestwick R. co. Norf.

Rev. Dr. Lackman, canon of Windsor, clerk of the closet to the Prince of Wales.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. J. C. Ives, M.A. to hold Gr. Holland R. co. Essex, with Stonham Aspal R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Waring Willett, M.A. to hold Stanford le Hope R. with Lifford R. both co. Essex.

B—NK—TS.

WM. Meggitt, King's-row, Southwark, merchant.

Jos. Daniel, Penzance, Cornwall, linen-draper.

Tho. Underhill, Wolverhampton, Staffordsh. mercer.

Aaron Moody, of Southampton, and Christ.

Potter, Parliament-st. Westm. merchants.

Tho. Holbeche, of Coventry, butcher.

Dan. Walker, Newbold-lane, in the parish of

Rochdale, Lancash. woollen-manufacturer.

John Crow, Castlehoward, Yorksh. innholder.

Miles Edw. Wilks, Greenfield-st. White-chapel, dealer in wines.

Jas. Simpson, Vine-court, Spitalfields, dyer.

Wm. Edwards, Princes-street, Rotherhithe, timber-merchant.

Wm. Hitchcock, Birchin-la. Lond. printseller.

Aaron Moody, of Southampton, merchant.

Fra. Lafnon, Gr. Pulteney-st. Midd. merch.

John Wittich, Harvey-buildings, in the Strand, tailor.

Jas. Amice and Geo. Lempriere, Broad st. Buildings, Lond. merchants.

Jas. Roberts, of Liverpool, merchant.

Christiana Elston, Northampton, ironmonger.

Ro. Webb Sutton, N. Sarum, Wilts, innholder.

Wm. Hardinge, Adelphi Wharf, coal-merch.

Jas. Chew, of Bristol, bookseller.

John Christie, Northumberland-street, in the Strand, carpenter.

Wm. Hunt and Benj. Slade, of Aldersgate-st. Lond. distillers.

Valentine Owen, Llanlulan, Montgom. dealer.

Jn. Proudfoot, Midhurst, Sussex, linen-draper.

Martin Charlesworth, Gomersall, Yorkshire, merchant.

Wm. Ingram, of Portsmouth, linea-draper.

Wm. Moody, Copthall-build. Lond. merch.

Geo. Dawson, jun. Sunderland near the Sea, Durham, merchant.

Jas. Thompson, Gr. Yarmouth, Norf. sail-cloth-weaver.

Adam Hall, Blackburn, Lancashire, and Tho.

Yates, Huncoat, Lancash. cotton-manufac.

John Charlton, Stoke, Staffordsh. wharfinger.

John Mingham Gill and Jas. Stuart, both of London, merchants.

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 26, to Sept. 16, 1783.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60		
Males	595	Males	859		197	62	60 and 70	96	
Females	629	Females	884		56	70 and 80	51		
Whereof have died under two years old		770			123	80 and 90	27		
					130	90 and 100	1		
Peck Loaf 2s. 4 ³ / ₄ d.					40 and 50	117	103		

Peck Loaf 2s. 4³/₄d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1783.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduced.	3 per Ct. consols.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Excheq. Bills.	Omnium.	Lottery Tickets.
29	127 $\frac{3}{8}$	64 $\frac{2}{8}$	63 $\frac{3}{8}$ a	65 $\frac{5}{8}$		19 $\frac{1}{4}$				21			11 $\frac{3}{4}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 19
30	127 $\frac{3}{8}$	64 $\frac{2}{8}$	63 $\frac{3}{8}$ a	65 $\frac{5}{8}$		19 $\frac{1}{4}$				21			11 $\frac{3}{4}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 19
31	Sunday															
1		66	64 $\frac{5}{8}$ a	66 $\frac{3}{8}$		19 $\frac{3}{4}$				20					2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 1
2																
3		65 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	66 $\frac{1}{4}$		19 $\frac{3}{8}$				22			11 $\frac{3}{8}$		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 2
4	127 $\frac{1}{2}$		64 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	66		19 $\frac{1}{2}$				21			11 $\frac{3}{8}$		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 3
5	127 $\frac{1}{2}$		64 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	66		19 $\frac{1}{2}$				18			11 $\frac{3}{8}$		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 5
6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	66		19 $\frac{1}{4}$				16			11 $\frac{3}{8}$	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 7
7	Sunday															
8			64 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	66		19 $\frac{3}{8}$				18			11 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 5
9			64 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	65 $\frac{5}{8}$		19 $\frac{1}{4}$				17			11 $\frac{7}{8}$	8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 6
10			63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	65 $\frac{5}{8}$		19 $\frac{1}{4}$				19			11 $\frac{7}{8}$	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 7
11			63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	65 $\frac{5}{8}$		19				20			11 $\frac{7}{8}$	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 6
12			63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			19				21			12	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 5
13			63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			19				16			11 $\frac{7}{8}$	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 4
14	Sunday															
15			63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	64 $\frac{1}{2}$		19				21			11 $\frac{7}{8}$	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 4
16			63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	64 $\frac{1}{2}$						21			11 $\frac{7}{8}$	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 2
17			62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	63 $\frac{3}{8}$		18 $\frac{3}{4}$				22			12	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 2
18			62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	63 $\frac{3}{8}$		18 $\frac{3}{4}$				20			12	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 1
19			62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	64 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{3}{4}$				20			12	15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 6
20			62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	63 $\frac{3}{8}$		18 $\frac{3}{4}$							12		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
21	Sunday															
22			62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	63 $\frac{3}{8}$		18 $\frac{3}{4}$							12		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
23			62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	63 $\frac{3}{8}$		18 $\frac{3}{4}$							12	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 19
24			61 $\frac{3}{8}$ a	63 $\frac{3}{8}$		18 $\frac{3}{4}$		14 $\frac{1}{2}$		20		61 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 16
25			60 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	62		18 $\frac{3}{4}$				28				15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 18
26			60 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	62 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{3}{4}$				26			12 $\frac{3}{8}$	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15
27																
28	Sunday															

M. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

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London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
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Public Ledger
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Gener. Advertiser
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
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Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
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For OCTOBER, 1783.
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Illustrated with an original View of the Cathedral of LISIEUX in NORMANDY; Portraits of
EDWARD V. and the Wife of RICHARD III. from painted Glass; Arms at STANTON-
HARCOURT; and Inscriptions from the Windows of ALL SAINTS Church at LEICESTER.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Novem. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. tenths of inch.	Weather.
1					
2	39	29 16	S	.51	rain all day.
3	46	29 1	SW		overcast.
4	34	29 12	W		fair, frost.
5	37	29 8	NE	.40	rain.
6	35	30 2	N		fair.
7	34	30 6	N		fair.
8	34	30 4	N		fair.
9	33	30 2	N		fair, white frost.
10	35	29 18	NW		overcast, still.
11	33	29 18	E		overcast, still.
12	37	30 2	E		fair and still. 1
13	32	30 10	W		fair and still.
14	26	30 13	W		fair and still, hoar frost. 2
15	43	30 4	W		cloudy.
16	40	30	W		fair.
17	40	30 2	NW		fair.
18	37	30	W	.11	rain, cold and raw.
19	38	30	W		fair, milder.
20	37	30 2	N		mist, still.
21	26	30 2	E		mist and rime.
22	27	29 18	ESE		fair.
23	29	29 14	E		fair and still.
24	29	29 10	NE		fair and still.
25	32	29 12	NE		overcast and still. 3
26	32	30	N		fair and still. 4
27	28	30 2	SE		mist and rime, still.
28	33	29 18	E		fair, rain. 5
29	34	29 14	W	.13	fair and still, rain. 6
30	36	29 12	W	.09	cloudy.

OBSERVATIONS. 1 Many grapes never ripen this year, but they make good tarts. 2 Thermometer at 7 in morning, 26, at 8, 31. 3 A thin flight of snow. 4 Snow lies on the ground. 5 Snow remains in shade. 6 Thaw.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 13, to Oct. 18, 1783.

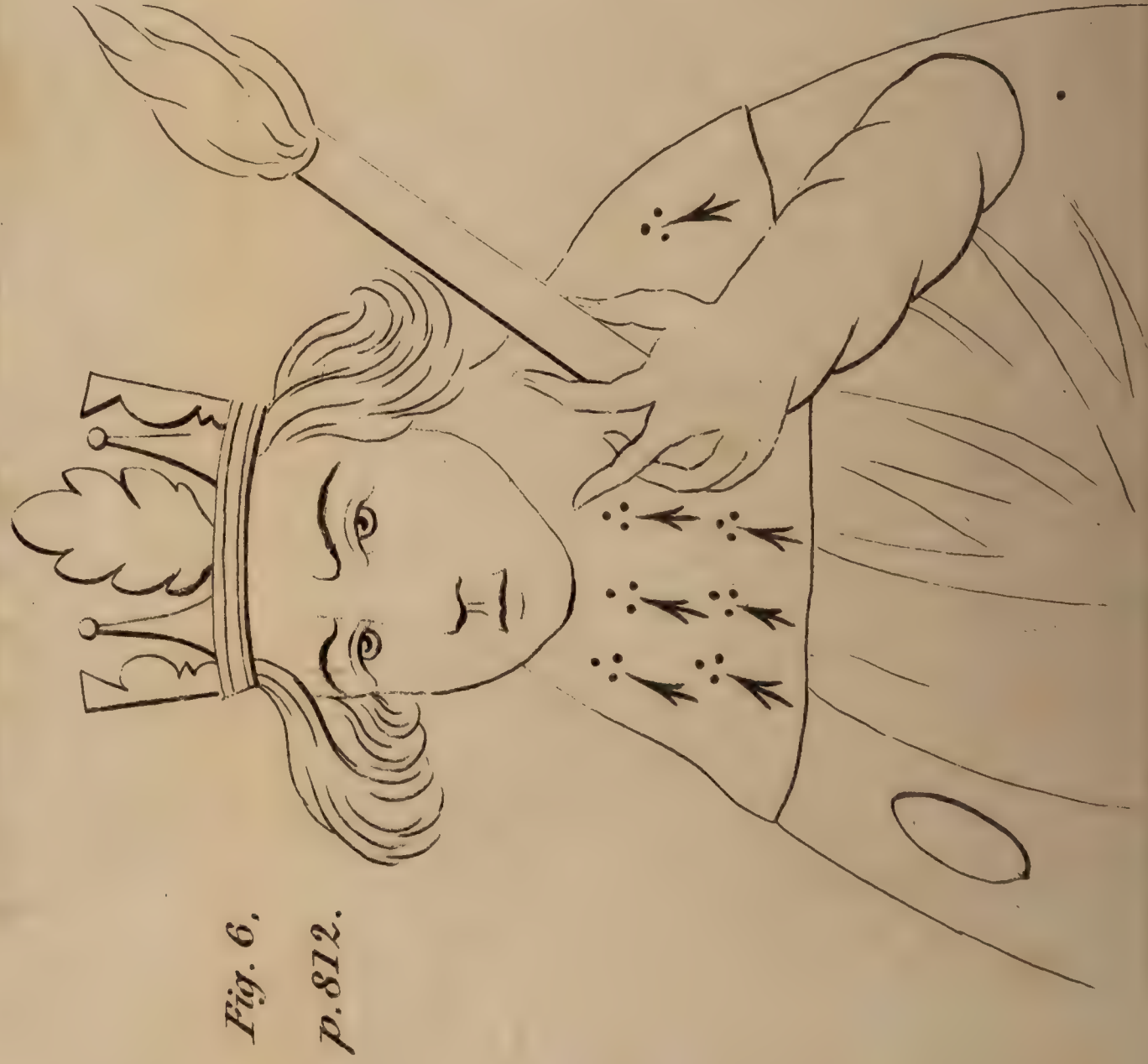
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	7	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	9	3	7	3	3	2	8	3	5
Surry	6	0	3	7	3	5	2	4	4	1
Hertford	5	11	0	0	3	5	2	4	4	0
Bedford	5	11	3	10	3	3	2	0	3	7
Cambridge	5	9	3	6	3	4	1	11	3	8
Huntingdon	5	6	0	0	3	3	1	10	3	3
Northampton	6	6	3	8	3	3	2	0	3	6
Rutland	6	10	0	0	3	9	2	2	3	6
Leicester	6	10	4	9	3	8	2	3	4	1
Nottingham	6	3	4	2	3	11	2	5	3	11
Derby	7	0	0	0	3	10	2	7	5	3
Stafford	6	11	0	0	4	1	2	4	5	0
Salop	6	8	5	2	4	0	1	10	5	3
Hereford	5	10	0	0	3	11	1	10	3	0
Worcester	6	9	0	0	4	1	2	5	4	5
Warwick	6	7	0	0	3	8	2	3	4	1
Gloucester	6	6	0	0	3	3	2	3	4	4
Wilts	5	4	4	4	3	7	2	6	5	2
Berks	5	10	4	6	3	4	2	4	4	0
Oxford	6	3	0	0	3	4	2	5	4	3
Hucks	5	11	0	0	3	2	2	2	3	9

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	2	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	7
Suffolk	5	3	2	1	0	3	2	2	1	3
Norfolk	5	9	3	4	3	1	2	0	0	0
Lincoln	6	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	1
York	5	1	0	4	0	3	5	2	1	4
Durham	4	1	1	3	9	3	4	1	1	0
Northumberland	4	9	3	2	2	7	1	1	0	4
Cumberland	5	1	0	4	0	3	4	2	4	5
Westmorland	6	5	4	4	3	2	2	3	4	2
Lancashire	6	8	0	0	3	9	2	6	4	8
Cheshire	6	9	5	4	4	4	2	5	0	0
Monmouth	6	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	8	0
Somerset	5	9	3	6	3	6	2	3	4	1
Devon	5	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	8	0
Cornwall	6	3	0	0	3	0	1	7	0	0
Dorset	5	7	0	0	3	3	2	5	4	0
Hampshire	5	5	0	0	3	3	2	4	4	2
Sussex	5	4	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	2
Kent	5	1	0	0	3	6	2	1	3	2

WALES, Oa. 6, to Oa. 11, 1783.

North Wales	6	3/4	11/3	6/1	9/4	7
South Wales	6	1/4	8/3	6/1	8/4	7



Edward 5th.

R. III^s wife.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For OCTOBER, 1783.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF THE SECOND PART OF VOL. LIII.

MR. URBAN,

Leicester, Sept. 18.

Thank you for the good-humour of the repartee in your last, and hope that my present contribution (*see the plate*) will take place in some future Magazine.

Yours, WM. BICKERSTAFFE.

ON the North side of the church of All Saints, Leicester, in the third window from the west, in the nave, which overlooks the leads, this inscription * [No. 1.] intersects the middle light.

The next, or right-hand light in the said window has the couple of lines in [No. 2.] near each other and parallel, included in an irregular sphere of glass, that just contains them.

(No. 3.) A single word, in the left-hand-light of the first window from the chancel, in the same wall, and parallel with the other literary window.

All the above copies are the exact size and completion of the originals.

IN St. Martin's church, Leicester, by the south gate of the chancel without, on the wall, is affixed this elegant, truly poetical, and pathetic epitaph, written by her brother, the Rev. Mr. Lettuce, said to be Chaplain to the Hon. Sir William Hamilton, Envoy at Naples, and publisher of the accounts of subterranean antiquities, and of the late earthquakes in Calabria, &c.

"Here lieth the body of Mary Lettice, who departed this life June 11, 1770, aged 34 years.

Now should this tomb the stranger's step arrest,
The virtues of its tenant to proclaim,
He'd judge the eulogy by flattery dress'd,
Or ostentation catching at a name.

* The first word is reversed. EDIT.

Then silent rest her unambitious tomb:

She needs no fame sepulchral praises breathe:

Affection drops its tribute in their room,

And her own conscience twines th' immortal wreath."

IN mentioning "*Wiffendine*," page 640, of your August Mag^s. with a N. B. I did not mean that the superscription of the dish was convertible to *that* term, otherwise than as probably derived from "*wishn*;" or, if you choose, "*wissan*;" as its radical; whether the name of a person, place, mode or quality, I leave to the far-piercing connoisseur to determine.

The History of a Steeple. See Gent. Mag. p. 707.

BYNG's wind †, 1757, blew out a steeple-window of St. Mary's church in Leicester, and much damaged the rest of the steeple, which was that year repaired, entirely lined with brick, girt with five braces of iron, and strengthened with perpendiculars of the same metal, for a hundred and ten pounds.

The said steeple was struck by lightning, June 15, 1763, and repaired the same year, at the expence of 80l.

In the dreadful thunder storm, July 10, 1783, the lightning struck the highest steeple window; N. E. cracked the inclosed brick work, and discharged the free-stone shell, which was half a foot thick, down to the next window

* A very respectable correspondent observes, that such legends are chiefly German businesses, expressing the names of the respective manufacturers, and consequently intermingling us of little or nothing. EDIT.

† On the day of Adm. Byng's execution, March 14, 1757, it blew a prodigious hard gale. See vol. XXIV. p. 138. EDIT.

inclusive,

inclusive, upwards of six yards perpendicularly; and nearly a yard broad all the way, splitting the stone-work as low as the battlements; part of whose wall, N. E. passed with the other fragments thro' the leads into the church; whose roof is computed at 46l. expence; and the steeple to be rebuilt new, nine inches thick, with an iron conductor, at 228l. with a concession of the old materials to the undertaker.

The steeple was 61 yards from the ground; 35 yards and a foot from the battlements: the same proportion to be observed in the new erection, with additional decorations to the battlements.—Not a word, on these occasions, about a brief.

This was the native parish of Dr. Richard Farmer, the learned Master of Emanuel college, Cambridge; and of the Rev. Mr. William Ludlam, the great mechanic, &c. who were born, I think, in the same house: and the first light, I myself saw, was in the same parish. You see how ambitious I am to be mentioned with great men. W. B.

Fig. 4, in the same plate, is taken from a brass on a round stone in the choir of Stanton Harcourt church, Oxfordshire. Qu. whose arms? EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR Magazine for July, p. 568, containing some enquiries relative to the wives of Richard III. made me recollect a few sketches I had taken from a painted window in the church of Penrith in Cumberland, in a late tour I made in that county, which I imagine have never yet been published.

One of them (fig. 5.) represents Ann de Lovel, as I conjecture, one of the wives of that monarch, who was of an ancient family in this county, of whom and whose family I should be happy to receive some information thro' the channel of your Magazine.

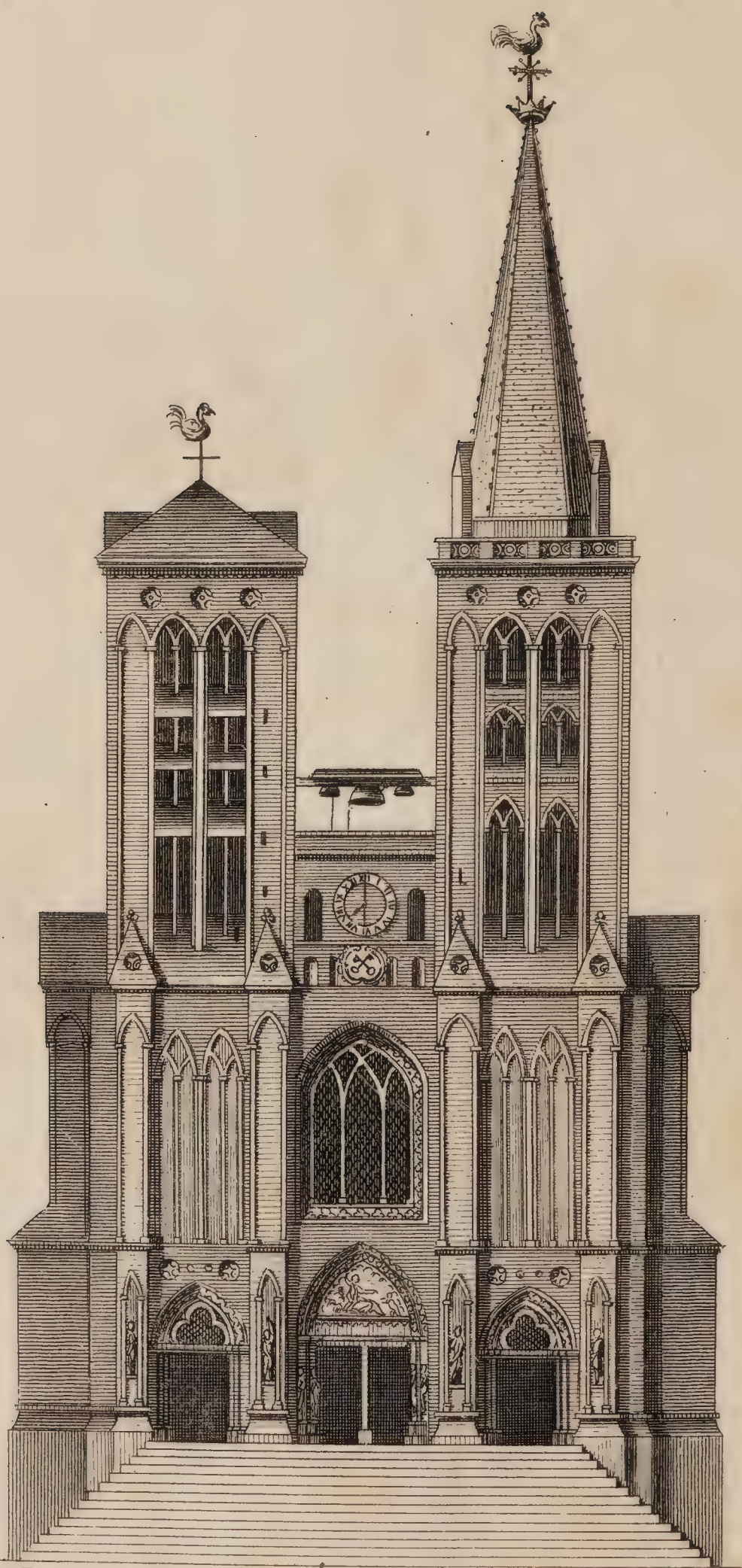
Mr. Walpole, in his Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, mentions that only one picture is known of Edw. the Fifth, (fig. 6) I have therefore added another representation of that unfortunate Prince from the same church.

MR. URBAN,

OZ. 19.

WHEN works of super-eminent merit arise from the press in a country which, till within these few years, has been notorious for its discouragement of any improvements in literature, it may seem ungenerous to

take no notice of such when they do appear. The Spaniards of the present time are shaking off every trace of barbarism, and set the rest of the world a pattern by their most elegant publications. War, amidst its other evils, has, till very lately, deprived us of one of the noblest productions that ever graced the republick of letters. This is the new edition of *Don Quixote*, *corregida por la Real Academia Española. En Madrid, 1780*; in four tomes, Royal Quarto. This work was in hand seven years at least, and, besides what was principally intended by the academy, a very correct text, the impression and its decorations have been made with all possible elegance and magnificence, and the whole fabricated in Spain and by Spanish artists. Three new founts of letter, made for the printing-house of the Royal Library, were presented to the Academy for the purpose of this edition, and do real honour to the founder, Don Gerónimo Gib. The frontispieces, the head and tail-pieces, the vignettes, are as beautiful as to design and execution as can be wished. The subjects of the several plates have been selected with judgement, and tho' all allowance has been made to the designs, yet they all appear to have been confined to reality. Accordingly we are informed that, besides the goodness of the designs and gravings, the dresses have the merit of reality, and are formed from several pictures and portraits of the time of the author in several royal palaces: The arms and armour have been drawn from originals of the same time in the Royal Armoury. The fore part, side, and back of the coat armour are to be seen in the several plates. Sorry am I to add that no portrait of Cervantes has as yet been discovered: one prefixed is given as ideal only. His life, by Don Vicente de los Rios, presents no material difference as to any circumstance to be found in that by Don Juan Antonio Pellicer, printed a few years since, and which, abstractedly, is to be found in your Mag. of Jan. 1781. But his "*Análisis del Quixote*" is a master-piece of criticism; and may entitle him to the name of the Addison of Spain, as he has done that for Cervantes which the former did for Milton, whose name he mentions in several places with due respect and esteem. Had the Academy suppressed this, which I am authorised to say was once



*View of the Cathedral of Lisieux in Normandy.
From an original Drawing communicated by a Correspondent.*

in contemplation, they had deprived their country of the honour of having produced a work that will be read with pleasure as long as a real judge of its merit will be found. The distribution of the whole into two parts, agreeable to the plan of the late editor of this work, is here adopted: and as in the original editions there was no division of the second part into books, no notice of such is to be found in this, nor in the former. As some of your literary correspondents may be pleased with the above account, a corner in your useful compilation is requested for the same, by your constant reader, J. B.

Description of the Church of LISIEUX in Normandy, from the "Account of the Alien Priorities," to illustrate our View of it from an original Drawing.

LISIEUX is a small city of Upper Normandy, and in the generality of Rouen, pleasantly situated on the river Tonque. This city, which was esteemed the capital of the Pais de Lieuvin whilst that country was under the government of the French kings, is now the property and see of the bishop, who is also Earl of Lisieux, and enjoys an annual income of 40,000 livres. His diocese is one of the most considerable in the province. The cathedral contains some tolerably good monuments. In the choir is a brass monument for one Hannuier, an Englishman; and another, of white marble, erected for William d'Estouteville, founder of the college de Lisieux at Paris. In the chapel of the Holy Virgin stands the tomb of the founder, Peter Couchon, bishop of Beauvais, who, in reward for the sentence which he, as supreme judge, pronounced in the case of the Maid of Orleans, obtained the bishoprick of Lisieux. The bishop, however, afterwards repenting of what he had done in that matter, built this chapel, and therein founded a high mass to the Holy Virgin, which is sung daily by the choiristers, in order, as it is expressed in his foundation-charter, to expiate the false judgement which he gave in the above-mentioned case. The canons of this church, by virtue of a compact between them and the bishop, enjoy the extraordinary privilege of being earls of Lisieux, with the full exercise of all civil and criminal jurisdiction within the earldom, during the vigil and feast-day of St. Ursinus* in every year. In or-

der to perpetuate this right, two of the canons elected by the chapter for that purpose, having on the vigil of the saint, dressed themselves in their surplices, covered with bandaleers of flowers, and, holding nosegays in their hands, mount on horseback at the great door of the cathedral, and ride to each of the four gates of the city, preceded by two mace-bearers, two chaplains, and twenty-five halberdiers armed with helmets and cuirasses, and followed by all the officers of justice on horseback, cloathed in their proper habits, covered with bandaleers of flowers, and carrying nosegays in their hands. As soon as these canons arrive at the city-gates, the keys are delivered up to them, and they there post a proper guard of their own, in lieu of that of the bishop, which, on the delivery of the keys to the canons, immediately marches out. All customs payable within the city, and the profits of the fair therein held on St. Ursinus's day, belong to these two canonical earls; in consideration of which, they deliver to each of the other canons a loaf of bread and two flaggons of wine: and, in case any post or place of profit becomes vacant within the earldom during these two days, they have the sole right of nomination and presentation thereto. Here is a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the year 1050, by Lesceline countess of Eu, with the assistance of her sons, earl Robert, and Hugh bishop of Lisieux. The latter lies buried at the entrance of the choir; and on the wall adjoining is an inscription in which he is called founder of that nunnery.

MR. URBAN,

THE ROYSTON CLUB (see vol. I. p. 474) is so totally unnoticed by our tourists, and so little known out of its own neighbourhood, that the following account of it may not be unacceptable to your inquisitive readers, and it is to be hoped may draw forth fuller and more correct information on the subject.

The precise year of its institution does not appear. It certainly was prior to the year 1698, and perhaps began at the Revolution. The only book of entries now known to exist by the present landlord and his waiter opens with a list of members *from the institution to 1698*. Among these members the following have been extracted, not in regular succession, nor as a complete list, but as persons most likely to be known beyond their own counties, though

* The 10th and 11th of June.

though after exhausting his talent in naming their respective places of abode, your correspondent finds himself obliged to leave several of them to the sagacity of others.—Their meetings were held on a Thursday.

Their mode of election was by a majority on ballot on the club-day succeeding that of nomination. The candidate was admitted on his first appearance within a year after his election, otherwise a second ballot was allowed. The steward for the day entered the nomination and election. Each member who was steward furnished the wine, or five guineas in lieu of it. No wine was to be drunk out of the club-room, and what was left after each meeting was to be put into a chest, and the key delivered, sealed up by the steward or his deputy, to the master of the house, for the next steward. In 1760 there was so much wine in the cellar that it was resolved that no member should be chosen steward for 3 months to come.—In September 1783 there remained, of Claret, Madeira, Port, and Lisbon, about 3 pipes.—The bill of extraordinaries was to be delivered in on the first Thursday in July. No cyder, wine, or beer, or tobacco, to be allowed as extraordinaries; only fire and venison fees.

The place of meeting was the Red Lion Inn, which is the Post-house. Two handsome rooms, a smaller and a larger, were built, at the expence of the members, at the back of the house, for this purpose, and furnished with portraits, still preserved there, though the rooms, having lost their original destination, and the larger serving occasionally for an assembly, and having an orchestra, and the smaller for an ordinary on market-days, or other public occasions, are going fast out of repair.

In the first, or ante-chamber, are two very good half-lengths of James I. and Charles I.; whole lengths of Charles and James II, William, Mary, and Anne, in an inferior style: a good head of Dr. Sa-

vage*, in a gown and band: and over the chimney the Judgement of Paris.

Round the top of the larger room, above the wainscot, are the following heads:

At the upper end of the room an old man in his hair and a gown, and over his head a crown carved on the gilt frame.

A head in robes, with the George.

A man in a wig, cravat, and blue coat.

One in judge's robes. [Qu. Pemberton?]

One in a flowing wig and armour.

One in a gown and wig.

Portrait of a chancellor, with the great seal. [Qu. Harcourt?]

A man in a flowing wig, cravat, and starched sleeves.

Another in a like wig and gown.

Another in a like wig and open sleeves.

A nobleman in robes, holding a white staff. Qu. Earl of Oxford?

A gentleman in a yellowish coat, blue belt, short hair.

Another in a pink coat and cravat.

Another in a gown and short cravat.

Over the chimney the Angel appearing to the Shepherds †.

The chaplain to the club was Hugh Parnel, on whose decease Francis Gulston, rector of Widial, was elected, 1763, and occurs in that character in 1777. He is still living, and resident at Widial, though the estate has been sold out of the Gulston family, first to Stephen Comyn, barrister at law and benchet of the Inner Temple, and by him to Brabazon Ellis, esq. whose son, John Thomas, now enjoys it, and has improved the hall by the addition of two bow windows, and by a new road to it from Buntingford.

I am credibly informed that the divisions in the county on the general election 1754, when Hale, Gore, and Gardiner, were candidates (and the latter lost it) occasioned an almost total desertion of this club.

ANOTHER CANTAB.

* Rector of Bygrave, then of Clothall, Herts; and lecturer of St. George, Hanover-Square, London. In his younger days he had travelled with James 5th Earl of Salisbury, who gave him the great living of Clothall, where Dr. Savage rebuilt the rectory-house. In his more advanced years he was so lively, pleasant, and facetious, that he was called the *Aristippus* of the age. One day, at the levee, George I. asked him, "How long he had stayed at Rome with Lord Salisbury?" Upon his answering how long, "Why," said "the King, "you stayed long enough, why did you not convert the Pope?" "Because, Sir," replied he, "I had nothing better to offer him."—Having been bred at Westminster, he had always a great fondness for the school, attended at all their plays and elections, assisted in all their public exercises, grew young again, and, among boys, was a great boy himself. He used to attend the schools to furnish the lads with extempore epigrams at the elections. The king's scholars had so great a regard for him, that, after his decease, they made a collection among themselves, and, at their own charge, erected a small tablet of white marble in the Cloysters to his memory. See it in the "Anecdotes of Bowyer," p. 644. He printed two Sermons; 1. "On the Election of the Lord Mayor, 1707;" 2. "Before the Sons of the Clergy, 1715." He died March 24, 1747. EDIT.

† Arthur Chaucer was paid 8 guineas for cleaning and mending these pictures in 1745.

James

- James Willymot,
Edward Chester,
Sir Peter Soame, Bart.
Francis Floyer,
Giles Dent,
John Mead,
Richard Freeman,
James Goulston,
Sir Thomas Brograve, Bart.
Henry Guy,
1685. (Chauncy, 457, 458.) and alderman by the charter : James II.; recorder of Berkhamsted 1638 (Ib. 581); groom of the bed-chamber, clerk of the treasury, temp. Charles II. James II. and William III.; member for a borough in Yorkshire in all their parliaments (Ib. 592). He built an elegant house *, and laid out large and beautiful gardens there, and a park, and then sold it to Sir William Gore, Knt. lord mayor. (Salmon, Herts, 130.)
- Robert Elwes,
Sir Thomas Middleton, Knt.
John Turner,
William Calvert,
Robert Chester,
Thomas Newland,
John Pargiter.
William Dyer,
Sir Henry Puckering, Bart.
Felix Calvert,
Sir Charles Barrington, Bart.
Sir Edward Turnor, Knt.
the House of Commons, knighted, and solicitor to the Duke of York; 1663, treasurer to the Middle Temple; 1670, solicitor general; 1671, serjeant at law and chief baron of the Exchequer. (Chauncy, 250.)
- Sir Alexander Rigby, Knt.
Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon,
terford in his father's life, became Earl of Suffolk in 1709, and died in 1718.
Ralph Freman,
Richard Goulston,
William Levinz,
Sir Richard Hutchinson.
William Gore, [son of Sir William]
John Effington,
William Robinson,
Sir Charles Buck, Bart.
Robert Giltthorpe, Esq.
Henry Coghill,
Francis Pemberton,
justice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas; died 1627. (Chaun. 469.)
- Edward Nightingale,
John Coghill.
William Hanley.
William Webb,
Robert Hare.
Edward Fitzgerald viscount Villiers.
William Freman.
Jeffrey Elwes,
William Harvey,
Jacob Houblon,
Robert Trefusis,
- of Therfield and Kelsball.
of Cokenhatch in Barkway.
of Berkesdon, now living.
of Brent Pelham.
of Newport, in the county of Essex.
of Wendon Lofts, Essex. (Morant, II. 594.)
Qu. of the Aspeden family?
of Widial.
of Sheephall and Braughing.
of Tring. Qu. mayor of St. Alban's in
of Amwell and Throcking.
Qu. serjeant at mace to Charles II. who
held Bedwell Park in Effington. (Chauncy, 277.)
Qu. of Great Hormead?
of Pelham Furneux.
of Bygrave, and Cokenhatch in Barkway.
Qu. of Nucelles, or of Queenbury in Read?
Some of this family were burgesses of
Hertford from 1630 to 1651.
Qu. who sold Weston, 1654? Chaun. 374.
of Pelham Furneux and Hadham.
who died 1714-15.
member for Hertford 1661; speaker of
the House of Commons, knighted, and solicitor to the Duke of York; 1663, treasurer to the Middle Temple; 1670, solicitor general; 1671, serjeant at law and chief baron of the Exchequer. (Chauncy, 250.)
created Earl of Bindon and Baron Ches-
terford in his father's life, became Earl of Suffolk in 1709, and died in 1718.
of Westmill and Standon.
of Widial; died 1686.
of Mold-ball, Depden, Essex.
of Tring.
of Ashlim in Great Berkhamsted.
of Lytton Strode.
of the Grove, Watford.
of Welwyn, died 1731.
of Pen's Place, Aldenham.
Qu. afterwards knighted, serjeant, chief
Qu. of the family at Newport in Essex?
Qu. of Barkway?
impropriator of Amwell.
of Braughing.
of Braughing and Hormede Magna, died
Oct. 16, 1783.
left the club in 1737.

* This house, one of the best works of Sir Christopher Wren, being entirely his own plan, was built for Mr. Guy with the treasury money. It is the property of the present Charles Gore, Esq. great grandson of Sir William. Edw.

John Savage, D. D. 1733,
 Thomas Rolt,
 Edward Bayntun.
 Adolphus Meetkirk,
 Catesby Freeman.
 William Plummer,

Edward Chester,
 Lucius Charles viscount Falkland, 1735;
 Alexander Cottle;
 Thomas Carleton;
 John Thomlinson.
 Thomas Milner,

William Benn,

Edward Gardiner, 1746,
 John Cheshire.
 William Hale,
 William Pym,
 William Wright,
 Ralph Freeman, D. D.

first lady of the right hon. Cha. Yorke, whose son now possesses the estate.
 Sir Thomas Salisbury, Knt.
 Thomas Whetham,
 Christopher Anstey, D. D.

Richard Hale,
 Francis Bowyer,
 Thomas Clarges.
 Robert Philipps.
 Richard Chase,

John Robinson Lytton,
 Gilbert Thornton Heysham,

Robert Thornton,
 Nicholson Calvert,
 Paggen Hale, 1747,
 Edward Webster,
 James Coltee Ducarel, 1741,
 Samuel Smith,
 John Gardiner, 1742,

Honourable James Aston,
 William Woolball.
 Edward Gould.
 George Jennings,

James Gordon,
 Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. 1752,
 Thomas Plumer Byde, 1754,
 Edward Otto Bayer, 1754.
 Henry Pennant, quitted 1757,
 George Wright,
 Frederick Halfey, 1758,

William Plummer, jun. 1758,
 John Radcliffe,
 Earl of Essex, 1765.
 R. Cox, 1766,

fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge
 of Bengeo and Sacombe.

of Bradfield and Risden.

of Eastwick, member for Herts county,
 father to the present.

of Cokenhatch, admitted 1734, quitted 1745.
 died May 27, 1776.

of Langley Lawn, in Clavering, in the
 county of Essex, died 1733, or 1742.

alderman of London; of Tillers and
 Westmill.

of Thundridge.

of King's Walden.

of Radwell hall in Norton.

of Barkway.

of Hamels, in Braughing, uncle to the

of Offley, judge of the Admiralty.

of Bradford.

of Trumpington, co. Cambridge, father
 to the author of the *New Bath Guide*.

of Codicote.

of North Mimms.

now Sir Richard Chase, Knt. of Hadham,
 sheriff of Herts * 1745, when he was knighted.

of Knebworth.

probably the younger son of Jane, daugh-
 ter of the next member.

of Little Mundane.

of Hunsdon.

died 1754, member for Herts county.

of Littlecourt.

quitted 1757.

Qu. of King's Langley?

quitted 1748.

Qu. of Thundridge, or

Pishobury?

of the family of Lord Aston of Standon.

of Nucelles in Barkway, son to the ad-
 miral.

of Moor Place.

of Maddingley, co. Cambridge; living.

of Ware Park, late a banker in London.

of Little Ayot.

of Beeches.

of Great Gaddeson, deceased, eldest bro-
 ther to the present member for the county.

the other member for the county.

of Hitchin, member for St. Alban's.

William Anne, of Cashibury, now living.

of Aspeden.

* He is or was Lieut. Col. of the Herts militia.

Summary of Proceedings in Parliament.

(Continued from p. 743.)

May 7.

MR. *W. Pitt* rose to open the long-expected motion for a parliamentary reform. The house, and all the avenues to the house, were crowded by noon, though the business did not come on till half after four.

He introduced his resolutions with a masterly oration on the excellence of the English Constitution; a Constitution, which, while it continued as it was first framed by our ancestors, was distinguished by the surrounding nations as the production of the most consummate wisdom. Raised by that constitution to greatness and to glory, England has been at once the envy and the admiration of the world. No man looked upon the glorious fabric with greater veneration than himself. Indeed there was no form of government, on the known surface of the globe, that was so nearly allied to perfect freedom. But, said he, a melancholy series of events, which lately eclipsed the splendour of Britain, exhibited a lamentable reverse of fortune, which could be accounted for only upon this principle: That, for the last fifteen years, there had been a deviation from the principles of that happy constitution under which the people of England had been wont to perform exploits that dazzled the neighbouring nations. As an incontrovertible proof of the truth of what he had advanced, he need only, he said, advert to the history of a few years recently passed, which would exhibit such a picture of disasters and disgraces as this kingdom had long been unaccustomed to bear.—He then stated the ruinous consequences of the American war; the immense expenditure of public money; the consequent heavy burden of taxes; and the pressure of the collateral difficulties produced by measures the most opposite to wisdom and common sense, inasmuch that the people, out of temper by little and little, and at last provoked to extremity, began to turn their eyes inwards, in order to see if there was not something radically wrong at home, that was the chief cause of all the misfortunes they felt from abroad. In searching for the internal sources of their foreign fatalities, they naturally turned their attention to that House, where they found that, by length of time, the spirit of liberty, and the powers of check and controul upon the Crown and the execu-

tive government, were greatly lessened and debilitated. Hence clamours sprung up within doors; and hence, as was perfectly natural in the moment of anxiety, to procure an adequate and fit remedy to a practical grievance, a spirit of speculation went forth, and a variety of wild schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of reform, were suddenly produced. It was not for him, he said, with unhallowed hands to touch the venerable pile of the constitution, and deface the fabric; to see it stand in need of repair was sufficiently mortifying; but the more he revered it, the more he wished to secure its duration, the greater he felt the necessity of guarding against its decay. Innovations, he knew, were at all times dangerous, and at no time more hazardous than the present, when all men were politicians, and all men had opinions of their own, which, of course, were those only that were fit to be adopted. Pausing upon this, he had relinquished the idea which he suggested to the House last year (see p. 65); and wished rather to renew and invigorate the spirit of the old constitution, than to new model its ancient form. When he submitted this subject to the consideration of the House last year, he was told it was ill-timed—our attention was then employed about many things—the objection was not without its force. At present, we are once more happy in the enjoyment of peace, and now is the time to improve the blessings of it—An Englishman who would compare the flourishing state of this country some twenty years ago with the state of humiliation in which he now beholds it, must be convinced that the ruin which he now deplores must have proceeded from a something radically wrong in the constitution; of this radical error all are convinced; nay, the House itself had discovered that a secret influence was sapping the very foundation of liberty by corruption; that its influence had been felt within those walls, and had often been found strong enough to stifle the sense of duty, and to over-rule the propositions made to satisfy the wishes and desires of the people; that it had risen to such a height that men were ashamed any longer to deny its existence, and the House had at length been driven to the necessity of voting that it ought to be diminished. Many expedients had been suggested to effect this salutary purpose. Among those which had been devised to bar the entrance of such influence into this

this House, he had heard principally of three. *One* was, to extend the right of voting for members to all the inhabitants of the kingdom, without distinction. This he utterly rejected and disclaimed. *Another* expedient he had heard of, was, to abolish the franchises of those places commonly distinguished by the popular appellation of *Rotten Boroughs*. He confessed there was something very plausible in this idea; but still he could not readily adopt it. It must, he said, be admitted, from a variety of circumstances, which it was unnecessary for him to explain, that borough members, considered in the abstract, were more liable to the operation of that influence than those members who were returned by the counties; and therefore, though he was afraid to cut up the roots of that influence by disfranchising the boroughs, because he was afraid of doing more harm than good, still he thought it his duty to counteract, if possible, the malady, by applying a specific. This brought him naturally to the *third* expedient that he had often heard mentioned, which was, to add a certain number of members, to be chosen by the counties and the metropolis. This expedient appeared to him the fittest to be adopted, because it was the least objectionable. It had the merit of promising an effectual counterbalance to the weight of the boroughs, without being an innovation on the form of the constitution. He would not then say what number of members ought to be added to the counties; he would leave that to be inserted in a bill he intended to bring in if the resolutions he should move were carried; but still, in his opinion, the number ought not to be less than a hundred. It was true the House would then be more numerous than he could wish; but even for this he would suggest a remedy, which was, that whenever the majority of electors in any borough should become so notoriously corrupt as to be bribed to send members to that House, the borough should lose its franchise, and the honest electors be permitted to vote for knights of the shire. By this expedient, the boroughs would either be preserved free from corruption, or their number would gradually diminish. And in that case they would have no right to complain, because the crime would sanctify the punishment. After amplifying and illustrating his subject with an infinite variety of arguments, and insisting on the necessity of something being done in compliance with the wishes of the people, he

read his three resolutions, which were, in substance, as follow:

1. "That it was the opinion of that House, That measures were highly necessary to be taken for the prevention of bribery and expence at elections.

2. "That, for the future, when the majority of voters for any borough should be convicted of gross and notorious corruption before a select committee of that House, appointed to try the merits of any election, such borough should be disfranchised, and the minority of voters, not so convicted, should be entitled to vote for the county in which such borough is situated.

3. "That an addition of the knights of the shire, and of representatives of the metropolis, should be added to the present state of representation."

Mr. Pitt said, if he should be so happy as to succeed in carrying these resolutions, his intention was, to bring in a bill upon their respective principles, in which the number of knights, and all such other regulations as to the House should appear necessary, might be inserted.

Mr. Duncombe seconded the motion, on the ground that the resolutions of the right hon. mover met the wishes of the county [York] which he had the honour to represent; and therefore it should have his support.

Mr. Pouys rose next, and after complimenting the right hon. Gent. on the transcendent powers of elocution with which he had introduced his three resolutions, observed that, though they were a dreadful phalanx to combat, yet he would not wholly desert the field. He had his doubts. He had another opinion to give; he doubted, he said, if the evil of which the Right Honourable Gentleman complained, really existed; and, if it did exist, his opinion was, that the remedy proposed was not adequate to remove it. As to the existence of the evil, which alone could justify the intended innovation (for so he must call it, however varnished,) how could it be proved? If proved, would the people be satisfied with the remedy? The Hon. Gent. who seconded the motion had said, it met the wishes of his constituents; but, if he could judge from the resolutions of the York Association (then in his hand), four things must be done before the freeholders of that county would be satisfied; *one*, that the *rotten boroughs* be abolished; *another*, that a certain number of knights should be added to the counties; *a third*, that the Septennial Act should be repealed;

repealed; and the *fourth*, that the right of election should be enlarged. Hence he was led to think that the present expedient, if adopted, would not satisfy the county of York. He thought it surprising that he had not heard the petitions read and compared, so as to ascertain what it was the subscribers wanted; and it seemed to him equally strange that the signatures were not counted, so as to shew how they stood, in point of comparison, with the great body of electors throughout the kingdom. He knew, he said, that missionaries had been active in spreading doctrines, which, because addressed to the passions, had gained many proselytes, who would not be contented with any thing less than having the right of election extended to all the men in England. To these, he said, he should add a noble and respectable character, of high rank and great talents, who was a master-mover, and one of the main pillars of this baseless fabric of equal representation; one who over-looked the narrow bounds of practice, and dealt in the more wide and ample field of theory; a letter from whom [Duke of Richmond] to the York Committee he read; on which he remarked, as well as on some resolutions of the Quintuple Alliance, in a style of sarcastic irony that set the House in a roar. He said, the county of York was a great county; it had four heads, and, in consequence, was entitled to a quadruple degree of respect. An increase of its rights would strengthen its aristocracy; no wonder then that York was anxious for the total destruction of the boroughs, as that destruction would add weight to the counties. But there were reasons; reasons which did not strike him so forcibly as they might other persons. Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, he should be glad to hear. They were great trading towns, and their petitions ought not to be passed over in the usual manner of reading the title and prayer. He therefore desired the clerk to read them. [*The clerk turned over and over again, but could find none.*] Find none! said Mr. Powys; what a misfortune! The numerous inhabitants of Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, to neglect this important business! What could they mean? Did they not feel a decay of their trade, a decline of their manufactures? a spirit of discontent and murmuring among their starving workmen? How could they answer it to their consciences, to neglect the only means of restoring them to

trade, wealth, and happiness? [*This well-pointed irony set the House in a roar.*] The freeholders of the county and city of London were not so negligent. Their grievances are most pathetically set forth: their case was hard indeed! The citizens of Westminster too, their case indeed did not so forcibly strike his mind as the others, because the powerful abilities of their representatives made them ample amends for the defect in their right of election. It had been noticed how happy, how virtuous, how chaste, we were once in our representation, and these halcyon days had been dwelt on and decorated with all the flowers of oratory. His memory, he said, was none of the best, and he should be glad to be reminded in what reign, and at what period, that virtuous representation, so much admired, had raised England to the highest pinnacle of greatness and glory. The rights of election, he knew, were of long standing. And rights annexed to property were a serious matter of consideration; and before those rights could be altered, or that property invaded, something culpable should be suggested, some delinquency made out to justify the usurpation. He considered the political and moral world in the same point of view; and that, in each, men were free agents, and accountable only to those from whom they derived their existence. He did not, he said, recollect any augmentation of members before the reign of Charles I; nor could he think the disease that had infected Parliament so inveterate as some doctors affected to have it believed. Parliament, in its most debilitated state, had brought about the Revolution; it had established the present royal family upon the throne; and of late it had done all that it was necessary for the most virtuous Parliament to effect. He was therefore so well satisfied with what it had done, that he was far from wishing to see it new modelled. To mend a constitution that wanted no repair, put him in mind of a man with a lame leg, who, walking along the street, was accosted by a physician, who said he could cure him. The lame man answered, he wanted no cure—the defect was natural—it was born with him; he felt no inconvenience from it; he could walk, run, or ride; he could perform all his duties as a citizen, a husband, and a father; and as it answered all the purposes for which it was intended, he was perfectly well satisfied. An over-officious readiness to cure a political evil that existed

existed only in speculation, Mr. Powys looked upon in the light of the physician, who certainly had some selfish end in view, or he would not have pressed his remedy upon one who wanted none of his assistance. As to the petitioners, he looked upon most of them as unacquainted with the principles of the constitution, and therefore acting an under-part, to promote the views of those who hoped to profit by a change, by the popular name of reform. He was an enemy to all such reforms, and therefore should put his negative upon the present resolutions; and, in respect to the great character by whom they were introduced, he should do it in the least offensive manner, by moving the order of the day.

Mr. T. Pitt observed, that the resolutions now proposed by his hon. friend were extremely different from the proposition he had felt himself, on a former occasion, under the necessity of opposing, for reasons which he now brought to the recollection of the House (see p. 59): that though he was averse to a proposition by which the constitution was to be submitted, in a great degree, to a Committee, to be new modelled at their discretion, yet he was by no means an enemy to all reform or alteration that might be proposed to meliorate the representation on safe, moderate, and constitutional principles; that he had therefore called for specific propositions; nay, that he had actually alluded to one specific proposition [Ld. Chatham's], which, as far as he then stood informed, seemed liable to none of the objections he had formerly stated, and would, he believed, be entitled to his hearty concurrence. That the plan of reform contained in the resolutions now under consideration held forth specific remedies upon practical not speculative grounds, he was ready to allow; yet he must think that so large an augmentation of county members as had been suggested would exceed the limits that caution and prudence would dictate. That, however plausible and specious the expectations from such an accession of independent members to the cause of freedom, they ought not to forget the state of facts, almost within their own memory, when the liberties, and probably the religion, of the country was rescued from the influence of the county members, by that part of the representation which is now reprobated as the rotten part of the constitution. That he would, therefore, on no account recommend it to the House to send that resolution of his hon. friend

into committee till the number was restrained; and that, if the order of the day was negatived, and that resolution should come before them, if no body else did it, he would take the liberty to offer an amendment, by inserting the words "an augmentation of one member to each county in England and Wales;" and that he was determined to take the sense of the House on that amendment. That there was a spirit of discontent and innovation abroad, that deserved to be taken into consideration upon the present question, could not be denied. For his own part, he was bred up in a veneration for the principles of a well-balanced, limited, and mitigated monarchy, which he had always thought to be the essence of the British constitution; and that as, on the one hand, he should dread a minister who should dare to own an intention of throwing all possible power into the scale of the Crown, so he should carefully separate himself from one who avowed his intention of throwing all power into the scale of the people. He was not to learn, he said, that the external forms of government might remain, though an artful minister should abuse the confidence of his prince, and find means, through the factions and corruptions of the times, to establish his authority against the sense of all mankind, and the experience of the calamities which his mal-administration might draw upon his country. In such a case, he should not hesitate to pronounce such a government, while it lasted, an absolute monarchy; perhaps the more so, as wearing the mask of freedom. On the other hand, if in such a government as ours, the force of cabal and faction should so far prevail as to seize upon the executive power against the sense of the prince upon the throne; if the titular monarch should be so far reduced as to have no choice in the appointment of his ministers; no free-will as to granting or withholding the graces and favours of the crown; he should not scruple to call such a government a republic, and a republic of the worst sort. But if the causes of such extremes were temporary, the mischiefs would be temporary also. They would be no more than the excentric vibrations of a pendulum, which, being put in disorder by some external force, would soon recover its true place, when it was no longer acted upon by the transient circumstances by which it had been affected; whereas, were its central position to be changed, the whole œconomy of the machine it was intended to regulate would be

be disordered, and could only be restored by a new mechanism. Just so the constitution, once altered, could never be restored, without having recourse to first principles. Were any one to ask if the grievances complained of were such as to induce the necessity of any change, he would honestly answer, he saw no such necessity. If, however, he was to give his opinion whether the addition of one more knight of the shire to each county would be an additional security to the freedom of the subject, he would as honestly answer in the affirmative; however, experience, which is better than all the theories in the world, has shewn, that, though we might probably be the better for it, we can certainly exist to every good purpose without it. And having now, he said, delivered his sentiments on this occasion with the same freedom with which he expressed himself when the same subject was last year under discussion, it remained only for him to declare, as a pledge of his sincerity, that, though he boldly professed to think the burgage tenures in a particular manner the fortresses against the influence of ministers, he did most earnestly intreat that he might be permitted to surrender the most precious interests he possessed as a voluntary sacrifice to be offered up at the shrine of the Constitution. The precedent, he said, could affect no one but himself, *volenti non fit injuria*; and it was of little consequence, provided the constitution was confirmed, whether he or his posterity should ever have a seat in that house. He added that, should a reform take place, he should presume so far as to wish that those two members which he was to offer up, might be transferred to the Bank of England.

Sir G. Savile began to speak in favour of the motion, but finding himself so ill that he could not proceed, he sat down, to the great disappointment of the House.

Mr. Byng took up the argument where the last speaker left it. He contended, that innovations and incroachments had been made on the part of the crown, and that it behoved parliament to bring back the constitution to its original form. He begged leave to remind the House of a petition presented by him from the Tower Hamlets, which petition was as strong a proof as could be adduced in favour of the resolutions proposed by the hon. member [Mr. W. Pitt] opposite to him. The eastern part of London, called The Tower Hamlets, paid 34,000*l.* a year land tax, and they were unrepresented in parliament. The county of Cornwall

did not pay more than 20,000*l.* a year, and they sent 42 members to parliament. One side of Oxford Street had a right to vote, the other side had not. He thought it a hard case for those who held tenures for 99 years, to a great amount, should be excluded from voting, when freeholders of 40*s.* a year enjoyed that privilege. With regard to the story of the man with the lame leg, Mr. Byng said, it bore no analogy. The man was a cripple born, and consequently was as perfect as ever he was in his life, and could not be made better than he then was; whereas the constitution was, in its original state, as perfect as human wisdom could frame it, but it is now so deformed and debilitated by abuse and ill habits, that it scarce bears the features of its first deportment. He was happy, he said, to get any thing by way of restoring it, though he was afraid what was now intended would go but a little way to remove its deformity.

Lord Mulgrave observed, that before men should indulge the visionary fancies of a perfect constitution, they should begin with reforming human nature. As an honest independent member of parliament, he must reprobate all ideas of patching up the constitution. If it wants repair, the present mode was not the way to restore it. Every precaution to prevent corruption and undue influence, that could be taken, had already been taken. What law can be devised more forcible than that which obliges every member, who accepts a place, to vacate his seat in this House? and yet how few placemen are excluded by that law! In a free country, where every man has a separate interest in view, to expect a perfect representation of the people is to expect a representation such as we see it. The representatives of the people are not expected to be angels, but men, with passions like their own. They are sent to parliament to consult the public interest, and so far as that coincides with their own they will pursue it. The propositions go to prevent bribery and corruption at elections. But will that be the case? Will men, who have sinister views in voting for two members, relinquish those views because they have three to vote for? To increase the number of representatives was, in his Lordship's opinion, the ready way to increase the evil. It was intended to redress; for which reason he should vote for the order of the day.

Lord North rose, and the House was all attention. He began by paying a very high

high compliment to the right hon. member who moved the propositions. He had never listened, he said, with so much care to any speech, and he must do that Hon. Gent. the justice to say, he had never in his life been better paid for his attention. The gentleman had prefaced his motion by expressing the dread he felt in touching so venerable a subject as the constitution, though for the purpose of amending it. The expression was the expression of sound sense. The attempt was of the most delicate nature. It was to tamper with that fabric which for ages had stood the boast of Britons, and the envy and the admiration of all the world besides. And on what ground? Ought not every Englishman, blessed with such a pre-eminent form of government, to pause a moment before he proceeded to lay violent hands on such a constitution, and that on no better foundation than the mere fancy of its being disordered, independent of any solid evidence of distemper? Neither the right hon. member who made the motion, nor any of those able gentlemen who supported it, had adduced the smallest proof of the existence of the disorder which they were so anxious to remedy; nor did they offer to the House one instance of any originating from a decay of the constitution which they affected so to deplore. The force of declamation indeed had been tried, to affect the passions, by representing evils, misfortunes, and calamities, which had no more to do with the constitution than the earthquake at Lisbon with the government of the people. The American war, and the causes of it, have long been themes fruitful of invective. As to himself, he was free to acknowledge, at all times, the hand which he had in it. [A cry of *Hear him! Hear him!*] By the cry of *Hear him!* said his Lordship, gentlemen seem to think I am going to make a confession—they never were more mistaken in their lives. Let guilt confess; I know of none. An Hon. Gent. near me [Mr. T. Pitt] has said, that the constitution is unsound, vibrating to and fro for want of something to keep it steady. He describes the Crown, by virtue of its influence, as keeping a wicked ministry in office against the sense of the people; and he describes the same powerful Crown as stripped of all power, and led into captivity. How the Hon. Gent. can reconcile such jarring descriptions is for him to explain; but that neither of them can be true, and that possibly both of them may be false, needs very little discern-

ment to discover. To remedy these supposed grievances, *one hundred* knights are demanded; but I say, Not *fifty*! What! *not fifty*! No, not *one*. I must, said his Lordship, see better grounds for the demand before I venture to comply with it. The favourers of the measure, finding no real grounds to support it, have been fruitful in imaginary ones. The American war, with all its horrors and misfortunes, have been pathetically dressed up, and laid at the door of a worn-out, battered, and enfeebled constitution. The American, say they, was the war of the Crown. I deny it. It was of Parliament. It was the war of the people. It was undertaken for the express purpose of maintaining the rights of parliament; or, in other words, of the people of Great Britain over the dependencies of the empire. For this reason, it was popular at its commencement, and eagerly embraced by the people and parliament. Could the influence of the Crown have produced such majorities as went almost to unanimity? Or if it could have produced these majorities within doors, could it have produced the almost unanimous approbation bestowed upon it without doors? Nor did it cease to be popular till, by a series of the most unparalleled disasters and calamities, the people, wearied out with ill success and misfortune, began to call out as loudly for peace, as they had formerly done for war. Had the constitution been in fault, how comes it to pass that the voice of the people prevailed against the influence of the Crown? This is a recent transaction. The war was the war of the people. The peace has been the peace of the people. Where then is the influence of the Crown, against which so great a clamour has been raised? Has it, since that period, broke beyond its bounds? Not a tittle of any such grounds is pretended, either by petition or in argument. It was said, when the Rt. Hon. Gent. first brought forward this business, that the attempt was too precipitate. Let it rest a little. Between that and the following session, the people would have time to reflect, and their sense might be then more clearly collected. What has been the result? Why only fourteen out of forty-two counties have petitioned at all; and of those fourteen not a tenth of the freeholders have subscribed to the petitions. Upon the whole, there are not more than 20,000 names to all the petitions; and from this comparatively inconsiderable number we are to collect the sense of the people of England, and conclude

clude that they are friends to the proposed reform. But it is not to the paucity of the numbers that he would ground his chief objection; it is to the manner in which those names were procured; not from meetings for public utility, but from private cabals. The assizes are held twice a year, the sessions four times. On all those occasions the inhabitants of each county may be said to meet in the fairest and most indiscriminate manner, at which it may in candour be supposed the real sense of the mass of the people might best be collected. Was this the manner in which the petitions were set on foot? By no means. County meetings, as they are called, where projectors, with set speeches and ready-framed petitions, were there prepared to meet a number of prejudiced people, who came incited to sign that which was ready for their signature. The question was begged, or borrowed, or stolen, hospitably to accommodate the craving appetites of such craving guests. Those who liked neither the invitation, nor the fare, very prudently remained at their own homes. And the question now, in short, is, To whom are we to pay respect, the few reformers, or the contented multitude? Can this be a serious question? [A cry of *Hear him! Hear him!*] I perceive, said his Lordship, it cannot. He then concluded that nothing more was necessary to convince the House that the sense of the people was against the reform.

He next adverted to an insinuation thrown out respecting bad ministers being continued in office against the voice of the people, by the over-ruling influence of the Crown. "This," said his Lordship, "is not a random stroke; from the quarter from whence it comes, it may be known. I will not affect to think it is not levelled at me; but I trust the candid and discerning part of the House will see that the attack is most unjust. I was not, when I was honoured with office, a minister of chance, or a creature of whom parliament had no experience. I was found among you when I was so honoured. I had been long known to you. In consequence I obtained your support. When that support was withdrawn, I ceased to be a minister. I was the creature of parliament in my rise; and when I fell I was its victim. I have been the creature of your opinion and your power; and the history of my political life is one proof, which will stand against and overturn a thousand

"wild assertions, that there is no corrupt influence in the crown which destroys the independence of this House. "There is a bill now printed for the use of the House, to remedy every grievance in point of expence and bribery at elections, and on that ground alone I should think myself justified in putting my negative on the propositions now under consideration; but when to this circumstance is added the want of any proof of disorder in this glorious fabrick, as the right hon. mover justly styled our constitution; when a remedy is sought for a disease, I know not what; when the puny voice of a few discontented people breaks in upon the tranquillity and reverend silence of the vast and satisfied multitude; when the discontented are at variance among themselves with respect to the nature of their grievances, and the modes of their redress; when, I say, all these things are considered, a doubt cannot remain a moment on my mind of the weakness of giving way to this froward humour, this spirit of persecution. A gentleman behind me [Mr. T. Pitt] says, Give the people fifty knights, and then make a stand. I oppose this idea: The addition of fifty county members would give a decided superiority to the landed interest over the commercial; and it is the beauty of the constitution of the House of Commons, that, like the general fabric of the British Constitution, it provides for and preserves the due balance between the several great interests of the empire, the landed, the commercial, and the monied. Do not, therefore, let us begin. *Principiis obsta*. Let us act like men. We do not stand here as the deputies, but the representatives, of the people. We are not to refer to them before we determine. We stand here as they would stand—to use our own discretion, without seeking any other guidance under heaven. Let me then conjure you to act like men, and reject what to adopt must inevitably lead to ruin."—He concluded by cordially voting for the order of the day.

Mr. T. Pitt, to explain, said, That when he hypothetically stated two opposite extremes under the same form of government, he could not be supposed to maintain their existence at the same time, and in the same circumstances. Though, were he to apply what the noble Lord in the blue ribband could not conceive possible in matters of state, to what was now

to be seen with respect to individuals, it would not be found impossible to reconcile the most glaring contradictions, and the most opposite extremes.

Mr. *Beaufo*y rose, for the first time, and addressed the House in a most able and eloquent speech. If, he said, the noble Lord who spoke last thought it necessary to apologize for having trespassed on the indulgence of the House, it might be thought presumption in him, possessed of little information, and unacquainted with the forms of the House, to venture to deliver his sentiments on a subject so delicate and so important as that now under consideration. But, as an Hon. Gent. [Mr. T. Pitt] has well observed, that to reject, on one hand, all reformation, would be to treat with contempt the numerous petitions of the people; so, he thought, on the other, to adopt an inadequate expedient would be to expose to hazard the civil and political blessings we already enjoy. The petitions on your table, however they may vary about the remedy, all concur in this, That the representation of the people is partial and inadequate. To this defect, not the petitioners alone, as the noble Lord in the blue ribband would have us believe, but the whole nation, are persuaded the evils of the present times are to be imputed. To this cause, whatever the noble Lord may insinuate, the people ascribe the commencement and continuance of a contest in which loss was certain, advantage impossible—the systematic extravagance with which, for a series of years, the expenditure of the public money has been conducted—the exorbitant premiums that have been given on the public loans—and the alarming increase of the national debt, now rendered irredeemable by fifty millions of money being added to that debt, more than the nation had received. The people know that in private life the man who should borrow on the same terms as the nation has borrowed, must either borrow but little, or his circumstances, whatever his income, must soon become desperate. The people know too that the present state of their representation is radically defective. There is not a man within doors or without who has not acknowledged as much. Had it been otherwise, their representatives never would have consented to that additional load of taxes that weighs down the utmost industry of the manufacturer; they never would have consented to those ruinous extremes of legal extortion which force from the

merchant more than his gains, and swell the weekly list of the unfortunate; they never would have consented to impositions so grievous that the country gentleman finds his tenants are beggars, and that his rental is little less than a register of hopeless debts. The noble Lord has alledged, that the plan which the Right Hon. Gent. has proposed to the House is not consonant to the petitions of the people. The petitions of the people propose a variety of plans; that of the Right Hon. Gent. coincides with the object of them all. That object is the establishing a sameness of interest between the representatives of the people and the people at large. To obtain that object, it is proposed to make a large addition to that class of the people's representatives, of whom it cannot indeed be said that they never will mistake the national interest, but of whom, with truth it may be said, they can have no temptation to depart from it by design. An improvement this, which, as it offers no violence to the rights of any description of men, it was reasonable to conclude, would have been liable to no objection, yet the noble Lord has objected: he has opposed it as an innovation; and, in his opinion, all innovations are dangerous; but that they are not dangerous, the advantages, civil and political, which the people of England at this hour enjoy, are an incontrovertible truth; for the noble Lord will not be hardy enough to affirm that the many improvements made, and the changes that have happened for the better, were the immediate effects of the ancient British constitution. In ancient times the towns and cities were built on the demesne lands of the king, or some powerful baron, and the lord had a right to confer upon his town the privileges of a borough. In ancient times the sovereigns of Britain had the right of increasing, at pleasure, the number of boroughs sending representatives to parliament. In ancient times, the sovereign frequently directed the principal manufacturing towns to send representatives to the Council of Trade. This council was not the same with that assembly which granted supplies to his Majesty; and it was not till the reign of the third Edward, that the House of Commons itself assumed the power of rejecting laws to which they had not expressly given their consent. [Here Mr. B. enumerated the several changes the British constitution had undergone, from the Saxon times till the establishment of Magna Charta, and from

Magna Charta to the present time. But the Noble Lord is not the first who loudly announced the dangers of innovation in England. When the followers of Wickliffe maintained the cause of reason against that of superstition, "No innovation" was the cry; and the fires of persecution blazed in different parts of the kingdom. At a later period, when the King was declared supreme head of the church, and the ecclesiastical power of the Pope was transferred to him, the change was called a "portentous innovation," that would inevitably lead to the ruin of government. When he heard this maxim of "no innovation" delivered by the Noble Lord, his mind, he said, overborne by the weight of his authority, was involved for a moment in suspense and doubt; but when he recollected that the same maxims had been delivered and maintained by the servile advocates for arbitrary power, whenever a regulation favourable to the rights of mankind was proposed; that it was the maxim which religious zeal inscribed upon her banners when she summoned her votaries to deeds of blood; he no longer hesitated to reprobate a maxim so void of foundation, and so incompatible with every improvement, political, civil, and religious.

When the Noble Lord talked of the folly of disturbing the harmony, and defacing the beauty, of the venerable fabric of the ancient constitution, his expressions seemed to import (for what else could they mean?) that, at some period of our history, the British constitution had attained to such a degree of excellence as neither required nor admitted of any farther improvement. He wished to be informed to what happy period his Ldp alluded. Surely his Ldp did not mean to refer us to the Saxon times. We know so little of those times, that it is scarcely possible to say what the Saxon constitution was; but this we know, that, so far from being sufficient for the protection of his subjects, it was unable to preserve the life of the Sovereign. One of their Kings was murdered publicly at his own table, by an out-lawed robber; and another was unable to protect his Queen from the torture, tho' guiltless and unaccused. A constitution that cannot protect the weak, and restrain the injustice of the strong, can never be that perfect constitution to which his Ldp ascribed unimprovable excellence. In the Norman constitution, indeed, something like aristocratical freedom is to be

traced; and his Ldp may allude to that constitution established by Magna Charta. But have no improvements been made since? or does his Ldp think that all those innovations have been for the worse? [Here Mr. B. recapitulated the several statutes in favour of freedom; and concluded with observing, that they were all deviations from that ancient venerable fabric so highly extolled by the noble Lord, and consequently innovations, as much as the propositions now offered by the Right Hon. Gent. who moved them.] The truth is, he said, that our constitution is less defective at present than at any former period; but it is equally true, that it is far from perfection. Liberty was always the informing principle of the English constitution, and time and experience have given to that principle an extensive but not a complete operation. No constitution can long remain unaltered that is not adapted to the circumstances of the times and the general disposition of the people; for, in proportion as the people improve in the knowledge of the means and ends of Government, improvements in the constitution will be demanded, and cannot be long refused. When the Stewarts ascended the throne, the circumstances of the times and the dispositions of the people required improvement in the constitution. It was the misfortune of that family not to discern what was for their good. The noble Lord now dissuades us from a compliance with the prayers of the people. The noble Lord has long opposed the wishes of the people, and the ruin that has succeeded has marked his administration. Very different from his were the sentiments of the greatest statesman this kingdom has ever produced, a statesman still warm in your affections, who advised the very improvement now proposed; advised it as the only means of invigorating a constitution notoriously debilitated. He advised it as the only security that could be obtained against the profligacy of the times, the corruption of the people, and the ambition of the crown.

Mr. Sec. Fox assured the House, that he most heartily concurred with the Rt. Hon. Gent. who made the motion. He knew that it was the popular notion that our constitution was beautiful in theory, but all corrupt in practice. Singular as his opinion may be, he made no scruple to avow, that it was very reverse to be the truth. He thought it admirable in practice, but faulty in theory. The theory

theory was found to be absurd in several respects; for, as it was composed of three estates, it was absurd to think that one man should have an equal power to the whole multitude; therefore in the practical part that power was wisely restrained. Much had been said concerning the duration of Parliaments, and many had ascribed all our calamities to their long continuance. Neither history nor experience, he said, had furnished matter to confirm that opinion. The nation had been brilliant and successful under short and long Parliaments. The noble Lord in the blue ribbon had called the American war "the war of the people. It was begun by their wishes, and when it was no longer popular it was ended." He denied that assertion. Had Parliament spoken the language of the people, it had been much sooner ended, and the ruin that has followed been prevented.

With respect to what the noble Lord had said, "that, by adding more knights for the counties, the landed would be an over-match for the commercial interest:" Though, as things are now situated, the landed interest is so blended with the commercial, that they are almost inseparable, and that there is nothing to fear on that account; yet, should the motion be carried, he should not be for adding all to the counties and the capital, but some to the great towns of Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, &c. in order to make the representation more equal. As to the offer of Mr. T. Pitt, to surrender his borough of Old Sarum as a voluntary sacrifice to the national interests, that gentleman knew that it could not be accepted, therefore the merit was not so great as it appeared. He then touched slightly upon what had been said in the House of Lords, of the right of the Peers to interfere in money-bills, and ridiculed the idea of persons officiously meddling with what did not concern them, and talking of things in a place where they are altogether improper. He entered into a strong vindication of the Yorkshire and other committees from the sneers thrown upon them by Mr. Powys. He would not, he said, run into a long history of a crooked leg, in which the hon. Gent. conducted himself but lamely; but would openly and boldly declare it the duty of that House to administer for the relief of the constitution, not, indeed, exactly as called for by the wild, extravagant doctrine of letting every man who was not a fool or a madman vote, but by taking some wise salutary steps

that would redress the grievances complained of. He entered very fully into the nature of the constitution, expressed himself a warm friend to a reform, and wished that a committee had been appointed similar to that moved for last year, as he did not think the present motion would go far enough; but, as he was confident that what was now moved for, would be an amendment, he should give it his hearty support.

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* supported Lord North's argument. He was not for tampering with and torturing the constitution; for, if we should once begin, we should never know when to make an end.

Sir *Ch. Turner* was warmly for a reformation. He was sure it was much wanted. He paid many compliments to the abilities of Mr. Beaumont, who had answered all the sophistry of the enemies to a reform with solid argument. He adverted to what had been said by Mr. Powys and Lord North about the towns of Wakefield, Leeds, Halifax, &c. not petitioning. He said, the principal people in those towns had all to a man signed the county petition.

Lord *Adv.* said, that last year he was against going into committee upon the subject of reform, because there was no specific motion made; now he was for the motion, because he thought it a good one. He always approved of the county members: they were gentlemen of family, who had characters at stake, which made them above being corrupted; and therefore he gave the motion his hearty assent. He entered into a justification of his own conduct, which was foreign to the question.

Capt. *Luttrell* entered deeply into the subject, and shewed the folly and absurdity of recurring to first principles. He said, the noble tree of our glorious constitution, nursed with all the care, the industry, and wisdom of our ancestors, and which had flourished for many ages, was left us in beauty sufficient to excite the envy and admiration of all the world. Our predecessors beheld it as a sensitive plant, which to touch but a fibre of would cause the whole to shrink. It was left for modern political artists to prune and to lop its most expanded branches; and now they would have us believe that by cutting more suckers from the root, it would produce better shoots; but the experiments lately made have served to prejudice rather than improve the plant; and much as he respected the

the ability and ingenuity of its present principal manager, he doubted his skill being equal to the restoration of its lost vigour, supposing he professed the intention to attempt it. From this strain of metaphor Mr. L. proceeded to historical facts; he traced the rise and progress of Parliamentary usage from the earliest date to the present times; and concluded with this declaration, that he thought the motion of the Right Hon. Gent. tended rather to destroy than to repair the constitution. Wishing, as he did, rather to be governed by the King of the country (and by a better King it never was governed) than by the Lords and great Commons; and thinking too that agreeing to the motion would only tend to subvert instead of to uphold the rights of representation; he should vote for the order of the day.

The E. of *Surrey* thought the motion did not go near far enough. He had hoped the burgess-tenures would have been abolished, and the rotten boroughs disfranchised. He said, he would not be called to order by asserting that some members did give 3000l. and some 3500l. for their seats; but he would say the people without doors believed that they did, and confidently said as much.

Mr. *Rigby* spoke violently against the motion; ridiculed the petitions, and declared that he would sooner see another member added to Old Sarum, than another member added to the city of London. He thought the spirit of innovation had already been carried too far, and the influence of the Crown too much curtailed. The public could not but feel this, and Ministers, he was sure, felt it as a great inconvenience in the execution of the necessary business of government. He instanced particularly in the want of a board of trade. He concluded a sensible speech with trusting that the time was not far distant when the influence of the Crown would be restored.

Mr. *Sheridan* did not think the motion went far enough—Shortening the duration of Parliament was one of the great objects which the petitions had in view, and which in his mind, properly pursued, would tend in a great measure to correct the vice in the representation of the people; he wished therefore to see a clause in the bill for that purpose. He ironically complimented the Ld. Adv. and Mr. T. Pitt, as new converts to Mr. W. Pitt.

Mr. *Mansfield* followed Ld. North in

opposing the motion on the same grounds, and wondered much at the conversion of the Ld. Advocate.

Mr. *Martin* supported the motion. He ironically thanked Mr. Powys for his civility to the Constitutional Society; and, that society was indeed under prosecution for a publication which he was sure, notwithstanding, would do it honour. [*Dial. between a Gentleman and a Farmer.*]

Mr. Ald. *Sawbridge* spoke in favour of the motion; he defended the quintuple alliance, and thought that though universal representation would be absurd, something nearly approaching to equal representation might be acquired.

Hon. *Anne Poole* spoke vehemently against the motion.

Mr. *Dempster* was likewise against the motion, on the ground that as he was the representative of a borough, he could by no means give his assent to a vote that would lessen the influence of his constituents.

Sir *John Delaval* was likewise against the motion.

Sir *Watkin Lewes* thought himself obliged to the Right Hon. Gent. for bringing forward his propositions, tho' he could not help declaring they did not go to the extent of his wishes; however, as they tended in some measure to secure the independence of Parliament, they should have his warmest support.

Mr. *W. Pitt* now rose, and entered shortly into the arguments which had been advanced against his propositions, and refuted them with great ability and address.

At two in the morning the question was called for, when the house divided on the order of the day. Ayes 293. Noes 149. Majority against Mr. Pitt's propositions 144.

May 8.

The Lords sent down the amendment of the bill for opening the intercourse with America. In that bill there was a clause which gave the King and Council a power of making whatever regulations they should deem necessary; but the duration of this power was limited to six weeks. The amendment extended this power to the 27th of Dec. from the day the bill should pass.

The Speaker observed, that, as the bill empowered the Crown to impose duties, it was, strictly speaking, a money-bill; and therefore the House could not consistently suffer the Lords to make an amendment in it.

Mr.

Mr. *W. Pitt* agreed with the Speaker; but still he could not but condemn a doctrine which he had yesterday heard laid down by a Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Fox], which went to arraign the right of the House of Peers to give their opinion of what might appear to them an improvident loan; for he held that they had a constitutional right to give their opinions, and even to transmit them to posterity by a protest.

Mr. *Fox* said, he never meant to lay down any such doctrine; for it would be very absurd indeed to send a loan bill to the Lords for their concurrence, and at the same time deprive them of the right of deliberation. What he meant was simply this, that it was not very decent for the Lords to lay down plans and schemes for making loans, which belonged solely to the Commons. He was winning that the amended bill should be rejected, though he was of opinion that the order of the House, respecting money-bills, was often too strictly construed.—The amendment was postponed for three months; and Mr. *Fox* immediately moved for a new bill, which was verbatim the same with the amended bill sent down by the Lords.

Mr. *Eden* thought the amendment unnecessary, even though the duration of the power had been more limited; for a proclamation issued while the power existed would be in force after the power should cease. He quoted a case in point, and the conversation ended.

May 12.

The House in a Committee of Supply.

Lord *John Cavendish* stated to the Committee the taxes that have proved deficient; and moved,

That a sum, not exceeding 46,444*l.* be granted to make good the deficiency of the fund established for paying annuities granted in the year 1758.

That 160,191*l.* be granted to make good the deficiencies of the same year.

That 63,888*l.* be granted to make good the deficiency of 1779.

That 141,870*l.* be granted to make good deficiencies in 1780.

That 138,682*l.* be granted to make good deficiencies in 1782.

That 282,502*l.* more be granted for deficiencies in the same year.

These motions were severally agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

Mr. *Buller* observed on the estimates of the Admiralty Board, that they followed the same steps that were the rule of office when he had the honour of sitting

there, and which were then reprobated by a particular part of the House. He could not help remarking, he said, a strange conduct in the Admiralty in discharging a person from actual duty at that board, [meaning Mr. Jackson], and putting the publick to the expence of a pension of 400*l.* a year, merely to make room for another. A more able and a more honest man never served the publick, than Mr. Jackson; and, to his knowledge, he was at this time in full possession of all his talents, and as capable and willing to serve the publick as ever. He remonstrated against other promotions, as an unnecessary burden to the country. They gave but a bad sample of the parsimony and œconomy that it was agreed, on all hands, were so necessary to be adhered to, in order to recover the country, and restore it to its former degree of strength. He complained too of the enormous amount of the Navy Extraordinaries; which, he said, were more by 200,000*l.* than were asked for at the end of the last war for the same service.

Hon. *J. Townshend* accounted for this excess, by acquainting the House, that in the present estimate was included a sum for Lord Rodney's prizes, the claimants for which were very clamorous; and, allowing for these, and some other matters that ought to be taken into the account, the present estimate would be found to exceed the former but in a very few thousand pounds.

Mr. *Hopkins* was of a contrary opinion to Mr. *Buller*; for, instead of asking too much, he thought the very reverse. The sum asked for last year was undoubtedly large. But why was it so? Because the sums asked for in former years were too small. He did not, he said, blame Lord Sandwich. He meant to carry his censure much higher—to the noble Lord who had presided over the government of this country at the commencement, and during the continuance, of that accursed, ruinous, and destructive American war. [This brought on a conversation, of which enough has been already said in the course of these debates.]

Lord *Mulgrave* answered Mr. *Buller's* objections to several articles in the estimates of the Admiralty Board, particularly that respecting promotions, which he hoped never to see dealt out at the end of a war with a sparing hand. It was that kind of reward that best gratified the honest pride of those men who readily risked their lives in the service of their country. He justified the pension granted

granted to Mr. Jackson; and though he gave him credit for all that had been said of him by Mr. Buller, yet, his lordship said, it was well known that, during the whole continuance of the late war, all the secret and confidential business of the Admiralty was done by the present sub-secretary, Mr. Brett.

Capt. *J. Luttrell* [of the navy] brought forward a conversation on the conduct of the navy under the Earl of Sandwich; who, he said, was the chief cause of its being in so wretched a state at the commencement of the war. He said, the French and we had run a race who should get first to the East Indies; and yet we had found that a French frigate had got there full four months before Sir Richard Bickerton. Perhaps the whole of our possessions in India depended on that circumstance. Sir R. B.'s orders ought, therefore, to be laid before the House.—He complained of the want of attention in manning our ships. We had ships, but no men, at least not enough that were efficient. He wished the House to consider what was the aim of other governments. They were looking a century forwards, in order to crush our maritime power; and we were looking a century backwards.

Lord *Mulgrave* entered into a full justification of Lord Sandwich;

And Captain *Luttrell* replied. He said, that, owing to his Lordship's misconduct, our possessions in India were put to hazard; that the lateness of Sir R. B.'s fleet had given the enemy, for a long time, a great superiority over us, and the reason of his stopping on the voyage he could not see.

Gen. *Smith* gave notice, that important news had that day been received from the East Indies; by which it appeared, that both Sir Edw. Hughes and Sir Rd. Bickerton had left the Coromandel coast to the mercy of the enemy, and what the consequence would be God only knew. He thought Sir R. B. instead of going to Bombay, should have pursued his course to Anjango, where he must have sooner learned the situation and force of the enemy.

Gov. *Johnstone* warmly defended Lord Sandwich, and commended his lordship exceedingly for sending that fleet. He asked Capt. *Luttrell* to declare, upon his professional knowledge, if it would have been prudent to have taken 5000 troops to India without stopping; and if he had stopped, where else he could have stopped with the same security? But what were

his motives for going to Bombay, he owned, required explanation. He said, the race was not between Sir R. B. and a single ship, but between Sir R. B. and a French commander, set out since, who, by going round the Cape, had got his men sick, and was actually distanced by Sir R. B.

Sir *W. James* believed the orders given to Sir R. B. were very proper, and as properly executed. The race between a large fleet and a single ship would scarcely bear comparison.

Gen. *Smith* persisted in the propriety of his former remark, that Sir R. B. ought to have gone to Anjango. All India rung with complaints on that subject.

Sir *W. James* replied, that the Hon. Gent. was certainly a very good general by land. His conduct had proved it; but, if he might be permitted to vie with him in any thing, it was in point of seamanship. Had Sir R. B. proceeded to Anjango, the Hon. Gent. must be told, that the westerly monsoon prevailed, and had Bombay been in danger, he could not have got to its relief in less than two months; whereas, by meeting the Bombay cruizers with intelligence, in lat. 18 or 19, he had all India at his command.

Gen. *Smith* said, he had himself made that voyage, meaning from Anjango to Bombay, in less than two months considerably.

Mr. *Aubrey* adverted to what had been said of pensions and promotions by the Board of Admiralty, and of that rigid œconomy that ought to be preserved in the expenditure of the public money, in every department of the state. He wished to God that this principle had always been adhered to in the department of which he had lately the honour to make a very inconsiderable part. The navy would then have borne some proportion to the sums that have been appropriated to its service; but in public, as well as in private transactions, there may be an excess of œconomy that tended to defeat its own purpose: and he took this to be the description of that parsimony which the Hon. Gent. [Mr. Buller] had so severely censured. The promotions so much complained of consisted of 39 masters and commanders promoted to the rank of post-captains, and of 20 lieutenants, who had been made masters and commanders; that the promotions of the first class had conferred rank without any additional pay; that the promotions of the second class had indeed loaded the half-pay

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pay establishment with the additional burden of three shillings a day to 20 deserving officers of the fleet, who had added honours to the British flag. This, he believed, would neither excite the A censure of the Committee, nor a murmur among the people whom they represented.

Gov. *Johnstone* now moved, That all the instructions that had been given to Sir Rich. Bickerton, relative to the reinforcing Sir Edw. Hughes, should be laid before the House.

Capt. *J. Luttrell* seconded the motion.

Mr. Sec *For* opposed it, because no reason had been given for bringing it forward.

Capt. Sir *John Jarvis* spoke highly in favour of Sir R. B. as a skilful, able, and gallant officer.

Capt. *Luttrell* and Gov. *Johnstone* declared they intended not so much as to insinuate any thing to the contrary.

The motion was withdrawn.

May 13.

On the motion, That the report from the Committee on the estimates for the ordinary and extraordinary of the navy, D be read a second time,

Mr. *Buller* rose, and made some remarks on what was said the preceding day; but, as no answer was made, the report was read the third time, and fully agreed to.

May 14.

The House in Committee on *Ld. Mahon's Bill* for preventing Bribery, Corruption, and Expences at Elections. This bill was agitated in the preceding session, and though it was then generally approved, yet, when it came to be debated, clause by clause, there were so many objections made to each, that it was found necessary to defer it to the present session, when it F met the same fate as before.

The first clause enacted, "That no money whatever should be given, under a severe penalty, to any elector, on pretence of defraying his expences to the place of election."

Mr. *Powys* moved an amendment, to exempt from the penalty all persons not G interested in the event of the election.

Lord *Mahon* said, this would entirely defeat the principle of the bill.

Mr. *Barrow* opposed the amendment, and proposed a clause to subject to a penalty all those who should confine or take away voters. This practice is what, in electioneering language, is called bottling H electors. As a ground for this clause, he related the following fact: A couple of

electors having told a friend of one of the candidates at a late election that they intended to vote as he should direct, but could not answer for themselves if they should get intoxicated when the election came on; they therefore desired that they might be permitted to sleep at his house a night or two before. They were accommodated with beds accordingly; but not being supplied with liquor, as they expected, they grew dissatisfied with their quarters, and found means to let the opposite party know it, who, in the night, got a ladder up to the window of the room where they were kept, and took them out, and having a post-chaise ready, crammed them in (for they were fat men), shut them up close, and drove them to a gentleman's house about five miles from Gloucester, where, when the door was opened, they were found literally what is called Dead Votes, for they were both suffocated.

Mr. *Martin* thought electors ought to travel at their own expence. When their expences are paid, they are the bondmen of those who pay them.

The question was put on the amendment moved by Mr. *Powys*, which was negatived without a division.

Mr. *Barrow* then moved his clause, which was carried 55 to 47. Adjourned.

May 15.

Mr. Ald. *Sawbridge* rose, and renewed his annual motion, but with no better success than the preceding year.

Mr. *Barrow* opposed it till the bill should be carried into a law to prevent expences at elections, and moved the previous question.

Mr. *Penruddack* seconded the motion.

Sir *Edw. Ashley* insisted upon it, as the people's right. Our ancestors, at a critical moment, consented to the measure of septennial parliaments; but now, when the same political cause no longer existed, parliaments ought to be reduced to their former standard.

Mr. *Sawbridge* said, he would not suffer gentlemen to skulk behind a previous question; they should speak out, or he would renew his motion day after day, till they did.

Mr. *Barrow* then withdrew his motion, and the House divided. Noces 123. Ayes 56.

The House went into committee on the Pay-Office Bill, filled up the blanks, and adjourned.

May 19.

Gen. *Smith* gave notice that he would, on Wednesday, move some resolutions, grounded

grounded on the report of the Select Committee on India Affairs. This called up

Gov. *Johnstone*, who appealed to the justice of the House against voting specific resolutions, amounting to a criminal charge, against persons high in the direction of the East India Company, without seeing the original minutes of the evidence given before the Select Committee on which the report was founded; and moved, That the original minutes of the Select Committee from which the seventh report of the said committee is founded, be laid upon the table.

Capt. *J. Luttrell* seconded the motion.

Gen. *Smith* opposed it on the ground, that the minutes of the Select Committee were so interspersed with matter which, by the orders of the House, was not to be made public, that it was hardly possible they could be separated.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

AN old gentleman, with whom my acquaintance commenced when I was master of a boarding-school at Peckham in the year 1753, and who knew that I had been a public or private preceptor in the Greek language ever since that year to the present day, desired me to give him a faithful translation of the following passage in *Justin Martyr*, which has been much agitated among the present disputants. This task, however invidious, I could not deny to my old friend; but it became an affair of great delicacy when he requested me to impart it to the publick through the channel of your Magazine, which hath been long distinguished for such literary communications.

This is the much disputed passage:—

Εἰσι τινες, οἱ φίλοι, ελεγον, ἀπο τοῦ ἡμετέρου γένους ὁμολογουντες αὐτον Χριστον εἶναι, ἀνθρωπον δε ἐξ ἀνθρώπων γενομενον ἀποφαινομενοι· οἱς οὐ συντίθεμαι· οὐδ' ἀν πλείους, ταῦτα μοι δοξασαντες, εἶποιν.

My friends, I said, there are some of our society, who acknowledge him to be Christ, but affirm him to be a man, born from men, to whom I assent not; neither would the majority say it, having the same opinion of these things as myself.

The τινες and the πλείους are here evidently opposed. There were *some* Christians, *here and there one*, a *few*, who asserted that Christ was a mere man, generated from men; but the πλείους, the *majority*, the *body* of Christians, were of

a very different opinion, and entertained the same sentiments with the *Martyr*, with regard to the pre-existence of our blessed Lord.

Justin, in the words immediately following, assigns the reason why he himself, and *most* of the Christians, saw reason to differ from those who maintained that the origin of Christ was *merely human*: ἐπειδὴ, κ.τ.λ. *Since we have been commanded by Christ himself*, says he, *not to regard human doctrines, but those things which have been preached by the blessed prophets, and taught by himself.* The assertions of the ancient prophets, and the express declarations of Christ, concerning himself, had convinced the pious old man and the body of Christians of the pre-existent glory of Christ.

The Monthly Reviewer, inaccurate in his version, is certainly right in remarking, that this passage will not prove that the major part of the Christians in *Justin Martyr's* days were Socinians; though he hath treated *Dr. Priestley*, his learned vindicator, whom he insolently calls *Iste Græculus* (I wonder he did not add, with *Juvenal*, *Græculus esuriens*), and myself with an illiberality and want of candour, unworthy a scholar and a gentleman, affecting to speak of "a Dr. Harwood," as if I were some new or obscure adventurer in the republic of letters; and confidently declaring that "he did not know of my distresses when he reviewed my little practical treatise on Contentment," though he prefaces his remarks with announcing to the world that dreadful stroke of the palsy with which it hath pleased God to afflict me.

I have been a constant reader and sincere friend of the Monthly Review from the beginning, and it really grieves me to make this melancholy reflection, as I am shortly to leave this world, and have ever been the advocate of rational religion. That though the Monthly Reviewers, ever since the commencement of the Review in 1749, have differed on a variety of subjects which have occasionally come before their tribunal, yet they have, to their everlasting honour, UNIFORMLY set their faces against the Trinitarian idolatry, TILL last month, September 1783, when they recommended to the reader's judgement, and to the decision of our unhappy controversies, the authority of BISHOP BULL, the great champion of the Athanasian mummery.

Yours, &c. EDW. HARWOOD.
Hyde Street, Bloomsbury.

MR.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Oct. 15.*

IN answer to the question concerning the author of "*Pluralities Indefensible*," and the founder of Hertford College in this University: The former was the work, as the latter was the act, of the same person, Dr. Richard Newton, a Northamptonshire gentleman, educated at Westminster-school, from whence he became student of Christ Church, and an eminent tutor in that large seminary. No one man was called forth so often to preach, in the latter end of Qu. Anne's time, and the beginning of K. George I, as Dr. N.—In the List of Oxford Graduates he is thus distinguished: "Newton, Richard, Christ Church, M. A. April 12, 1701; B. D. March 18, 1707; Hart Hall, D. D. December 7, 1710."—As soon as he was appointed principal of Hart Hall, he took the degree of D. D.; and in 1740 obtained the charter to convert Hart Hall into Hertford College, of which he was founder, at a considerable expence to himself, great aids from his numerous friends, and 1000*l.* at least by his publication of "*Theophrastus**," with his admirable English notes. "*Pluralities Indefensible*" was published about 1749, in answer to the learned Wharton on *Pluralities*. Dr. N. has not been, and probably never will be, answered. Hart Hall was an appendage to Exeter College. Dr. N. wrested it from its dependence on Exeter College.—The famous Dr. Conybeare, rector of Exeter College, afterwards dean of Christ Church, and bishop of Bristol, opposed Dr. Newton's project of obtaining his charter; and never, perhaps, were two people better pitted for a controversy, which deserved to be collected, for the language, as well as Junius's Letters. Dr. Newton went to Cambridge, to superintend the education of the Duke of Newcastle and Harry Pelham. When Pelham was minister, that station corrupted the man, and made him like other ministers; for when he was asked why he did not place, in proper station, the able and meritorious Dr. Newton, he said, "How could I do it? he never asked me;" forgetting his tutor.—Mr. Pelham more than once employed Dr. N. to furnish king's speeches.—A little before Dr. N.'s death, which happened in 1753, he was appointed canon of Christ Church, which he held with his principalship of Hertford College. His "*Sermons*" are soon to see the light.

P. D.

MR. URBAN,

NOTHING can be better adapted to the genius of the present inquisitive age than your late adopted plan. Queries often bring truths to light which were before latent in the bosom of modest obscurity. Professional knowledge can sometimes answer a question started by curiosity, and satisfy an enquiring mind on a subject which could not be generally known; and thus science and art become more universally illustrated.

I should be glad to be informed, by some of your correspondents, who was the author (writers or compilers) of that vast heap of combustible divinity, intituled, "*The Illustration of the Holy Scriptures*," printed at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, in three volumes in folio.—Mr. Sellon, of Clerkenwell, has written a judicious pamphlet against this enormous publication, but has not informed the publick who were the authors.

Your correspondent and the publick would be glad of information on the rise of circulating libraries, and who were the first that were so obliging as to lend out their books to the world by subscription. I am certain the custom began very late in the present century. From the contents of some letters now before me, this practice was not in vogue so early as the year 1724; for one friend laments to another (from the distance of but few miles) that literature was not communicated in London as in foreign cities, where libraries were accessible to all the curious. The same person, a few years afterwards (April 30, 1728), adds, "I hear that your great bookseller, Awnsham Churchill, is dead: he had a great stock, and printed many books, and I hope the sale of his effects will throw a plenty of books on the city of London, and reduce their present high price."—Mr. Granger has mentioned this Awnsham Churchill as the greatest bookseller and stationer of his time; but does not mention the time of his death, which happened April 24, 1728, according to a *Weekly Journal*, published at that time, now before me, and which says, further, that he represented the borough of Dorchester, co. Dorset.

Who is supposed to have written the popular pamphlets intituled, "*The Virgin in Eden*," "*The Eternity of Hell Torments†*," and several others with very loquacious titles, all published about 60 years ago? One Povey, a physician, is said to have been the author.

* His "*Theophrastus*" did not appear in print till after his death, being published by his successor, Dr. William Sharp. EDIT.

† I distinguish between this and that written by Whiston.

MR. URBAN, *York, Feb. 26, 1783.*

IF the following remarks come within the compass of the Gentleman's Magazine, the inserting them, as a means of having the subject further discussed by some of your learned correspondents, will be esteemed a favour, by

EBORACENSIS.

THE desire of diving into futurity, and enquiring into whatever may happen to us as individuals, seems to have been universal among mankind; hence the origin of oracles. This disposition, in remote ages, wherein ignorance naturally introduced credulity and superstition, was a strong and resistless impression; but, as a morning mist before the sun, has now nearly vanished before the influence of an enlightened philosophy and true religion.

It yet remains a question, not only curious but important; By what means the oracular responses were delivered? few, I suppose, will now, as formerly was the case, admit of supernatural agency, and refer them all in the lump to the operation of *demons*. Such oracles are here understood as were answered vocally; the most famous of which were, that of Jupiter in Dodona's grove, and of the Pythian Apollo at Delphi. In the first, the oaks are said to have been vocal, and foretold things to come; in the latter, the Pythones, inflated with the prophetic vapours, divined in Greek hexameters.

It is unnecessary here to enter into the first rise of superstition and idolatry, which forms so curious a part of the history of the human mind; it will be sufficient to refer to Mr. Bryant's learned Analysis of ancient Mythology.

It is certain, that the oracles had lost much of their credit in the latter times of paganism; this may be collected from some passages in Strabo, Juvenal, and Plutarch. The latter accounts for it in a pious manner: "perhaps, says he, the Genii presiding over oracles are not immortal, or the Pythonic vapours issuing out of the earth are now exhausted."

But the true reason was, the improvement of the human mind gradually brought about by the study of philosophy, and improved by social intercourse. For we find, that in the dark periods which succeeded the ravages and destruction made by the Goths in Italy, in which all learning and intercourse were stopped for ages, oracular

superstitions were revived, and that pretty universally, as may be gathered from the laws enacted against those who consulted oracles by Theodosius and Valentinian. Even to this day, traces of it are to be found among the ignorant part of mankind; all the thunders of the Papal see were not able totally to eradicate this excrescence of uncultivated minds, without the assistance of learning and philosophy.

I doubt not but the answers were delivered by persons who possessed the faculty of ventriloquism: this has been suggested by some of the moderns, and it will appear that the ancients were well acquainted with the fact. For the wonderful effects of this faculty, I refer to a work published upon the subject by Mons. de la Chapelle, F. R. S. of whom an account is given in the Appendix to the Monthly Review, 1772.

Mr. Goodwin (in his *Moses and Aaron*, lib. 4. p. 193) is the first among the moderns that I know of, who attributes the oracular responses to ventriloquism: his words, speaking of such kinds of divination as were forbidden, are, "The fifth, *Schoel Ob*, a consulter with *Ob*, or familiar spirits. *Ob* signifies properly a bottle, and is applied in divers places of scripture to magicians, because being possessed with an evil spirit, speaking with a soft hollow voice, as out of a bottle. The Greeks call them *Engastrimuthi*, *Ventriloqui*, such whose voice seemeth to proceed out of their belly."

Mons. de la Chapelle, in the work referred to above, observes that some faint traces of this peculiar faculty are to be found in the writings of the ancients; and thinks that the responses of many of the ancient oracles were delivered by persons possessed of this faculty, so well adapted to superstitious delusion.

The following passage, from Hippocrates*, confirms this conjecture; and as it seems to have escaped general notice, I will insert it at large:

"In the winter season, the wife of Polymarchus was troubled with a quinsy; her throat swelled, with much fever; being bled, the swelling abated, but the fever continued. On the fifth day her left knee was affected with a painful swelling; and it appeared as if something was gathering about

* De Cor. Morb. vulg. lib. vii. Fœlli.

the region of the breast; she breathed as those do who are plunged in water, and emitted a sound from the breast in the manner of prophetesses inflated by the Pythons; who, pronouncing oracles from the belly, are called Engastri-muthi, or Ventriloquists."

This passage, a very curious one in many respects, shews that the answers of the ancient oracles were delivered by Ventriloquists, and as such known to the Pagan philosophers in very early ages, though probably by them esteemed as a supernatural effect, a divine flatus. It shews also, that by a sudden change in the state of the organs of speech, induced by an inflammatory disease, a woman became a temporary ventriloquist. And I think we may hence conclude, that this faculty, happily for mankind, cannot, as Mr. de la Chapelle conjectures, be attained by dint of practice; but, as depending upon some peculiar state or formation of the organs of speech, must be congenial with the ventriloquist.

Suffer me just to observe, that ventriloquism seems not to have been uncommon among the Jews, and was by them attributed to the operation of evil spirits; this appears from several parts of holy writ, especially from Isaiah xxix. 4, "And thou shalt be brought down, and shall speak out of the ground, and thy speech shall be low out of the dust, and thy voice shall be as of one that hath a familiar spirit out of the ground, and thy speech shall whisper out of the dust."

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 18.

IN looking over your last month's valuable Miscellany, I observe your correspondent at Huddersfield refers to an inquiry made in a former Magazine about "the infamous President of the pretended High Court of Justice." I do not remember what satisfaction the inquirer received, but perhaps he may receive some information upon the subject from the Universal Magazine for July 1751, where is a fac simile of the original warrant for the murder of the King, and in that and the following numbers some memoirs of each of the regicides. He appears by the warrant to have signed his name Jo. Bradshawe; and I apprehend, by the seal, bore the same arms as the present Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart. a branch of whose family he may perhaps have been, as an ancestor of the Baronet's

changed the spelling of his name from Bradshaw*.

Permit me in the name, I will venture to say, of many of your readers, to return thanks to your correspondent at Richmond for the very curious account, with which he has favoured the public, of the Rev. fathers Petre and Huddleston.

In a note in p. 573, you say that "Abp. Tillotson's Letter to Lord Shrewsbury, on his Return to Popery, is already printed in Dr. Birch's Life of his Grace:" that Letter to the noble Earl (afterwards Duke) bears date 22d April, 1679, and was designed to convert his Lordship from the Romish to the Protestant religion, which it was a principal means of effecting, and in which last persuasion he continued till his death on the 1st Feb. 1717-18. The letter is divided into three heads: 1. The Reasonableness of Men's examining the Ground of their Religion. 2. A Comparison between the Protestant Religion and that of the Church of Rome. And 3. A Discourse against Transubstantiation. The two first of these were published under the name of "A Dissuasive from Popery," by Brotherton in 1766, and are said to have been written by the Abp, "when Dean of Canterbury," a dignity which I am inclined to think he never had, having been Dean of St. Paul's†. The third was published separately in 1728, and contains more than twice as much as both the two former: being printed much of a size, (though the paper and letter are very different) they will bear to be bound together.

The person that Sir Richard Onslow wished to bring in with himself for the county of Surrey in 1710 (see p. 576) was probably his former colleague, Sir William Scawen: two lines after that, for gentleman read gentlemen: the late Earl of Aylesford died 5th May, 1777, not 1771: the present Earl was born 15th July, N. S. 1751.

I should imagine that your correspondent H. T. in pp. 577 and 8 has never seen a curious book, which I fancy he would be much entertained with, as it seems quite congenial with his subject, namely, 'Observations on

* Probably because his seat was named Haigh. EDIT.

† He certainly had that dignity, as appears from Dr. Birch's Life, and was afterwards made Dean of St. Paul's, which is double the value. EDIT.

popular Antiquities: including the whole of Mr. Bourne's Antiquitates Vulgares, with Addenda to every chapter of that Work: as also an Appendix, containing such Articles on the Subject as have been omitted by that Author: by John Brand, B. A. of Lincoln college, Oxford.' Mr. B. dates his Preface from Newcastle, 27th Nov. 1776, where the book was printed.

Yours, &c. E.

A perfect List of the Recorders of London since the Restoration; in which some small Additions are made to, and Errors corrected in, the List in the Statesman's Remembrancer, and that in our XLIXth volume, p. 535.

WILLIAM WYLDE, of the Inner Temple, 3d Nov. 1659: afterwards a Serjeant, King's Serjeant, and Justice of both Benches

John Howell, Deputy Recorder, 1668: surrendered.

William Dolben, of the Inner Temple, 1676: afterwards King's Serjeant, and Justice of the King's Bench

Sir George Jeffreys, of the Inner Temple, Common Serjeant, 1678: afterwards a Serjeant, King's Serjeant, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord Chancellor.

George Treby, of the Middle Temple, 1680, afterwards knighted, and 1d Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Thomas Jennor, by commission, 3d Oct. 1683: by another commission 9th Feb. 1684: made a Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir John Holt, by commission, 13th Feb. 1685.

Sir John Tate, Serjeant at Law, by commission, 11th or 12th May 1687: revoked 11th Feb. following.

Sir Bartholomew Shower, by commission, 11th or 20th Feb. 1687.

Sir George Treby, reinstated 1690: made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 30th April, 1692.

Sir Salathiel Lovell, Serjeant at Law, 10th June, 1692: made a Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir Peter King, of the Inner Temple, 1703: made a Justice of the Common Pleas, 27th Oct. 1714; afterwards Chief Justice of the same Court, and Lord Chancellor.

Sir William Thompson, of the Middle Temple, 1714: afterwards Solicitor General, and a Baron of the Exchequer: died 27th Oct. 1739.

Sir John Strange, Solicitor General, Nov. 1739: resigned: afterwards Master of the Rolls.

Sir Simon Urlin, Serjeant at Law, Dec 1742: died 3d May, 1746.

John Stracey, May 1746: knighted 1748: died 28th Dec. 1748.

Richard Adams, 17th Jan. 1748-9: made a Baron of the Exchequer in Jan. 1753.

Sir William Moreton, Feb. 1753: died 14th March, 1763.

James Eyre, 7th April, 1763: resigned 28th Oct. 1772, upon being made a Baron of the Exchequer.

John Glynn, Serjeant at Law, Nov. 1772: died 16th Sept. 1779.

James Adair, Serjeant at Law, Oct. 1779.

Chamberlains of London.
Elected.

1688 Sir Peter Rich.

9 Sir Leonard Robinson.

96 Sir Thomas Cuddon.

1702 Sir William Fazakerley.

18 Sir George Ludlam.

27 Samuel Robinson.

34, 30th March, Sir John Bosworth.

51 Sir Thomas Harrison.

65 Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, Bart. resigned 6th Feb. 1776.

76, 20th Feb. Benjamin Hopkins: died 9th Nov. 1779.

79, 2d Dec. John Wilkes.

Common Serjeants.

1678 Henry Crispe

1700 Duncan Dee

20 John Lingard.

9 Thomas Garrard.

58 Thomas Nugent.

Town Clerks.

1672 William Wagstaff.

91 John Goodfellow.

1700 Henry Ashhurst.

5 James Gibson.

17 Randolph Stracey.

24 Thomas Jackson.

37 Miles Man.

57 Sir James Hodges.

74 William Rix.

Original Letter from the late Rev. Mr. Costard, of Twickenham.

Dear Sister,

OXFORD not affording any thing worth your knowledge, and having observed in you a particular taste for tragedy; because I would not have you, like the generality of mankind, approve without reason, and dislike they know not why, I thought I could not employ this opportunity better than in sending

you some scattered thoughts upon that subject, which may be of use towards the conducting your judgement, and directing your choice. The first thing then you are to observe is the language, where the sound should not exceed the sense, which is called bombast; nor yet run into the opposite extreme, and talk in a low vulgar phrase. When the sentence is burdened with particles such as *of, for, and, so, &c.* it tires the ear, and grows nauseous, and therefore wherever you see these sown with too liberal a hand, you may safely condemn the performance in this particular. Tragedy is a serious thing, and intended to reform men's manners, and spur them to virtue, and therefore whatever borders upon smut, ribaldry, or double entendre, is not to be endured. The ancients are particularly modest in that respect; but the moderns have taken greater licence, and in their love interviews intermixed what they call the luscious; but this is scarce excusable. To this head belong comparisons, the intention of which is to relieve the mind when it has been long engaged in attending the progress of a narration, or else to paint something in more lively colours to the imagination than could be done by plain description only. The first of these is mostly in use in heroick poetry, such as Dryden's Virgil, and Pope's translation of Homer, but the latter belongs likewise to that kind of poetry I am now speaking of. Beautiful examples of this you will find in Addison's Cato,

'So the pure limpid stream,' &c.

And in Rowe's Tamerlane,

'So cheers some pious saint a dying sinner,' &c.

I instance in these because they first occur to my memory. You will find others scattered throughout both those pieces equally admirable in their kind.

I cannot dismiss this part of my subject without observing to you that when these similes are too frequent in any composition, they unbend the mind too much, and draw it off too far from the main subject. And yet this is a fault that some of our English writers have fallen into. A person in grief, or in anger, should never make any comparison, for that coolness of thought which is requisite for this is entirely inconsistent with the hurry and agitation of the blood upon such occasions. A person that is sent upon any important

design, or has determined with himself upon the execution of it, should never stay to make harangues, much less to make similes, which are the business of leisure and the sports of the imagination.

And now I am engaged in treating of the language of tragedy, I must add, that rhyme is very improper. Dryden did this in his Indian Emperor, but if I mistake not he has somewhere else in his works condemned it. It is a thing so contrary to reason and sense, that nothing but a condescension to please the rabble could have induced him to it; but the absurdity of it will appear from any one's using it in ordinary life, and if there is a person of your and my acquaintance that is guilty of this practice in common conversation, when you see him next, think of this and own the justness of the remark. How or when rhyme came first into English poetry is difficult to say, the oldest that I have seen in our language is Chaucer, in 1358; but I am sure he was not the author. It is generally ascribed to the Monks, but I am apt to think they were only borrowers of the art. I have by me several Arabick pieces written in the same manner. Which makes me inclined to think that the Moors brought it with them into Spain, whence they propagated it over these Western parts. But I am vastly deceived if it is not more ancient still, and have some reason to think that a few of the Psalms at least are written in this manner. But of this perhaps more than enough.

The next thing you will observe is the characters and sentiments. I join them together, because we can scarce speak of one without considering the other too. When a King makes his appearance, he must discover himself in every word and every sentence. Guards and attendants are but the trappings of royalty, the language and the thoughts must bespeak the monarch. The parlour must never be brought into the kitchen, and it can never be supposed that servants can have notions equally enlarged with their masters and mistresses. Tales of Fairies and people led away by Will-o'-whisp, or spirited through the air, may suit well enough with Doll the dairy-maid, but can hardly be thought to be credited by Mrs. Abigail, my lady's woman. When a person famous for chastity and mildness of temper

temper is made to talk loosely or in rants (the faults of Lee's Scipio in his Sophonisba), it is an unpardonable crime. The formality of an old steward, and the simplicity of country servants, is well observed in the Drummer. I mention this play because I know you have read it, and because it fully expresses my meaning. Nor need its being a comedy be any objection, for in this both comedy and tragedy agree. Shakspeare has hit upon low humour in his Hamlet, under the persons of his grave-diggers. But in a tragedy such witticisms draw off the mind from that solemnity and composure which should be maintained throughout the whole of such representations, and therefore should never be admitted. When a libertine is introduced (though I think it should be with great caution), he may be allowed to speak a little injuriously of a Providence, as not being supposed to have considered its mysterious and intricate, yet regular, proceedings. And if he uses the fair sex in general with the same freedom, it is no more than what may be expected from his intercourse with none but the corrupt part of the sex; for that such there are I know you will readily grant me. But when such reflections are put in the mouth of a person of piety and virtue, it is an open insult upon good sense, and contrary to all the laws of religion and poetry. It is said of an ancient philosopher, that being in the theatre one day, and hearing in the drama a person of eminent probity and worth say something reflecting upon heaven, he immediately went out, lest by his stay he should seem in the least to countenance or approve his words. And this was the more remarkable because the poet was his intimate friend.

Again: a Heathen can never with any propriety be made to talk like a Christian, or a Barbarian like a philosopher; and yet Dryden has been guilty of both these errors.

As tragedy is designed to raise the passions and affections, great care is to be used by the poet that they be placed upon proper objects; and where he has failed in this, his auditors ought to condemn him. Venice Preserved is an example of this kind, for there we are made to pity a pack of abandoned villains, whose intention was the ruin and destruction of their country. And this is what is meant when it is

said that a play is founded upon a wrong moral.

The mind of a rational being can never be satisfied with any thing void of probability, and therefore the representation must take in only a proper quantity of time, just so much as we can suppose such a number of facts could be performed in. And the same may be said with regard to place. We can never possibly imagine, for instance, that within the space of two or three hours the transaction of a year, much less eight or nine, can be included. Nor can we allow so small a space of time for a journey from France to England, and back again from thence to France; and yet Shakspeare has offended in both these cases.

It is time now to consider the conduct of a play. Those of the Spaniards consist but of three acts, and that form has been introduced within this year or two upon the English stage; but, as the best in our language consist of five, my reflections shall regard these. How the number five came to be pitched upon I cannot tell, but it is certain that this was a rule 1500 years ago, as you will see in Roscommon's translation of Horace's Art of Poetry. In the first act, the principal characters only just make their appearance upon the stage, and shew themselves to the audience. In the second, the design of the piece just unfolds itself; and in the third, it seems near a conclusion; but in the fourth, an unlucky train of accidents conspire to embroil the action and throw every thing into confusion. This is called the plot, and is the principal thing to be regarded in a play, and is the better the deeper it is laid. In the last act, the clouds are again dispelled, and the intricacies of the plot unfolded, and the whole brought to a conclusion, which is all that is meant by that hard word *catastrophe*. And now it might be expected that I should say something relating to that question, Whether a tragedy should end happily or no? But I think it modester to suspend my judgment upon so nice a case. We have of both sorts in our language, and both held in esteem. But, I must confess, I am rather inclined to think it should not. There is another thing which is much talked of, and that is poetical justice; they think the good man should always be rewarded at last, and the wicked profligate be disappointed and punished.

punished. But this the ancients were utterly unacquainted with, who, I believe I may say, always leave him overborne by the waves of fortune. Could we frame to ourselves the notion of a perfectly good man, there might be some pretence for this; but since the best of us are but weak and frail beings, continually subject to transgress, there is nothing that we can suffer here but what our sins may justly deserve. But I must force myself to break off here, lest from writing of plays I should insensibly begin to preach; but this I must add, that I hope that whenever the comedy of courtship is over, you will observe this piece of poetical justice, and yield your hand to the most deserving it, under penalty of making your whole life after a continued tragedy.

What I have here sent you are only a few loose suggestions, just as they occurred to my mind, without consulting any one author upon the subject. You stand in so near a relation to me that I cannot but be affected with every wrong choice you make. It is a misfortune that we have not more of these things purposely adapted to women's use, but at present their education and instruction are monstrously neglected. And if they prefer to their beds fops, fools, and madmen, it is owing to mothers, nurses, and dancing-schools. Of this I am satisfied, that, were their younger years but more taken care of, we should not have so many complaints of their baseness, levity, and indiscretion. I believe I may by this time grow sufficiently tiresome, and shall only add, that, however I may be in my remarks, I am sure I am not mistaken when I say, I am, with the tenderest concern for your good, your most obliged, most affectionate brother,

G. C.

Wad. Coll. Dec. 21, 1732.

MR. URBAN,

O^r. 1783.

IF the following *Thoughts concerning allegorizing, or scripturalising prophetic scriptures*, are possessed of so much rectitude as to be deemed useful; they are much at your service for publication in your valuable repository.

Yours, &c.

F. O.

HISTORY gives us a faithful, full, and precise description of facts, or events *past*; comprehending in it, of course, the particular time, place, and other circumstances, under which they happened upon the stage of this world.

Prophecy is a sort of *anticipated history*; where, in a style more or less literal, or figurative, with stronger or fainter colours, it gives us some characteristic, distinguishing strokes, outlines, or features of facts and events, that are yet to come: and which must therefore happen also at some *future* particular time and place, and under various other particular circumstances, there and then more fully cognisable. Neither can any doubt be made but that their accomplishment will, to eyes properly and divinely disposed, appear perfectly to tally with the sketch before given of them: Like the presence of the person before his well-drawn picture, it will do honour to the unparalleled divine limner, before whose omniscient and omnipresent view, past, present, and to come, is, as it were, the same thing. *Isai. xli. 22, 23. xlii. 8, 10.*

Now, as he, who with the Apostle *Paul* (*Gal. iv. 24*) allegorises *past*, historical occurrences, must not, cannot thereby deny, or any ways disannul the reality of fact, upon which the allegory is grounded, and to which it alludes; so neither ought any one, who spiritualizes these leading features, the sketch, or outlines of future events, prophetically drawn in scripture, to deny or invalidate the external and literal reality of their justly to be expected fulfilment.—And yet we often see this, in effect, done by some of the very best spiritual writers. *THE WHORE OF BABYLON, ANTICHRIST, &c. &c.* are (say they) no external things to be found in this or that place; but merely such as are to be found in every man's own heart.

It is confessed, however, that such an allegorical mystical phraseology has also its good ground in scripture, and may have a very practical, experimental, and edifying sense: Moreover, that where any future facts or events have not yet, in the precise, literal, and full manner of their accomplishment, been clearly and infallibly revealed, and made known by the same spirit, who first foretold them; it is certainly more safe, as well as far more edifying, to *mysterise* such future things, just as we may *allegorise* past ones, according to the analogy of faith, or the general tenor of God's written word. And it must be confessed, that some deep and valuable writers have exercised a very laudable and useful talent, and shewn great ingenuity in this way.

But,

But, be this as it may, if *all prophecy is given by inspiration of God*, and must once have its fully literal, and external accomplishment, in its own proper time, place, and other circumstances, (Man consisting here of body, as well as of soul) then ought no *merely* spiritual meaning to be ever *exclusively* substituted to the detriment of the adequate, literal, and proper one. What God hath foretold, as once to happen in this world, must inevitably be fulfilled in every the *least jot* or tittle of its meaning. "Heaven and Earth may pass away, but the words of Christ shall not pass away, till ALL be fulfilled." Luke xxi. 32, 33. Mark xiii. 31, compared with Matt. v. 17, 18.

Note withal, that there seems to be *two* general ends of all prophecy. The *first* is God's own glory; who, above all competition, is alone capable of giving it. Isai. xli. 22, 23. xlv. 9, 10. The *second* is for needful direction and encouragement of his own dear children and servants, especially at or near the time of accomplishment, amidst dark, difficult, and dangerous circumstances. Rev. i. 1. Psal. cxix. 125. Dan. xii. 10. This accounts also for the remarkably *metaphorical*, or *parabolical* style of scripture-prophecy. Matt. xiii. 10, 17, seems to be here very applicable.

"And the disciples came and said to him, Why speakest thou unto us in *parables*? He answered and said unto them, because it is given unto *you* to know the mysteries of the kingdom of Heaven, but to *them* it is not given.—Therefore speak I unto them in parables, because they seeing see not; and hearing they hear not, neither do they understand.—But blessed are *your* eyes, for they see, and *your* ears for they hear!"

And again " (Luke xxiv. 44, 47.) These are the words which I spake unto you while I was yet with you, that *all things* must be fulfilled which were written in the Law of Moses, and in the Prophets, and in the Psalms, concerning me. Then *opened he their understanding*, that they might understand the scriptures; and said unto them, Thus it is written, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day; and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem."

Thus did the evident state of things, in fact, then verify the literal accom-

plishment of the foregoing Old Testament prophecies: And the very same will sometime be the case with a great multitude of others in both Testaments, which remain to be still accomplished, until *the end of days, when the mystery of God will be finished.*

MR. URBAN,

THE insertion of the following scattered observations on the Minstrel profession will contribute much to the satisfaction of your constant reader and occasional correspondent,

H. LEMOINE.

The profession of a bard, or minstrel, or itinerant musician, which in former ages was held in great estimation, is now almost dwindled into contempt. The word is become obsolete, and is used in our statute books to signify a vagrant, or stroller, with whom the world has no communication. The minstrel in former ages was the companion of the monarch and the hero. In peace, his song amused them in their hours of festivity, and in war animated them to the fight. It was customary in that rude, though more simple period, for every great man to retain one in his service. Their employment was to recite the great actions of their patrons in a sort of metrical verse, which they sometimes sung and accompanied with their harps.

Love, that artificial passion of the human breast, founded on the intercourse of the sexes, was ennobled and refined by them; they super-added sentiment to it, which exalted and dignified the mere animal appetite, and rendered it an incentive to the most daring and heroic exploits. Animated to heroism by the united powers of poetry and music, they braved every peril to approve themselves and their valour in the eyes of their mistress, whom they adored, and they thought themselves amply rewarded for the most hazardous toils by their smiles. From hence sprung those brilliant actions, which, like stars in a dark night that glitter in the hemisphere, embellished the history, and dispelled the horrors of those unenlightened times. The Great, in those days of rudeness, did not think themselves dishonoured by appearing in the garb and character of minstrels. Alfred, under the disguise of a harper, visited the Danish camp; and, according to our historians, the Normans at the battle of Hastings were inspired by the

the heroic deeds sung in the ballad of Rollo.

It might be worth our while to pursue this subject a little farther, and trace the services and consequence of the minstrels in former times. — It was the bard Blondel who delivered Richard the First from the captivity in which his imprudence had involved him. The signal services they performed in compelling the Welch to raise the siege of Chester, occasioned the insertion of a clause in the *Vagrant Act, which invested the heirs of the family of DUTTON with the privilege of licensing vagrants under conditions therein expressed.

I do not pretend to be exactly chronological; I only intend to mention facts as they arise to memory. Edward the First, according to a tradition current in Wales, after he had completed the conquest of that country, ordered all the bards or minstrels (for their names were then synonymous) to be put to death, being apprehensive that they would keep alive the glowing flame of liberty, by reminding the vanquished of the great deeds of their ancestors. This incident furnished the ingenious Mr. Gray with the subject of his beautiful Pindaric Ode, intitled the BARD, beginning "Ruin seize thee, ruthless King."

Ossian, a doubtful character, sung the heroic exploits of his father Fingal: his voice was the only record of the great actions of that hero; and oral tradition has handed down his songs to us, from race to race, for upwards of 1400 years. Mr. Macpherson luckily discovered them in the Highlands, and brought them to light and the public notice. His version of this northern bard, and Dr. Blair's learned Dissertation, could not secure him from invidious censure. Dr. Blair might perhaps be mistaken, for a learned critic thinks Ossian still a "shallow fellow."

However this may be, we are much indebted to the labours of these minstrels. History owes to them all her information on the manners and customs of their countries. Witnesses of the usages of their respective places, they have transmitted to us the manners and customs of their time, pure and un-mixed. Oh that as much might be said in praise of those numerous compositions sung in public and private, and by those opposites to simplicity—people of fashion!

If we look into the ballads which have been rescued from oblivion, we shall admire their elegant simplicity, and the pathetic strokes with which they abound; nor are they always founded on fiction. The same spirit which animated the nobles in those days was adopted by their vassals, who were desirous of imitating their superiors. Though Fame, who is always the herald of the great, has seldom deigned to transmit their exploits to posterity (for it is commonly the fate of those whom fortune has placed in the vale of obscurity to have their noble actions buried in oblivion); yet these verses have preserved many instances of domestic woe, or felicity. The vulgar are the most numerous in all societies; and why should not their meritorious actions be preserved to posterity? These constitute the principal ornaments of human life; and why should they not be recorded, as well as the exploits of turbulent ambition, which has for its object devastation and the destruction of the human species? Many an instance of constancy, generosity, and friendship, which might have done honour to humanity, has been suffered to float unregarded down the stream of time, and perish in the gulph of oblivion; while the achievements of madmen, miscalled heroes, have been blazoned with the adventitious ornaments of rhetoric, and held up in every age as the proper examples for youth to follow in their pursuit of glory.

Calamities make a lasting impression on the human mind, while the traces of prosperity are soon effaced. Plagues, whirlwinds, earthquakes, fires, &c. &c. dwell on the memory, and serve to mark an æra, while auspicious seasons roll away unheeded. The bright examples of conjugal fidelity, which are to be found in many of our ancient ballads, are proofs that love and honour were the idols of our ancestors in those barbarous ages. The spirit of gallantry supplied the place of, and sometimes exceeded, that civilization and refinement which at present reign in most parts of Europe. We cannot take a view of these uncultivated ages without a regret mingled with veneration. Courage, chastity, hospitality, and generosity were the characteristics of those times; they wanted nothing but that softness of manners which distinguishes the present age, to render them complete.

* Vide Burn's Justice.

If I go on at this rate, Mr. Urban, I shall elbow something more useful out of your miscellany; but I must beg your indulgence and the public patience a little time longer, for I am naturally led to examine chivalry, and its influence upon the manners of the northern nations, a strong tincture of which may be found in all our ancient heroic ballads or metrical romances.

In times of ignorance and barbarism, the human mind acts with vigour, and supplies the want of ingenuity by strength. If we view the outlines of any of the works of the feudal times, we shall find them to be grand and striking, although rude and destitute of ornament. We behold with astonishment the unlettered Goth, the foe to science and literature, giving birth to a system of manners and refinement unknown to the polished ages of Greece and Rome. We see order and civilization springing from the chaos of anarchy and ferocity, valour and humanity from violence and injustice, with the same astonishment that we contemplate the creation of the world, or light proceeding from darkness.

Our northern ballads are the most pathetic, and reflect with greater lustre the heroic manners which gave them birth; manners, rude yet respectable. It is not surprising that the institutions of chivalry should be known in those remote regions, when we consider, that they had their origin from Scandinavia, and the countries adjacent to the north pole, and were founded by the Goths, who over-ran the Roman empire. The Norwegians, who inhabited part of the ancient Scandinavia, made frequent descents on the coast of Scotland, and were for a series of years sovereigns of the Hebrides, where they introduced the martial genius and Gothic manners of their country.

The portraits which these ballads spread before our eyes are very interesting representatives of the manners of our ancestors. In them we behold a singular contrast of religion and gallantry, magnificence and simplicity, bravery and cowardice; a strange medley of subtlety and force, of patience and courage, of noble actions produced by chimerical motives, and servile offices ennobled by elevated principles; in short, customs worthy of being studied, as well as the manners of the Orientals,

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Greeks, or Romans, by every lover of the ethics of former times.

Those who have not studied antiquity with a sedulous application, can scarce conceive the institutions of chivalry as a rational institution, and much less as a political establishment, of which the history is necessarily connected with the noble and military affairs of the northern courts of Europe. To their apprehension it appears as a whimsical system, imagined by the ancient romancers to serve as the basis to fictions as insipid as they were monotonous.

Nothing can afford a more pleasing amusement to an enquiring mind than the contrast of manners between the ancient Goths, the Saxons, the Germans, and the Franks, and those described by Homer. The parallel between the heroic times sung by the Grecian bard, and the domestic scenes described by our minstrels, shall make the subject of a future paper, which shall contain an investigation of the principles which gave them birth.

I shall now conclude with a reflection naturally arising from a view of this stupendous fabric of ancestry. Perfection is not the lot of humanity, and the age of heroism had its foibles, as well as the modern. If we are effeminate, they were too often ferocious. If we less frequently produce those astonishing examples of heroism and generosity, we are not so cruel and revengeful. If we are not so famous for fidelity in friendship, and if we are less disinterested and warm, our resentments are also less inexorable. But let us not be too hasty in censuring the manners of our venerable forefathers; peace be to their manes! We are perhaps indebted to them for that liberality of sentiment upon which we so much value ourselves.

I am obliged to Monsieur *De Saint Palaye's* ingenious and learned work, intitled, *Memoires de l'ancienne Chevalerie*, for many reflections in the latter part of this sketch.

A truly Original Letter from Sir HEW DALRYMPLE to Sir LAURENCE DUNDAS.

My dear Sir Laurence,
HAVING spent a long time in pursuit of pleasure and health, I am now retired in poverty and with the gout,—so, joining with Solomon that all is vanity and vexation of spirit, I go

to church, and say my prayers. I assure you that most of us religious people reap some little satisfaction in hoping that you rich voluptuaries have a fair chance of being damned to all eternity, and that Dives shall call to Lazarus for a draught of water, which he seldom tasted, when he had the twelve apostles in his cellar.

Now Sir, that this doctrine is laid down, I wish to give you a loop hole to escape through.—Going to church last Sunday, I saw an unknown man in the pulpit, and rising up to prayers, as others do on the like occasions, I began to look around the church to see if there were any pretty girls there, when my attention was raised by the foreign accent of the parson—I gave him my attention, and had my devotion awakened by the most pathetic prayer I had ever heard—This made me all attention to the sermon—A finer discourse never came from the lips of man. I returned in the afternoon, and heard the same man exceed his morning work by the finest chain of reasoning conveyed by the most elegant expressions—I immediately thought on what Felix said to Paul, “Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian!”—I sent to ask the man of God to honour my roof, and dine with me—I asked him of his country, and what not—I even asked him if his sermons were of his own composing, which he affirmed they were—I assured him, I believed him, for never man had wrote or spoke so well.—“My name is Distinguition,” says he; “I am an assistant to a mad minister in the Orkneys, who enjoys a rich benefice of 50l. a year, of which I have 28l. yearly, for preaching to and instructing 1200 people, who live in separate islands, of which I pay 1l. 5s. to the boatman who transports me from one to the other by turns—I should be happy if I could continue in that terrestrial paradise; but we have a great Lord, who has a great many little people about him soliciting for many little things that he can do, and that he cannot do, and if any minister was to die, his succession is too great a prize not to raise up too many rivals to baulk the hopes of my preferment.”

I asked him if he possessed any other wealth? “Yes,” says he, “I married prettiest girl in the island, and she has blessed me with three children, and as we are both young we may expect more;

besides, I am so beloved in the parish, that I have all my peats led home carriage-free.”

This is my story.—Now to the prayer of the petition: I never before envied you your possession of the Orkneys, which I now do, to provide for this innocent eloquent apostle. The sun has refused your barren isles his friendly influence: do not deprive them of so pleasant a preacher—Let not so great a treasure be for ever locked up in that damned inhospitable country—For I assure you, were the Archbishop of Canterbury to hear him, he could do no less than make him an Archdeacon.—The man has but one weakness, that of preferring the Orkneys to all the earth.—This way and no other you have a chance of salvation—do this man good, and he will pray for you.—This will be a better purchase than your Irish estate, or the Orkneys, and I think will help me forward too, since I am the man who told you of the man so worthy, so eloquent, so deserving, so pious, whose prayers may do so much good.—Till I hear from you on this head, Yours, in all meekness, love and benevolence.

P. S. Think what unspeakable pleasure it will be to look down from Heaven, and see Begbie, Masterton, and all the Campbells, and all the Nabobs, swimming in hell-fire, while you are sitting with Whitefield and all his old women, looking beautiful, frisking, and singing; all which you may enjoy by settling this man after the death of the incumbent.

MR. URBAN.

I was formerly a pupil of Dr. Harwood, and read with my learned and worthy master Thucydides, Sophocles, and the Life of Moses, in a magnificent edition of Philo, printed by the learned Mr. Bowyer; and wonder that Dr. Horsley should assert, as he is represented to do by the learned and ingenious Mr. Maty in his New Review, that *στῶς* is spoken of *persons* only; when it is applied to any *thing*, of which the writer is speaking, that happens to be of the masculine gender. For instance, it is prædicated of bread *twice* in John vi. 50, and 58, *στῶς ἐστὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ*, and of a stone, Luke xx. 17. *the same*, viz. stone, *στῶς ἐστὶν ὁ κεφαλὴ τοῦ ᾠκοῦ*. Controversialists are apt to overshoot the mark. GRÆCULUS,

Mr.

MR. URBAN, OZ 4.

YOUR learned readers will be sorry to hear that the curious work intended for them by the late ingenious Mr. Carter (see the Obituary for August, p. 716), was *not* completed. The author's intention was, to have gone regularly through his very matchless collection of Spanish Literature; with the laudable motive of pointing out to the world the intrinsic value of each article, in case, after his decease, it should be thought expedient by his surviving friends to offer them to public sale. As I received this fact from his own mouth, it is acting in conformity to his wishes when I communicate, through the means of your extensively circulated Miscellany, this fragment of Mr. Carter's inedited, but curious, observations.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

ON THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.

IN most ancient times, and in ages anterior to the entrance of the Romans, the language spoken in Spain was the Celtiberian; but in the towns on the sea-coasts, wherein were planted colonies from Tyre and Carthage, the Phœnician and Punic tongues prevailed; incontestible proofs of both we have on their coins which have reached us: specimens of their characters may be seen in the first plate published in my "Journey from Gibraltar to Malaga." The well-known epoch of the arrival of the Romans in Spain I likewise trace in the curious and ample series of Desconocida coins, which, since the publication of my Journey, I found in the Calvelo, Conde, and in two other cabinets which I purchased. The Spaniards, without altering their die or Celtiberian elements on the reverse of their money, repeated on the head the name of the town where it was minted with Latin characters; of such I have many coins. At length the Roman policy and language prevailed, with their dominion, over the Spanish mints and public monuments; and it is my opinion, that the pure Latin tongue was that of the Spaniards till the arrival of the Goths in the fifth century. *They* doubtless introduced many northern words into the language. yet several of their rude gold coins, struck with Latin characters, may be seen in my cabinet. The residence of the Arabs in Spain, during seven centuries, intensi-

bly added numbers of Moorish proper names to the Spanish orthography; from these sources is composed the elegant idiom spoken over the greatest part of Spain called "La Lingua Castellana," and which, in many respects, approaches nearer to the Latin tongue than even the Italian.

Before the establishment of the house of Bourbon on the throne of Spain (since so fatal to the maritime interests of this country), their language was always esteemed a necessary and elegant accomplishment to the English nobility. The best Spanish grammar and dictionary ever published in England was composed in 1599 by John Minshew, a professed teacher of the Spanish tongue in London, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth: why the Italian language should have since so prevailed in this country, as almost to obliterate the Spanish, may be accounted for by the constant resort of our gentry into Italy, where the mildness of its governments, and the interesting objects of its Roman antiquities, have constantly allured them; perhaps likewise the inimitable compositions of a Petrarch, the enchanting music of their theatres, and the divine melody of a Metastasio, may have enticed our literati to study, and fill their libraries with, Italian books. Sure I am, that the Spanish language is equally worthy of their attention; and to those, who understand it thoroughly, it will be found full as soft, more comprehensive, manly, and florid, without that eternal flatness of accent which renders the Italian so peculiarly adapted to the notes of music.

CHRONICLES AND GENERAL HISTORIES OF SPAIN.

The body of Spanish chronicles (of which mine form a complete series) I esteem the most valuable part of my library, as they not only comprise a regular account of facts for near seven hundred years; but, as they were severally composed near the times they treat of, they open to the critic a clear view, not only of the customs and manners of each age, but also of the improvements in the Spanish language from the days of Alonzo X. to those of Ferdinand the Catholic, that is, from 1250 to 1500, at which period it received its greatest strength, vigour, and eloquence, from Fernan Perez de Gusman, Antonio de Nebrixa, and Hernando

nando de Pulgar, although it was still more refined and polished under the two succeeding reigns by those excellent historians Don Diego de Mendoza, Gerónimo de Zurita, and Mariana, the Jesuit; they are the fountains out of which the English students are to form their judgement and taste of the Castilian tongue.

I. IDATII. EPISCOPI. CHRONICA.

II. ISIDORI PACENSIS. EPISCOPI. EPI-TOME. *Imperatorum et Arabum, una cum HISPANIAE. CHRONICON. ex Codice Gotthico Complutensi et Ovetensi.*

III. SEBASTIANI. SALMANTICENSIS. EPISCOPI. BREVIS. HISTORIA. *Ex Codice vetusto Litteris Gothicis exarato; Ecclesiae Ovetensis.*

IV. SAMPIRI. ASTORICENSIS. ECCLESIAE EPISCOPI. HISTORIA. *Ex Codice Ovetensi litteris Gothicis exarato, transumpta.*

V. PELAGII. OVETENSIS. EPISCOPI. BREVE. COMPENDIUM. *Ex Codice Gotthico, qui Oveto servatur, et ab ipso creditur descripta.*

The above five authors are called, by way of excellence, "The Prelates of Spain," and their chronicles are the most authentic and early documents in the Spanish history.

Idatius lived and wrote a little before the destruction of Spain by the Arabs; Isidore wrote thirty-eight years after that event; Sebastian, bishop of Salamanca, lived about the year 870; Sampiro, bishop of Astorga, flourished in 986; and Pelagius, of Oviedo, in the year 1100. These chronicles are very brief, the whole taking up only seventy-eight pages, and were published together by Sandoval, bishop of Pampelona, in that city, in folio, 1634.

VI. *Reverendissimi ac Illustrissimi Domini Domini RODERICI. TOLETANAE. DIOECESIS. ARCHIEPISCOPI. Rerum in Hispania gestarum. CHRONICON. Libri novum, imperitum excussis, et ab injuria oblivionis vindicatis. Adjecta insuper Ostrogothorum, Hunnorum, Vandalorum, caeterorumque historia. Apud inclytam Granatam, Mense Octobri, Anno 1545. Folio. EDITIO PRINCEPS.*

VII. RODERICI. XIMENEZ. ARCHIEPISCOPI. TOLETANI. HISTORIA. ARABUM. *Lugduni Batavorum. Quarto. 1625*

Don Rodrigo Ximenez de Navarre was elected archbishop of Toledo in 1207. He finished his nine books of the Chronicles of Spain in the year 1243, and died the 9th of August, 1245, at the monastery of La Huerta, on the confines of Castille and Arragon, where

he was buried. Garibay in the sixteenth century saw his body still entire. He was a powerful prelate in his time; and one of the first that asserted the primacy of Toledo over all Spain. His chronicles begin with the fabulous times, and end in those wherein he lived. The facts he relates, he affirms, are collected from faithful traditions, and from the ancient manuscripts and papers which he had diligently got together. Morales handled the original manuscripts of the archbishop, with sundry notes in the archbishop's handwriting, at the above monastery; where were preserved several other books that belonged to him, probably they were afterwards removed to the Escorial. Morales likewise mentions a translation into Spanish of these chronicles; I never met with them.

VIII. DOMINI. ALPHONSI. DE. CARTHAGENA. EPISCOPI. BURGENSIS. REGVM. HISPANORVM. ROMANORVM. IMPERATORVM. SUMMORVM. NECNON. REGVM. FRANCORVM. ANACEPHALÆOSIS. *Folio apud inclytam Granatam anno 1545. EDITIO PRINCEPS.*

Don Alonso de Sancta Maria was son of Don Paulo de Burgos, a converted Jew, who was one of the active ministers and confidants of Don Henry III. King of Castille. He died in 1435, bishop of Burgos and chancellor of Castille. Don Alonso succeeded his father in his bishopric. He was much esteemed and employed by Don John II. and, when he was dean of St. Jago, he sent him to the council of Basil. Besides the Anacephaleosis, he translated into Spanish the works of Seneca, by order of the king. He died at the age of sixty years. Ferdinand de Pulgar, who has written the life of this prelate in his "Claros Varones de Castilla," does not mention in what year he died; but it appears in the chronicles, that he reached the time of Henry IV. son of John II. This history, written in a short but masterly style, is brought down to his own age. It is divided into ninety-four chapters, and occupies thirty leaves closely printed in folio. He mentions his father, his possession for twenty years of the see of Burgos, the churches he erected in that city, and the two works he composed, "Additiones ad Postillam Nicolai de Lyra, super Biblia," and "Scrutinius Scripturarum." The above most valuable copy was printed, together with N^o VI. by

by Xanthus Nebriffensis, son to the grammarian Antonio De Nebrixa.

IX. ANONYMI. LA. CRONICA. DEL. REY. DON. RODRIGO. *con la Destruycion de España. y como los Moros la ganaron; contiene demas de la Historia, muchas bivas razones y avisos muy provechosos. Folio en Toledo en Casa de Juan Ferrer. 1549. EDITIO. PRINCEPS. Black letter.*

This curious chronicle seems, by the rudeness of its style, to have been written very early, perhaps two hundred years after the events, at which time it relates the discovery of the tomb, and inscription over it, of Don Rodrigo, at Viseo in Portugal. The fact and inscription has been copied by the archbishop Don Rodrigo at length, and by Sebastian the bishop, and even Morales in part, which stamps a character of originality on our chronicle. It is notwithstanding disfigured by all the fabulous legends current in that age, of the temptations, penitence, and death of Don Rodrigo. This book is so exceedingly scarce, that I never heard of another copy of it. The title-page is ornamented with a large wood print, representing the king Don Rodrigo, attended by his court, opening the fatal tower at Toledo, a fable very gravely repeated by Morales.

X. *Del Sabio Alcayde* ABULCACIM. TARIF. ABENTARIQUE. *de Nacion Arab* LA. HISTORIA. VERDADERA. DEL. REY. DON. RODRIGO. Y. VIDA. DEL. REY. IACOB. ALMANCOR. *Traucida de Lengua Arabica por Miguel De Luna Interprete del Rey Don Felipe II. Quarto Madrid. 1676. Sexta Impression.*

This original Arabic history contains, besides the historic facts of the period it treats of, a valuable geographical description of Spain. No book has been oftener reprinted; mine is the sixth edition. The earliest I ever saw was dated in Saragossa 1603. The translator has wisely preserved the style of his original, which informs you that it was written in the city of Bucara in Africa, and finished on the third day of the month of Ramadan, in the year of the Hegira 142, which answers to the month of September 763 of the Christian æra.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

OR. 3.

I IN opposition to what has been asserted by a first-rate critic; I shall endeavour to prove that Æsop was a WRITER,

and not a speaker only, of Apologues. "He is said to have put down nothing in writing;" so Dr. Bentley, in *Wotton on Learning*, p. 135, 142. But now, though *Auctor* (Phædr. in Prolog.) does not necessarily imply a writer; it commonly does.

II. The Athenians erected a statue to him, Phædr. II. Epilogo, and it was the work of Lysippus. Antholog. IV. Now Æsop was a poor unfortunate man, and came to an untimely end; so that it is scarcely credible that, for a few apologues delivered by word of mouth, and of which, in all probability, the rich Athenians could not have heard half; it is scarcely credible, I say, that in such case they should ever have honoured him with an effigies made by so great a master. On the contrary, one would rather imagine they had a whole volume of them. To mention it here, the words of Phædrus are, *æternâ in basi*, and this is justified by Prof. Burman; and yet, as Lysippus wrought in brass, perhaps we should read *æneâ in basi*.

III. *Hæc propter illos scripta est homines fabula,*

Qui fictis causis innocentes opprimunt.

PHÆDR. I. I.

Now as the matter of Phædrus's fables is not his, but taken, as he himself informs us, from Æsop, Prolog. 1, 2, the person who wrote must be Æsop.

IV. The fables were generally known all over the world, at Athens, at Rome in the reign of Tiberius, when Phædrus gave us five books of them in verse, at Chæronea, where Plutarch, who mentions several of them, wrote, &c. Babrias again exhibited them in ten books, and Avienus turned forty-two of them into elegiac verse; all which seems to imply that the Æsopian fables had been committed to writing by their author; and it is well observed by the Oxford editors in their Præf. 'De illis [fabulis] pariter ac si tum scriptæ extarent, veteres loquuntur, et de Æsopo plerumque iisdem plane verbis, quibus de alio scriptore, uti solcant.' They add, and not improperly, 'Quid, quod fabularem earundem, quas a Planude et Neveleto accepimus, nonnullarum meminerunt etiam veterum antiquissimi, aliasque suis scriptis insertas dederunt integras,

* See Dr. Bentley, p. 139.

† Suidas, v. Ἀἰσώπης.

‘ut ab Æsopi ingenio profectas.’ The conclusion is, that Æsop composed a book of fables, as well as other works*, unless you will say the volume so universally known was compiled by Demetrius Phalereus†; and this, I think, may safely be drawn, notwithstanding the observations of Dr. Bentley, since, as to Demetrius, he probably only enlarged the collection. I am far from contending, that our present book, as given by the Oxonians A. 1718, affords either Æsop’s own language, or that of Demetrius; it has been modernised without doubt†: but this does not hinder us from believing, that Æsop himself might write a book, in his own words at first, and so say the Oxonians, ‘Hoc quippe veterum plerisque sibi licere existimarunt, ut eodem quo scripta sua filo contexerent quas ille [Æsopus] fecisset fabulas: quo factum est, ut ejusdem argumenti Apologos dissimili oratione ac stilo narratos habeamus.’ Probably Æsop’s own diction, from its antiquity, or from dialect, for I presume he was a Phrygian, might have become harsh and obscure, and this might be another reason why Demetrius thought proper to revive them by a new edition.

Yours, &c. T. Row.

MR. URBAN, *Knightbridge, Oct. 3.*
PERMIT me to communicate to the lovers of natural history, by your Magazine, the only one that will bear the perusal of men of science, a minute, but most extraordinary incident, which I hope some of your correspondents will endeavour to account for.

Soon after one of the thunder storms which have been so prevalent this season, I happened to look into a small drawer in my bureau, where different coins and medals, ancient and modern, are deposited. To my great surprize, three or four of the silver coins were blasted, as though they had been corroded with very potent aqua fortis. None of those struck in other metals were at all touched, except one *cast* of Admiral Rodney in a kind of white metal, resembling silver. What makes this more remarkable is, that though none but the silver medals are hurt, they by no means lay apart, but were scattered among the others, nay three of them totally covered by them.

No aqua fortis, or other corrosive, is in my house, much less in my bureau. I thought once the lightning might have been attracted by the key being left in the bureau; but my leaving a key in my bureau would have been almost as extraordinary as the incident itself, and I am almost positive this was not the case. At any rate, this will not account for none but silver coins being injured, and only those in that drawer, while a large silver snuff-box stood loose in the bureau, almost under the key-hole, without being in the least hurt.

My library, in which the bureau stands, fronts the South; and there is a chimney-board in the chimney. On the same floor is a drawing-room with a bow-window into Hyde-park; the library opens into the drawing-room, and the door may have been left open.

The *cast* of Rodney being the most remarkably injured, I shall leave it with your ingenious editor, if he pleases, for the inspection of curious friends.

X.

MR. URBAN, *Sept. 6.*
ENQUIRY having been made after the *notorious* Bradshaw, your readers may possibly be pleased with the following list of “persons removed after burial,” from an account of Westminster abbey, in a “Survey” published by Seymour in 1735.

OLIVER CROMWELL, the arch-rebel. He died of an ague Sept. 3, 1658. His body, for the stench, was buried privately Feb. 26. After which a coffin was laid to represent him in state, with his waxen effigies, at Somerset-house; his burial-shew was at such an expence, that the second shadow of him, his son Richard, could never discharge it. In an open chariot was his effigies crowned, carried in the most solemn manner, and deposited here, where he continued some time, having a sumptuous tomb erected for him, where the late Duke of Buckingham’s now stands. Of his removal hereafter.

That infamous wretch BRADSHAW, President of the mock-court of justice, where he impudently insulted and gave sentence of death against his sovereign. He was a dark melancholy miscreant, and as well qualified to kill his prince or his father in private, as to give judgement in public. He died in despair, i. e. that he should do no more mischief; for in other respects he was infernally infatuated; his soul went to its place Nov. 11, 1659, and left his wretched carcase in the Dean’s house here, which was made a present to him for his good services. Thence it was brought into this church, and buried

* Bentley, p. 138.

† See the Oxford Preface.

the 22d following; the Restoration following soon after, there was no monument for him.

HENRY IRETON, son-in-law to Cromwell, who, in the time of the Rebellion, raised himself in the army, deputy under Cromwell in Ireland, where he fell ill Nov. 16, 1650, and died there the 26th of the same month; and in 1651 being conveyed to England, his carcase landed at Bristol, thence was pompously conveyed to London, where it lay in state in Somerset-house; the motto on his hatchment being, "Dulce est pro patria mori;" which, says Wood, an old Cavalier, is thus englished, "It is good for his country that he is dead." He was buried in Henry VII's chapel on the 6th of Feb. following, Dr. Owen preaching his sermon. Afterwards a stately tomb was erected over his grave, with his effigies and his wife's thereon.

After the restoration of King Charles II. his body, with that of Cromwell, was taken up, on Saturday Jan. 26, 1660, and on the Monday night following were drawn in two several carts from Westminster to the Red Lion in Holbourn, where they continued all night; the corpse of Bradshaw, which had been buried but little more than a year, was green and stank, therefore was not taken up till the morning following, and then was carried in a cart to the Red Lion, and the day following being the Royal Martyrdom, they were drawn to Tyburn on three sledges, where they were pulled out of their coffins, and hanged on the several sides of the gallows, where they hung till next day sun-set, at which time they were taken down, had their heads cut off, and the trunks thrown into a deep hole under the gallows, which serves for the monument of their grave and merit. Their heads were fixed on Westminster-hall.

ELIZA. CROMWELL, mother to Oliver, daughter of Sir Richard Steward, Knt. died at Whitehall Nov. 18, 1654, and was buried in Henry VII's chapel. Afterwards, at the Restoration, taken up and buried with others in St. Margaret's church-yard.

ELIZA. CLAYPOLE, daughter to Oliver, died Aug. 7, 1658, and was buried in a vault made purposely for her in Henry VII's chapel, and removed with her mother.

WILLIAM TWISSE, D. D. some time chaplain to Elizabeth, Princess Palatine, daughter to James I. and rector of Newbury in Berkthire, a famous disputant in the Arminian controversy in 1641. He sided with the rebels, was one of the Assembly of Divines, and Prolocutor to them. He died in 1645, and was buried July 24, near Dr. Outram's tomb in the South cross; and on Sept. 14, 1661, was taken up, with May, Marshal, &c. and buried with them in a pit at the back-door of the Prebendaries lodgings.

If this extract is inserted, you shall soon hear again from

TOBY.

MR. URBAN,

THE Guild-hall Giants having been twice enquired after in your Collection, I have taken the liberty to transmit you a remark of an ingenious foreigner upon them, whose name is already too distinguished in the republic of English literature to require mentioning on so trivial a subject as this. He observed, that in almost all the Imperial cities of Germany a similar Colossal statue is erected in the courts of judicature, to which is given the name of Charlemagne; or of some of the Knights who composed his round table, especially Rolando, otherwise called Orlando. To these Giants he therefore attributed an origin as ancient as the Saxon æra of English history, and he conceived that this was confirmed by the titles of Gog and Magog, usually conferred upon them, those names being the Hebrew prototypes of all the Northern nations. I confess myself not so fond of the spirit of antiquarian etymology as to bestow much credit upon the latter circumstance; the appellations of Gog and Magog have been prostituted through all the ages both of past and future times, from Noah and Prometheus to the Antichrist of the day of judgement; they stick up at Guildhall in pasteboard, and have united to find a name for a range of hills near Cambridge. This truly antiquarian proof is however not without its share of plausibility; and perhaps the black German eagle on the shield of the armed figure may be adduced as a similar corroborating evidence, though the nominal character of the figure, as a Saxon, is sufficient cause for that bearing. If these remarks are just, the Giants have a more authentic claim to be the representatives of a Briton than a Saxon, than perhaps has hitherto been conceived. Many of the ornaments about them are indeed evidently modern, but the spiked ball, or rattle, in the hands of the British figure, which resembles those still preserved among the engines of the Artillery company, is certainly of British origin; for Xiphilin describes a similar British weapon in his abridgement of Dion Cassius: "Their weapons," says he, speaking of the Britons, "are a shield and a short spear, having a piece of brass at its lower end shaped like an apple, designed by its shaking to terrify their enemies."

Some of the descendants of President Bradshaw, either direct or collateral, reside

reside near Belfast in the North of Ireland. They are of the sect of Quakers.
Yours, &c. H.

MR. URBAN, Hackney, Sept. 22.
YOU have inserted a remarkable story in your Magazine for May last, p. 412, I here inclose you another narrative of that kind, which undoubtedly comes as well authenticated as the testimony of an individual can render it. This memorandum was lately found among the papers of the Rev. Mr. Mores, late of Layton in Essex; formerly of Queen's-college, Oxford, (a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, and highly respected for his learning and abilities, who died in the year 1778.) It fell into the hands of his son, Edward Rowe Mores, Esq. who has authorised me to lay it before the public, by means of your Magazine. The MS. shall remain with you for some time, for the inspection of any gentleman who may wish to have the fullest conviction of the authenticity of so interesting a relation. The hand-writing I believe you can testify, as you were well acquainted with the man.

Yours, &c. J. PAYNE.

"Mr. John Bonnell was a Commoner of Queen's-college; he was remarkable in his person and his gait, and had a particular manner of holding up his gown behind, so that to any one who had but once seen him he might be known by his back as easily as by his face.

"On Sunday, Nov. 18. 1750, at noon, Mr. Ballard, who was then of Magd. coll. and myself, were talking together at Parker's door. I was then waiting for the sound of the trumpet, and suddenly Mr. Ballard cried out, Lord have mercy upon me, who is that coming out of your college? I looked, and saw, as I supposed, Mr. Bonnell, and replied, He is a gentleman of our house, and his name is Bonnell; he comes from Stanton-Harcourt. My God! said Mr. Ballard, I never saw such a face in all my life. I answered slightly, His face is much the same as it always is; I think it is a little more inflamed and swelled than it is sometimes, perhaps he has buckled his band too tight; but I should not have observed it if you had not spoken. Well, said Mr. Ballard again; I never shall forget him as long as I live; and seemed to be much disconcerted and frightened.

* It is certainly Mr. Mores's. EDIT.

"This figure I saw without any emotion or suspicion; it came down the quadrangle, came out at the gate, and walked up the High-street; we followed it with our eyes till it came to Cat-street, where it was lost. The trumpet then sounded, and Mr. Ballard and I parted, and I went into the hall, and thought no more of Mr. Bonnell.

"In the evening the prayers of the chapel were desired for one who was in a very sick and dangerous condition. When I came out of the chapel, I enquired of one of the scholars, James Harrison, in the hearing of several others who were standing before the kitchen fire, who it was that was prayed for? and was answered, Mr. Bonnell, sen. Bonnell, sen. said I, with astonishment, what's the matter with him? he was very well to-day, for I saw him go out to dinner. You are very much mistaken, answered the scholar, for he has not been out of his bed for some days. I then asserted more positively that I had seen him, and that a gentleman was with me who saw him too.

"This came presently to the ears of Dr. Fothergill, who had been my tutor. After supper he took me aside, and questioned me about it, and said, he was very sorry I had mentioned the matter so publickly, for Mr. B. was dangerously ill. I replied, I was very sorry too, but I had done it innocently; and the next day Mr. B. died.

"Enquiry was made of Mr. Ballard afterwards, who related the part which he was witness to in the same manner as I have now related it; adding, that I told him the gentleman was one Mr. Bonnell, and that he came from Stanton-Harcourt. E. R. M."

MR. URBAN,

AN exactness in names and dates, restoring such as have been lost, and reducing to certainty what has long been doubtful, are circumstances generally attended to by the curious; but is professedly the business of chronologers and antiquaries. If then it be judged of moment that inaccuracies and errors like these should be removed, which, not only for information, but for the sake of truth, they certainly should; it cannot be less proper to prevent the like mistakes in future. To this end, Sir, I address you (who have so often distinguished yourself in correcting mistakes) respecting a name, the propriety of which should surely be settled and pre-

served; as he who bears it will long be remembered and admired as an artist. The Catalogue of the Royal Academy Exhibition of this year gives this artist's name Zoffany; some of the public papers Zoffani; but the character prints, such as Beard, Shuter, and Dunstall, in one, and Foote and Weston in another, write it Zoffanij, all which ways, I presume, are wrong, but the first most so: And yet, if I may judge from what I hear, and from a recent instance, I will here give you, Zóffany, accented on the first syllable, seems to threaten being the general usage. For being lately at a friend's house and seeing the portrait of his father, I asked him, who painted it? "Zóffany, Sir." Nor did this answer come from an illiterate person, but from a gentleman and a scholar; and it being so contrary to my conception of the artist's proper name, I cannot but wish, for the sake of propriety and truth, that you would inform us how he writes and expresses his name himself; which, once known, ought to be our invariable guide.

Zoffany is by no means an English name, but is, if I may so say, an attempt to anglify a foreign one; Zoffani, with an i final, is undoubtedly foreign, but, I believe, is not the name of our artist: Zoffanij, as in the above-named prints, is nearer the truth; yet, I presume, it is not the whole truth. I judge the name to be Zoffanii, a word of four syllables, and accented on the second thus: Zoffànii. Now to call a man Zóffany whose name is Zoffànii, is a corruption not to be adopted or tolerated, especially too where the works of so eminent a painter are likely to live for ages. It will, perhaps, be here asked, why I should doubt the exactness of a name as given in the prints? I answer, that both engravers and writing-masters, though excellent in their way, are sometimes found deficient in orthographical niceties; and, perhaps, while indulging an inclination to flourish, depart from accuracy without intending so to do. In the present case, if Zoffànii be the true name, the last letter of it, as in the print, should not have been jay, or, the consonant, or tailed jay as it is sometimes called) but it should have been the vowel i. The titles, over the two last letters, shew that the engraver meant them as two letters, but then it was an unpardonable blunder in him to give a letter whose meaning and expression is totally

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different from that it ought to have had. And, after all, it is more than probable that the whole mistake (if it be a mistake) arises from the two last letters of the name (though they have titles over them) taking the form of a y; and thus (supposing the titles to have been over-looked) fixing the mistake, and thereby erroneously rendering the word Zoffany instead of Zoffanii.

Yours, &c. N. N.

P. S. It is necessary to observe, that our artist being now in the East Indies, recourse cannot be had to himself, as if he were on the spot.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 3.

IN compliance with the request in p. 76, I send you a translation of the passage in Linné's Iter Westrogoth, p. 214; and am yours, &c. D.

"Oaks grew in greater quantity on Hunneberg than in any other place in this neighbourhood; they covered entirely the sides of the mountain, and were very common on the top of it. The oaks that grew on the sides were not very large, and those on the top still less. The last had some particular appearance unlike the common oak; the stems were thinner, the rind whiter and almost covered with hypnum, so that they looked more like beech than oak. The branches hung down more than in the common oak. The leaves were of a deeper green, more compact, more shining, and without spots: the under-side was of a clearer green, with whiter veins; the leaves were also more bent back at the base. But all these marks were not sufficient to give a good *differentia specifica*. At last I observed that the fruits had no footstalks, whence I concluded it to be a different variety, never before observed by Swedish Botanists, viz. *Quercus latifolia mas*, quæ *brevi pedunculo est*. Bauh. pin. 419, or *Pladyphillos mas*. Dalech. hist. 2. I asked the farmers if the wood was harder or more durable, or if it had any other property different from that of common oak; but they could give me no information about it. I don't doubt but a variety so distinct may have its own properties, and serve for several purposes different from our common oaks."

MR. URBAN,
THE inclosed letter "On salting meat and purifying foul and foetid water" has been published, as you will observe,

observe, in some of the news-papers. But as the Gentleman's Magazine is read in every quarter of the globe, in many parts where the daily papers are never seen; and, as observations of general utility (when founded, as these are said to be, on fact and experiment) deserve to be as generally known; I could wish, for these reasons, to see the inclosed have a place in your very useful miscellany.

Yours, &c. B.

THE usual way of salting meat is to let it remain till it be cold before it is salted.

But in warm climates, or in warm weather, the reverse of this practice should be adopted, viz. to salt the meat as soon as it can be cut up into proper pieces, while it is yet warm, and the juices are flowing. This I have known practised with success on board a ship in a very warm climate, and in close muggy weather, when meat tends fast to putrefaction. It was practised for six or seven weeks successively, without once failing; whilst another ship in company, that was in the same situation in respect to provisions, but followed the usual mode of salting, had seldom more than one or two meals from each hog they killed; for the experiment was made on pork only, being the only fresh meat we then had, our poultry, &c. being all expended.

The utility of this practice, to those who sail to the East or West Indies, &c. or who live in any warm climate, or even in our own during the hot summer months, is obvious.

A simple easy method of purifying foul and fetid water must be useful too, not only to seafaring people, but to those who live in such parts of the country as are without wells or rivers, where they are under the necessity of drinking pond water, which, in hot dry summers, becomes low and unwholesome. The method which I would recommend for that purpose is this:

Make a vessel or case twelve inches square, and two feet and a half deep, narrowing within about half a foot of the bottom, to four inches square. The top must be open, and the bottom pierced full of small holes. Place this vessel in a frame, with a receiver under it, and fill it with gravel, through which the water is to pass, as in the common filtering stone; which being repeated a few times, renders it clear and palatable.

The vessel which I used for the purpose was made of four boards, well fitted together, of the size and form that have been mentioned. But both size and form may be varied at pleasure. And, indeed, the deeper the vessel, the better, as the water will then pass through a greater quantity of gravel.

The advantage of this artificial filtering stone (as it may be called) above the common one, will be evident. It is not liable to be broken or cracked; it will purify a much greater quantity of water in the same space of time; the gravel, when foul from frequent use, may be taken out and exposed to the wind and sun, upon a piece of canvas on deck, when it will be again fit for use, with little trouble; besides, a few spare bushels of fresh-water gravel may easily be put on board for change; whereas it is well known that the common filtering stone, when foul, is not cleansed without much trouble, and, being of a brittle nature, is very liable to be cracked or broken on board a ship.

On shore the vessel may be elevated many feet above the receiver, and the air will greatly assist in purifying the water in its fall.

Yours, &c. J. NASEBY.

MR. URBAN,

IN the account given in your July Magazine of the cause between the Bp. of London and Mr. Disney-Fytche, mention is made of a design to move for a bill in the ensuing session of Parliament, for the *quieting* all such persons as have been parties to bonds of resignation. Perhaps it might be thought proper in such a bill likewise to settle the law respecting such bonds in future, and to *distinguish* between bonds of resignation of different kinds, giving legal validity to some, at the same time that others are absolutely prohibited.

Bonds of resignation are either *general* or *special*. The authorizing *general* bonds would be of the most ruinous consequence to the church, as it would in time reduce all incumbents holding under private patronage to a state of absolute dependence on the pleasure of their respective patrons. A clerk holding a living under a general bond of resignation, at the will of the patron, can neither raise his tithes in proportion to the improved value of the lands in his parish, or a decrease in the value of money; nor can he resist the arbitrary intro-

introduction of a *modus*, nor protect any of the poor of his parish aggrieved or oppressed by the agents of his patron, nor even venture to petition in their behalf, without hazarding the loss of his own subsistence. He is in a situation worse than that of a stipendiary curate;—excepting indeed that the bishop of his diocese, by not accepting his resignation in case of any flagrant oppression, may perhaps secure him from the enforcement of his bond. Such general bonds seem calculated only to keep the parochial clergy in absolute subjection to their patrons;—it is too evident that they will in the end reduce the value of livings in private patronage almost to nothing;—and there appears no reason why *they* should in any case be allowed in future.

But with respect to *special* bonds, under certain easy and obvious restrictions, no objections seem to lie against them: On the vacancy of a benefice, the patronage of it is certainly *a trust*, which the patron is bound to exercise in such manner as may promote the public good:—but it is also a *privilege*, enabling him to provide for his dependents or connections, supposing them properly qualified; and it is always considered as such, as well by bishops and bodies corporate as by private patrons: supposing then that there are many persons for whom a patron is bound to make provision, either by natural affection or by the ties of friendship, but who are not of age to be admitted to a living at the time it becomes vacant,—what objection can lie to his presenting another person to hold such living till the relation or friend for whom he designs it shall be properly qualified?—The church is in this case no way injured:—its duties are as well performed, and its rights as firmly supported, as they would have been if the person presented had a life-tenure in it:—supposing the resignation is to take place to a specified person or persons, when they shall be qualified to take possession, till that time shall arrive, the incumbent is as independent of his patron as if he had unconditional possession.—Neither can it be urged, that this will encourage unworthy subjects to obtrude themselves into orders: it will operate no otherwise than the hopes of succession on the death of the incumbent would do. And if the person for whom the benefice is intended be notoriously unworthy, he can never procure admission to it: his neighbours

of the clergy will refuse to sign his testimonial, or the bishop to whom he offers himself will refuse to admit him into orders. There are at this time instances of men, who are refused admittance into orders, although livings are known to be held for them; and this without any suspicion of fraud or collusion, and with the full acquiescence of their friends.

In case therefore it should be thought proper to move for a bill for the indemnifying such patrons and incumbents who in time past have been parties to any bonds of resignation, it is submitted to the framers of such bill, whether it would not be expedient to render illegal and invalid in future all *general bonds of resignation*;—preserving at the same time to the patrons of livings their reasonable right of making provision for their near relations, or for any particular friend, or the children of any particular friend, by some such clause as the following:

“ Provided always; that, in case of
 “ the avoidance of any ecclesiastical
 “ benefice, it shall be lawful for the
 “ patron of such benefice in his own
 “ private right (not having the right
 “ of presentation as a bishop, or dean,
 “ or person, or body corporate) to
 “ present a clerk to such benefice on
 “ condition that he shall resign the same
 “ to any son or sons, or to any nephew
 “ or nephews of the patron, which sons
 “ or nephews shall be born at the time
 “ of such avoidance;—or to any one
 “ particular friend, or the son or sons
 “ of any one particular friend, to be
 “ named by the patron, such son or
 “ sons being born at the time of such
 “ avoidance; (when such son or sons,
 “ nephew or nephews of the patron,
 “ or such particular friend, or the son
 “ or sons of such friend, shall be qualified to hold the said benefice:) and
 “ such patron may require from the
 “ clerk whom he shall present, a bond
 “ of resignation, in such cases as are
 “ here described, with such penalty as
 “ he shall judge proper:—which bond
 “ shall not be deemed simoniacal, and
 “ the penalty mentioned therein shall
 “ be recoverable in any of his Majesty’s
 “ courts of law.”

It is not unreasonable to confine this succession to children that shall be born at the time of the avoidance, as the probabilities are very great that a fresh vacancy will happen before any person unborn shall be qualified to hold a living.

B. B.
 MR.

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 18.

I Yesterday saw the masons erecting a monument for Mrs. St. John: the inscription contains no additional information, but I took it down, and here it follows:

"In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth St. John, daughter of James St. John, Esq. citizen of London, who departed this life Aug. 25, 1783, in the 102d year of her age."

The sexton of the parish told me, that her father (Mrs. St. John's, I mean) was buried in that place, without any memorial, 54 years ago, having been an inhabitant of Laurence-Pountney-lane. The monument is a noble monument of Portland stone.

Yours, &c. E.

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 7.

HOWEVER trifling the following letters to the late James West, Esq; may be thought by the fastidious, they contain some particulars not unworthy notice. They are written by men of eminence; and you receive them in their own hand writing.

Yours, S. J.

"Dear Sir, Pall Mall, Sat. ev.

"I am exceedingly obliged to you, on my own and Mr. Harris's behalf, for the sight of the original and *most curious* letter* which you have been pleased to send me.

"Inclosed it is returned.

"I have copied it with care, and shall transmit the copy on Tuesday to Mr. Harris.

"Signor Cipriani has an apartment at a carpenter's in Warwick-street, Golden-square, on the right-hand side near the entrance of it from Brewer-street; and he is there most mornings.

Yours, T. HOLLIS."

SIR,

"I think myself highly obliged by your kind communication of the letter relating to Sir Henry Vane, a copy of which I have received from Mr. Hollis. You will be pleased to accept of my best thanks for the favour, which I shall always retain a grateful sense of.

"Can you, Sir, inform me whether there are any original letters relative to the reign of Charles II. in the British Museum? You see I am giving you fresh trouble; but the opinion I have

entertained, from the testimony of some of my best friends, of your humanity and generosity, must be my apology.

Yours, &c. WILL. HARRIS."

Honiton, Feb. 21, 1763.

SIR, Pall Mall, June 28, 1763.

I was fearful, after writing to you, that I had requested too much. Now, I do honour, for once, to my own judgment, and thank you unfeignedly and abundantly for one of the kindest, politest, and most acceptable letters that I ever received in my whole life-time.

"Mr. Harris will make you his best acknowledgements soon, and assure you, WITH REGRET, of his strictest compliance to your injunction.

"A new edition of "A. Sydney on Government" having lately appeared, with the addition of his letters, trial, and many notes; I have taken the liberty to send a copy of it to your house, and request it may take protection there.

"An excursion into Bedfordshire prevented me from writing earlier.

"I am, with deepest gratitude,

Yours, T. HOLLIS."

SIR,

"MR. Hollis has been so good as to transmit a copy of the very important and curious letter you lately sent him. You will be pleased to accept of my best thanks for the favor, as you are highly entitled to them.

"The public will thank me, I am sure, for its publication, though you may depend on the most inviolable secrecy with regard to the communicator.

Conscious of being animated alone with the love of truth and liberty, I devote myself to the public; and if their votaries in any measure approve my labours, it will be deemed an abundant reward, by,

Yours, &c. WILL. HARRIS."

Honiton, July 3, 1763.

MR. URBAN,

I Communicate to you some experiments which I have made relative to the produce of Tartarian Oats. I sowed an acre of these; and an acre of the best Poland Oats, as they are called, a very fine-looking bright full oat, which I believe at the market bears the first price; of these oats I had by computation five quarters on an acre; but of the Tartarian Oats I had at least eight quarters.

The appearance is beyond comparison in favour of the Poland Oats; but

* See Dr. Harris's Life of Charles II. vol. II. p. 34. EDIT.

but the animals that eat them are not directed by the eye. I took twenty grains of each sort at several different times, and weighed them against each other, and found the difference in favour of the Poland Oats, in the proportion of twenty-one to twenty; that is, twenty grains of Poland Oats were as heavy as twenty-one of the Tartarian; but, observing the skin of the former to be much thicker than that of the latter, I thought I should come nearer to the real value of the different grains, as a nutritive food, if I divested each of its husk, and weighed the naked grains against each other: Putting, therefore, twenty grains thus stripped into the scales, I found that the twenty Tartarians much outweighed the twenty Poland. I own I was at first a little surprised at this discovery; but I think it of great consequence to be known, because appearances are against the cultivation of this useful grain; whilst, in reality, it has the following recommendations:

1st, That it will grow to good advantage on stiff land, which does not at all suit the common Oat.

2dly, That, from the peculiar structure of the ear, which, instead of distinct seeds on every side of the stalk, consists of seeds closely joining to the stalk, all on one side of it, like the teeth of a comb, it yields to the wind, and is much less liable to scatter when it is ripe.

3dly, That, from the strength and size of the straw, it is less liable to be lodged.

4thly, That its produce is as sixty-four to forty bushels per acre.

This, when the equal, and even superior weight of the farinaceous substance is given into the account, gives the Tartarian Oat such a preference, as renders it highly worthy of the husbandman's attention.

If you, from these considerations, think it worthy of your useful Magazine pray communicate it; if not, excuse the trouble given you by,

Yours, &c.

RUSTICUS.

* * * The great objection to Tartarian Oats is, that their straw, being reedy, is unfit for winter fodder for cattle. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Chesterfield, Oct. 6.*
I Cordially wish the hints, your correspondent T. N. p. 666, gives our bishops and clergy, were seriously attended to by them, and that some effectual method was taken to "stop the fatal torrent of vice" ere it is too

late. *Reforming Societies* would doubtless be of great utility, if they were established upon proper principles and vigorously supported. However, it must be admitted on all hands that something should be done for this purpose, and done immediately; though it seems best that the peculiar mode of doing it should be submitted to the prudence and wisdom of our governours civil and ecclesiastical. The following extract of an excellent Circular Letter from the Bishop of *Canada* to his diocese, when that province was invaded by our troops, 1759, is not altogether unworthy of the notice and imitation of our Diocefans. If a Circular Letter to the same effect were now published, and the inferior clergy and church-wardens reminded and required to do their utmost in their respective parishes towards suppressing vice and prophaneness, a very surprising and happy reformation would speedily take place*. We profess to hold a purer and more apostolic faith than the papists; certainly then we should demonstrate the sincerity of our profession by suitable works, and by a truly primitive zeal against every species of impiety. The Bishop, after mentioning the preparations which were made for invading the province, and the danger which the Canadians were thereby exposed to, goes on: "What may yet create farther fear in us are the prophane diversions to which we are addicted with greater attachment than ever; the insufferable excesses of the games of chance; the impious hypocrisy in derision, or rather in contempt of religion; the various crimes against heaven, that have been multiplied in the course of this winter; all these, my brethren, ought to make us dread every thing, and oblige me to declare to you, that God is himself enraged, that his arm is prepared to chastise us, and in fact that we deserve it. Yea, my friends, we tell it in the face of the altars, and in the bitterness of our heart, that it is not the number of the enemy, nor their utmost efforts that affright us, and make us reflect on the impending

* See an admirable and affecting letter by the Bp of London, "On occasion of the Earthquakes, 1759," wherein the necessity of a national reformation of manners is strongly enforced. This pathetic letter deserves to be read in every place of worship throughout the kingdom.

“ disasters both on the state and on religion, but our manifold sins and wickedness. Eighteen years have now elapsed since the Lord called us, though unworthy, to watch over this extensive diocese: we have frequently seen you suffer by famine, by diseases, and almost continual war; nevertheless this year appears to us in all respects the most afflictive and deplorable, because in reality we are most criminal. Were there ever such open robberies, so many heinous acts of injustice, such shameful rapines heard of? Who has not seen, in this colony, families devoted publicly, if I may say so, to crimes of the most odious nature? Who ever beheld so many abominations? In almost all ranks the contagion is nearly universal! However, my brethren, matters are not yet remediless, neither are our misfortunes irretrievable: The Christian faith teaches us, that a true and sincere conversion can stop the avenging hand of divine justice, and that it hath frequently stayed it. It is true the disease is great, but the remedy is in your own power. *Oh faithless Jerusalem, return to your God; and God according to his promise will deign to relent!* Atone, my dear brethren, I say, atone speedily for the past, by the tears of a sincere repentance; they will be acceptable to the merciful heart of God, who never punishes his creatures but with regret. Dear children, be diligent therein, sympathize with the ministers of the altar, in weeping, wailing, and prayer. Implore the Lord with fervency to enlighten sinners with the misery of their souls, that he will affect and convert them: we mean those of our brethren who run to their own destruction, dread lest ye find yourselves involved in their calamities. And ye, O sinners! we beseech you, in the name of Jesus Christ, at least be no hindrance to the blessings we ask for you; come rather, we conjure you, by all that is capable of affecting you; come and solicit them of your own accord with a spirit full of meekness and contrition.”

The remainder of this excellent address only contains directions for performing the various services according to the ceremonies of the Romish church, and therefore need not be transcribed;

but I am persuaded that all the serious part of your readers will be highly pleased with the pathetic style and genuine christian piety contained in the above extract, and will join in wishing that our Bishops, many of whom are ornaments to their profession, would *go and do likewise*.

A PROTESTANT CHRISTIAN.

MR. URBAN,

I SHOULD be glad to know if the *Monthly Reviewers* have given you any particular offence*, that you should be ready to admit into your Magazine any trifling remarks or silly witticisms on their well-received Journal, which spite or petulance can throw out in a moment of mortification or disappointment, of unmeaning levity and wantonness? Or, convinced, as I think you *must* have been, how contemptible they were, how void of judgment, how totally destitute of wit and humour, did you only insert them from a motive of respect to that work, and as a tribute of gratitude for the obligations that you owe it? There is an abuse which confers honour, just as there is a poison that carries its own antidote with it. It corrects its own malignity; and the only injury that it doth is felt by him who administers it. Did you not think, at the time that you gave the letter signed *E. Harwood*, and its tail-piece signed *Cantab.* to the compositor, that the poor devils would only damn themselves? Was you not, in a merry mood, ready to exclaim with Shakspeare,

It is sport to see the engineer hoist with his own petar?

However, to be serious, for I would not make a jest of misery, though Persius says, that he would not give a farthing to the designing beggar who *whines* out his tale of woe in the *cant of hypocrisy*, and in his affliction forgets that he is a man, or only shews that he *was* a man —

It is with me a very strong presumption of the merit of a work, when those who are most interested in decrying it, after the most keen and anxious search for something that might wear the face of an objection, are incapable of producing any thing but a trifling inaccu-

* Surely our motives for inserting Dr. Harwood's letter (see p. 691) were sufficient to have obviated this question. We readily, however, admit this spirited defence; and here let the controversy be closed. EDIT.

racy, or perhaps a typographical error, such as a wise man, even when disposed to find fault, would disdain to notice; but such as the spleen of a fool, like a teasing gad-fly, must fix on, because it is the only sore place he can find.

The mistake that this Mr. E. Harwood attempts to bring forward was a mere error of the press, and was declared to be such long ago by the Reviewer of Mr. Madan's *Thelyphthora*. He accounted for the error: and I believe every person but Mr. Madan was ready to admit the reason he gave as the true one. That *ἔαυλα* should be printed for *ἔαυλα* by a compositor that did not understand Greek (and I suppose every compositor is not an accurate grammarian) is not a very unlikely circumstance; but the error (like that of writing *sslam* instead of *sslam*) was such as it is not very probable a critic of the Reviewer's real erudition would have fallen into, because it is such an error as a school-boy not out of his grammar could scarcely have committed. Surely that writer, whoever he is, for I pretend not to guess, (all the Review hath told us is, that he lives in a very remote part of the kingdom, at a great distance from the capital) hath given too many proofs of his substantial erudition to leave it doubtful for a moment that he should not know that *ἔαυλα* hath no *nominative* case, and that *sslam* ought to have been spelt with an *i*; and none but contemptible and malicious cavillers would have produced such exceptions as these to discredit the learning of the critic. Let his learning be brought to a more severe test than the quibbles of "Word-catchers that live on syllables." Let it be examined on liberal principles; let his remarks on the opinions of ancient writers be scrutinized; hath he mistaken the passages he hath quoted? doth any error appear in the construction he hath put on the numerous quotations he hath made from the Greek fathers?

The same Reviewer (I suppose it is the same) hath of late entered the lists with Dr. Priestley, and given ample scope to his enemies to find fault with his Greek erudition *if they can*. If he doth not understand the language, he is a most adventurous critic! he hath run such a risque as I should have thought would have deterred the most daring spirit. He writes, however, like a man who *appears*, at least, to know what he is about; he seems to have no dread of

provoking the most rigid scrutiny that the eye of envy or jealousy can make. He must be conscious that he is most keenly watched; but he appears to be perfectly calm and easy, like a man who knows his guard, and is not afraid to meet his adversary. If his confidence ariseth from his ignorance, let his enemies shew it fairly; let them not lurk behind a printer's blunder, and then spring forward with ridiculous alertness, "playing fantastic tricks" with him for *another's* mistake. They aim to raise a laugh, and a laugh they will raise; but let them take care *who* becomes the object of it.

Who Mr. E. Harwood is, I know not; I never saw his person, and scarcely ever heard of his name. It is impossible for me to have the least ill-will against the man. The principal thing I infer from his letter is, that the Reviewer did not think so highly of his merit as he himself did. But authors are not to be their own critics; and if he *be* a *Christian* divine and write a book on *Contentment*, I do not see any great harm done in the Reviewer's telling him, that it was something extraordinary that, amidst the examples of the virtue he recommends, he should omit the example of Jesus Christ. *Did* he omit it?—This is not denied. *Why* did he omit it? This is not told.

As for Mr. *Cantab*, he is too contemptible for any notice; I will, however, wage my *gorun* against Mr. E. Harwood's *cloke* (provided he hath one and hath not worn it to rags, so that it may be seen thro') that *Cantab* was never at a *University* in his life. Whether he be a *principal* or a *second* in the cause, I know not; and it is no sort of consequence whether he uses his squirt for the sake of another, or for the sake of himself. Conjecture would be very idly employed on so worthless a subject; and even certainty itself would give no satisfaction.

If, however, Mr. *Harwood* and *Cantab* be two, they seem to be *two in one*.

Thus *Anphibæna* (I have read)

At either end assails;

None knows which leads, or which is led,
For both heads are but *tails*!!!

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN,

BY inserting the following representation in your Magazine, I have reason

reason to think, you will oblige several of your readers, and particularly your occasional correspondent, W. S.

SINCE the last act about stamped registry, a child was brought into my church, during divine service, to be christened. I did not think it decent, that a religious ceremony should be delayed, or a holy place defecrated, by altercation about money matters; but soon after service, I sent to demand the stamp-duty, and, instead of it, I received from the parent this answer, "That he would pay it when it was convenient."

Now, as other ministers may be in like circumstance, it is to be wished, that some of your readers would be so kind to instruct us, how we are to act in such a case.

Whether the Minister should decline the registry of the christening, till the parent shall find it convenient to pay? Or,

Whether he should register it, forthwith, together with his neglect of paying? But chiefly,

Whether the burden and odium of prosecution is incumbent on the Minister, if the parent does not pay at all; there being no other prosecutor mentioned in the act?

If the Minister is to prosecute, I shall be bold to observe, that any clergyman, and especially one of near 80 years, will find stronger and better calls on him for the employment of his time, than prosecuting his poor parishioners; poor I say, because none but such will incur the penalty*; and such have already said, they think it hard, upon gaining or losing a child, to pay equally with richer folk. And I cannot help saying too, that it is hard upon a clergyman to be obliged frequently to bestow as much of his time and pains to get these three-pences, as a lawyer would, and reasonably might, charge three shillings and four-pence for; and not only so, but be degraded to a tax-gatherer, and that of a tax so grievous and so unequal. What is still worse, this last odious office of prosecutor robs him of that esteem and goodwill, which he ought to be possessed of, in order to benefit his flock; for if they once come to dislike him, they will not much regard his advice, either public, or private. There are other material objections against this tax, which the patriotic planner of will hear, I believe,

from another quarter:

I have aimed at nothing in this representation but to relate plain truth, and to receive right direction; but an orator might introduce a poor fellow, on the birth of a sixth child, addressing his pastor thus: "I hope, Sir, you won't demand of me three pence for birth, and three pence for christening?" "I am obliged, neighbour, to demand it. You mean, I suppose, you would have me pay it for you." "Oh! God bless you, Sir, I wish you would, I should pray for you as long as I live, for I can hardly get bread for the other five."

A man must be quite void of the milk of human kindness, to be unmoved at such an address; to think of prosecuting such a poor creature, or lending a hand to bring a penalty upon him. And yet this is not a groundless fancy; not a mere oratorical flourish; for I have an honest day-labourer living near me, with six children, the youngest about a year old, if he should send a seventh to church a few months hence (no unlikely event, the parents being both young) I could not get, perhaps, without difficulty, nor take, I'm sure, without pain, the present tax; much less could I prevail upon myself to be instrumental in subjecting him to a penalty, that might ruin both him and his.

MR. URBAN.

IN your account of Dr. Robertson, p. 746, it is said that he was finally settled in his Unitarian principles, by the writings of Dr. Priestley and Mr. Lindsey. This, as a recommendation of their works on one side, entitles me to expect that you will admit also the recommendation of a late publication on the other side of the question; and that is, "A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, May 22, 1783, by the Rev. Samuel Horsley, LL. D." The Charge is drawn up with great knowledge of the subject, with clearness and strength of argument, and breathes a spirit of candour. As such, it is an excellent pattern of controversial composition. But the subject-matter of it is of such importance, that I think it deserves in particular the serious perusal of every one, of every denomination of Christians, who is, or is designed to be, a teacher of the Gospel, and who desires to examine for himself, that to the best of his judgement he may teach "the truth as it is in Jesus."

R. M.

15. Epi-

* Those who receive alms from the parish are exempted from the duty. EDIT.

135. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXII. For the Year 1782: Part II. 4to.*

ART. XIX. *An Attempt to make a Thermometer for measuring the higher Degrees of Heat, from a red Heat up to the strongest that Vessels made of Clay can support.* By Josiah Wedgwood.

This whole process, the result of a long course of experiments for the improvement of Mr. Wedgwood's manufacture, seems "sufficiently simple and easy of execution;" but for the particulars we must refer to the article. We shall only mention that the scale commences at a red heat, fully visible in day-light, and the greatest heat hitherto obtained is 160°. This was produced in an air-furnace, about 8 inches square. A field is thus opened for a new kind of thermometrical enquiries, the higher degrees of heat being now rendered accurately measureable and comparable with each other, equally with the lower.—Annexed, in an Appendix, is an "Analysis of the Clay of which the Thermometer Pieces are formed," which seems to be "two parts of pure siliceous earth to three parts of pure argillaceous or aluminous earth."

ART. XX. *An Analysis of Two Mineral Substances, viz. the Rowley-Rag-Stone and the Toad-Stone.* By William Withering, M. D.

The first of these stones forms a range of hills in the southern part of Staffordshire. The highest part is near the village of Rowley. It is used to mend the roads. The Toad-Stone was sent from Derbyshire, by Mr. Whitehurst. For their properties, experiments, and conclusions, we must refer to the article. Dr. Withering is a physician of Birmingham, and some years ago transmitted to the Royal Society an analysis of the different marles found in Staffordshire.

ART. XXI. *New Fundamental Experiments upon the Collision of Bodies.* By Mr. John Smeaton, F. R. S.

These cannot be abridged.

ART. XXII. *Proceedings relative to the Accident by Lightning at Heckingham [in Norfolk.]*

The poor-house at Heckingham, although armed with pointed conductors, having been fired by lightning, June 21, 1781, this is the report of a committee (consisting of Dr. Blagden and

Mr. Nairne) who were requested to examine, on the spot, the circumstances of this accident, at the desire of the Board of Ordnance. The building is accurately described and drawn, and its dimensions given. Iron rods, pointed and tapering about ten inches to the point, were affixed to all its eight chimneys, reaching between four and five feet above the top. Each rod, or bar, was nearly square, and measured about half an inch one way, and four-tenths of an inch the other, with the angles just rounded off. These conductors were continued down the building by similar bars of iron, from six to eight feet long, joined by two hooks and nuts, distant from each other about two inches. These eight conductors had only four terminations below, four of them uniting above. That which was nearest the stricken part did not communicate, till it reached the bottom of a drain, with any thing better able to carry off electricity than masonry or timber, and all the iron, having been four years exposed to the air, had acquired a coat of rust. But we cannot pretend to give an idea of this extraordinary accident without the drawings and descriptions annexed. Suffice it to say, that the building was set fire to (as above-mentioned), and it now remains to be determined "whether the earth or the clouds were positive* at the time; whether the top or bottom of the hip was first affected by the stroke; whether all the lightning took its course through the hip, or part went that way, and part through the conductor; and how far the conductors were properly constructed, or adequately terminated." These gentlemen have offered no opinion. We shall not, therefore, presume to suggest any. The report is misdated Feb. 7, "1780," instead of "1782."

ART. XXIII. *Account of the Organ of Hearing in Fish.* By John Hunter, Esq. F. R. S.

It seems evident that fish possess this organ, which this excellent anatomist has here analysed with his usual preci-

* "An ingenious gentleman of Norwich says he found the clouds negative there on the day of the accident at Heckingham, eleven miles distant; and one of the cripples in the House of Industry affirmed that he saw three balls of fire dart down," and described their direction.

hon.

tion. For that we must refer to the article, but will quote one experiment which Mr. Hunter relates, "to shew that sounds affect them much, and is one of their guards, as in other animals."—"In the year 1762 (he says) when I was in Portugal, I observed, in a nobleman's garden near Lisbon a small fish-pond, full of different kinds of fish. Its bottom was level with the ground, and was made by forming a bank all round. There was a shrubbery close to it. Whilst I was *laying* [lying] on the bank, observing the fish swimming about, I desired a gentleman, who was with me, to take a loaded gun, and go behind the shrubs, and fire it. The reason for going behind the shrubs was, that there might not be the least reflection of light. The instant the report was made, the fish appeared to be all of one mind, for they vanished, instantaneously, into the mud at the bottom, raising, as it were, a cloud of mud. In about five minutes after, they began to appear, till the whole came forth again."

ART. XXIV. *Account of a new Electrometer.* By Mr. Abraham Brook [of Norwich].

This requires a diagram.

ART. XXV. *A new Method of investigating the Sums of infinite Series.* By the Rev. S. Vince, M. A. of Cambridge.

"This subject is divided into three parts. The Ist contains A new and general Method of finding the Sum of those Series which De Moivre has found in one or two particular Cases, but whose Method, although it be in appearance general, will, upon Trial, be found to be absolutely impracticable. II. The Summation of certain Series, the last Differences of whose Numerators become equal to Nothing. III. Observations on a *Correction* which is necessary in investigating the Sums of certain Series by collecting two Terms into one, with its Application to a Variety of Cases." But *cui bono?*

ART. XXVI. *A new Method of finding the equal Roots of an Equation by Division.* By the Rev. John Hellins, Curate of Constantine in Cornwall.

These theorems, as affording "an easier solution of equations than is generally known," may "be acceptable to the ingenious algebraist." To such, therefore, we recommend them.

ART. XXVII. *Some farther Considerations on the Influence of the Vegetable Kingdom on the Animal Creation.* By John Ingen-houfz, Counsellor to the Court, and Body Physician to the Emperor, F. R. S. &c.

This is an account of four "decisive experiments," made by Dr. Ingen-houfz, in support of his system against Dr. Priestley* and Mr. Cavallo†, who, he was informed, had quite overturned it. But "the result," he says, "fully answered" his "prediction and expectation. They were made in a hot-house of the Botanical Garden, in the winter of 1782." In his own words, he has "now demonstrated," he thinks, "in the clearest manner, that vegetables diffuse through our atmosphere, in the sun-shine, a continual shower of this beneficial, this truly vital air; and that plants, immersed in water, far from robbing it of all air, impregnate it fully with a better and more salubrious air." From this new discovery the Doctor wishes us "to attempt drawing some benefit by making use of vessels of water, in which some leaves of vegetables have been exposed in the sun-shine; by placing such vessels in our rooms; by stirring the water; by sprinkling with it our floors, &c.; by placing within our houses, instead of flower-pots, dishes containing some *conserua rivularis*, a plant to be met with almost every where, shooting forth with the utmost luxuriance in all water-basins, in all tubs and vessels in which water is kept."

ART. XXVIII. *A Microscopic Description of the Eyes of the Monoculus Polyphemus LINNÆI.* By Mr. William André, Surgeon.

"The *Monoculus Polyphemus*, or King Crab, is a crustaceous animal, found in all the seas surrounding the continent of America and the West India Islands, and which frequently grows to a large size‡. The eyes have been looked upon as two in number only§, though in reality they are four." For the singular mechanism of the *corneæ* of this animal we must refer to the article, illustrated by a plate. "The small transparent cores of which they consist amount to about 1000, and their

* Vol. V.

† Book on Air.

‡ Boffu's Travels, vol. I. p. 368.

§ Linnæi *Systema Naturæ*, tom. I. p. 1057.

* lenticular

"lenticular structure (as of those of insects in general) certainly assists in condensing or strengthening the light in its passage to the immediate organ of sight." Whether more or less perfectly than the lenses of other insects, the author does not pretend to determine.

The volume concludes with "Presents made to the Royal Society from November, 1781, to June, 1782, with the Names of the Donors."

136. *Bishop of Chester's * Sermon before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on Friday, February 4, 1783. 4to.*

FROM the emphatical words of St. Luke, chap. iv. verses 17, 18, 19, and 26, "And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Esaias. And when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written, The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord. And he closed the book, and he gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him," this eloquent preacher recommends to the attention and commiseration of this venerable Society, and indeed of all Christian people, one class of our fellow creatures, one class of "captives," so very wretched, that "one would be almost tempted to think our Saviour, among other great events, actually alluded to their case, the AFRICAN SLAVES in our West Indian Colonies." The ancient apologists for Christianity justly boasted that it had completely abolished the gladiatorial fights, the exposure of infants, and the traffick in human flesh, so common among the Heathens, little thinking that the latter practice would be soon revived in a much greater extent, in a much more horrid form, and that it would be adopted by the English, just at the dawn of their reformation †. In our West India Islands there were, a few years before the war, 410,000 negroes; in the French islands, in 1777,

about 387,000; in America and the West India Islands the whole number, as stated by Abbé Raynal, is 400,000. The constant annual importation, and, of course, the *annual consumption*, is, on an average, about 60,000. The total importation from Africa is nine millions. "Horrid to think, more horrible to tell!" Many serious people have thought that this diabolical practice, so utterly irreconcilable both with reason and religion, is alone sufficient to draw down, and to justify, the severest visitations of Heaven on this devoted kingdom. Other nations indeed are our accomplices, but we (shocking to say!) take the lead.—We export the most; our regulations, such as they are, "breathe a spirit of extreme severity and rigour, and no attention is paid to the morals or religion of our slaves;" whereas the Danes, in their islands, have profelyted near 6000, and have a large congregation, all serious, attentive, and generally sober, faithful, and obedient, in Antigua; in the French islands too their conversion is universal, and consequently they are much more honest and orderly than those of the English. And besides, in some of the Spanish settlements several are allowed "to work out their freedom by degrees, as a reward of superior merit and industry," and progress in religion: and in the French islands, ever since the year 1685, A CODE OF LAWS has been established "for their protection." How differently the English slaves are, in general, treated, may be deduced from a late instance, now on record at Guildhall, by which it appeared that "a ship, freight-ed with slaves, being in want of water, 133 negroes were handcuffed and thrown into the sea*." *Pudet hæc opprobria, &c.*

The benevolent and truly christian plan here recommended, *if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise*, must surely take effect. That a general conversion of the negroes is practicable, the success of the Moravian missionaries (as above-mentioned) in St. Thomas, &c. has evinced. A beginning, as his Lordship observes, can no where so properly be laid as in the Society's own trust

* Dr. Porteus.

† "The slave-trade first began about the year 1503. The English took it up about the year 1556."

* We rejoice to hear (from other hands) that a true patriot, a true christian, has nobly stepped forth, and, at his own expence, instituted a criminal process against those workers of wickedness; the event of which, we hope, will put away this evil from among us.

estates in Barbadoes, where indeed the treatment of their slaves has long been exemplary. May we, at least, soon imitate the French in establishing a BLACK CODE "for the protection, the security, "the encouragement, the improvement, "and the conversion," of our negroes!

Another point which his Lordship strongly recommends is, the *sending labourers into the flourishing vineyard* of Canada, where there is not at present a single English clergyman of our own communion, nor a single Protestant church, though there are now several thousand Protestants, the duty being performed by three foreign clergymen, paid by government, and in the Romish chapels. — We wish our limits would permit us to extract more from this admirable discourse than the conclusion:

"Let then our countrymen make haste to relieve, as far as they are able, the calamities they have brought on so large a part of the human race; let them endeavour to wipe away the reproach of having delivered over so many of their innocent fellow-creatures to a most heavy temporal bondage, both by contributing to sooth and alleviate that as much as possible; and by endeavouring to rescue them from the still more cruel bondage of ignorance and sin. Let them, in short, concur with the generous efforts of the Society "to heal the broken-hearted, to preach "deliverance to the captives, and recovery "of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them "that are bruised, and to preach the acceptable year of the Lord *."

137. *A Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church in Norwich, on Thursday, August 21, 1783, on Occasion of the Anniversary Meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. By Lewis Lord Bishop of Norwich †. Published, at the Request of the Governors, for the Benefit of the Charity.*

FROM Matthew, chap. xxv. ver. 36, "Naked, and ye clothed me: I was "sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me," the right reverend preacher, after enlarging on the imperfection and insufficiency of heathen or anti-evangelical morality, shews how exactly the sense of the Evangelist agrees with that of the evan-

gelical Prophet in Ch. LIII. 25; and makes some very apposite observations on the subject of which they treat, remarking, by the way, that the "wretched alternative" offered by Bp. Pearce, in his Comment on Matthew viii. 16, 17, of rejecting the quotation as interpolated, is, happily, altogether needless. The concluding application is brought home, with great energy and pathos, to the hearts of the auditors, and certainly could not fail largely to promote the benevolent design of this institution, whose "expenditure," however, we hear with concern, "notwithstanding "the most frugal œconomy, now exceeds the actual receipt *." May its good treasure for the future be shaken together, pressed down, and running over, as this is a labour of love, which few can equal, none exceed!

138. *Adelaide and Theodore: or, Letters on Education. Containing all the Principles relative to Three different Plans of Education; to that of Princes, and to those of young Persons of both Sexes. Translated from the French of Madame la Comtesse de Genlis. 3 Vols. 8vo. (Reviewed by a Correspondent, a Mother.)*

ADELAIDE AND THEODORE is a work of so interesting a nature, is written by so able a pen, is enlivened by so many captivating incidents, and has so much merit from its just intention to lay the foundation of education on the only firm basis, religion and virtue, that it seems surprising that in some very material instances it should teach the ways of truth by absolute falsehood, and should lay snares for an innocent child, in order to teach her the necessity of keeping a secret. How can innocence, thus betrayed by her wise mother and respected governess, believe them again, or know when she may laudably deviate herself from that veracity which she sees they have disregarded? — Indeed, the whole system adopted by the Baroness is too much acting a part, and the governess, masters, servants, and friends, must occasionally be employed in the drama to deceive the children into the knowledge of the world, and the right conduct they are to pursue in it; which in some measure is also a fault in Rousseau's *Emile*, where all the family and neighbourhood of the child of con-

* His Lordship owes his information respecting the state of the slaves principally, he says, to the Rev. Mr. Ramsay, of Teston in Kent, who resided 19 years in Saint Christopher's. The Bishop also announces an excellent tract by this gentleman, yet in MS. on the treatment and conversion of the negroes.

† Dr. Bagot.

* The balance of cash in July, 1781, was, £. 661 19s. 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$
in July, 1782, £. 370 10s. 1d. $\frac{1}{4}$
sequence

sequence who is to be educated, must concur in deception, and each take their part to play upon a young mind, puzzled whenever the detection is discovered. Surely Truth, sacred Truth, ought never thus to be sported out of countenance; let those who set the example to the child, and who, during infancy, are to be implicitly followed in their precepts and conduct, give no lessons improper for imitation. Should Adelaide, when a few years older, be ingenious enough, by some false tale, to conceal some dangerous secret of her own from her vigilant governess, and deny the truth, could Mademoiselle Bridget, or even Madame d'Almane, reproach her? especially as in another point, still more important, this Baroness, an excellent character in other respects, carries her worldly prudence so far as to advise an amiable adopted daughter to assert an absolute *lie*, to speak plain, and then place it to the account of friendship! Fie on French principles, if they can thus allow a dispensation from truth, and confound right and wrong! Surely it is the duty of the nearest relations rather to give up a faulty character, though a daughter, than justify vice, or falsify facts. Truth will make its way, and vice cannot be long concealed, even by these unjustifiable and mean disguises, unworthy of a good understanding, or an upright heart. "Let me not," says Richardson, "justify my friend when 'wrong because he is *my* friend.'"

Suppose a system of education were opposed to this, where all the surrounding characters appear to the child just what they are, and take no pains but to inculcate constantly, by precept and example, every religious and moral duty; taking accidents, as they occur, for illustration to the uninformed mind, but not seeking out affecting stories for princes, or yielding to the childish caprices of an ignorant miss, by suffering her to expose her dress and her gluttony in a public ball; may not a perfect sincerity be compatible with every attention to mind and manners, and every lesson be inculcated plainly and openly to a young artless child, whether royal, noble, or plebeian? Why go out of the straight road when the intricate path has no advantage but the difficulty of finding it out, and, when found, is a worse and more dangerous way?

Having read only the first volume, this criticism goes no farther; but what-

ever comes from Madame de Genlis will be universally read and admired; and she has the art of making her children speak more, as children, than any other writer of children's dialogues.—That incomparable incident, early in the book, where Adelaide is debating about the liberty of her bird, her mother writing in the room, is a dialogue that must for ever stamp the fame and powers of its author, had nothing else been written by her. With such talents therefore it is grievous, to parents in particular, to meet with such an essential error in principle as that of ever allowing a deviation from truth.—The above-mentioned dialogue we will here annex.

Adelaide. Mama, my bird is hungry. I (*writing at my desk*) replied, Give it something to eat then: you have got what is necessary.

Adelaide. But he will not eat.

Answer. It is because he is sad.

Ad. Why is he sad?

Answer. Because he is unhappy.

Ad. Unhappy! O Heaven, why is my sweet little bird unhappy?

Answer. Because you do not know how to take care of him, and feed him, and because he is in prison.

Ad. In prison!

Answer. Yes, certainly he is. Attend to me, Adelaide. If I was [*were*] to shut you up in a little room, and not suffer you to go out of it, would you be happy?

Ad. (*her heart full*) O my poor little bird!

Answer. You make him unhappy.

Ad. (*frightened*) I make him unhappy!

Answer. This little bird was in the fields, at his liberty, and you shut him up in a little cage, where he is not able to fly. See how he beats against it: if he could cry, I am sure he would.

Ad. (*taking him out of the cage*) Mama, I am going to set him at liberty; the window is open; is it not?

Answer. As you please, my dear child; for my part, I would never keep birds; for I would have every thing about me, and all that comes near me, happy.

Ad. I would be as good as my dear mama. I am going to put it on the balcony, shall I?

Answer. (*I still writing*) If you please, my little dear.

Ad. But first I will feed him.—O my dear mama, he eats!

Answer. I am very glad of it, if it gives you pleasure.

Ad. He eats. I know how to feed him. Sweet bird! charming little creature! (*kisses him.*) How pretty he is! Ah! he kisses me. How I love him! (*She puts him into the cage again; then is thoughtful, and sighs.* After some silence the bird begins to beat himself again.)

again.) I (looking compassionately at him) say,
"Poor little unfortunate!"

Ad. (with tears in her eyes) O mama! (taking him again out of the cage) I will give him his liberty; shall I?

Ans. (without looking at her) As you please, Adelaide.

Ad. (going to the window) Dear little one! (she returns crying) "Mama, I cannot!"

Ans. Well, keep it then. This bird, like other animals, has not reason enough to reflect on the species of cruelty you have, in depriving him of his liberty, to procure yourself a trifling amusement. He will not hate you, but he will suffer; and he would be happy if he was [were] at liberty. I would not hurt the smallest insect, at least not maliciously.

Ad. Come then, I am going to put him out of the window.

Ans. You are at liberty to do what you please, my dear, but do not interrupt me any more; let me write.

Ad. (kissing me, then going to the cage) Dear, dear bird! (She weeps, and, after a little reflection, she goes to the window, and returns with precipitation, her cheeks glowing, but with tears in her eyes,) and says, "Mama, it is done; I have set him at liberty."

Ans. I (taking her in my arms) say, My charming Adelaide, you have done a "good action," and I love you a thousand times more than ever.

Ad. O then I am well rewarded!

Ans. You always will be, every time you have courage to make a real sacrifice.— Besides, sacrifices of this kind are only painful in idea. They are no sooner done [made] than they render us so amiable that we leave nothing but joy and satisfaction in our hearts; for example, you wept at the thoughts of setting your bird at liberty, but do you regret it now?

Ad. O no, mama; on the contrary, I am charmed at having made him happy, and at having performed a "good action."

Ans. Well, my dear child, never forget that; and if you are under any difficulty in determining "to do right," remember your little bird, and say to yourself, "There are no sacrifices for which the esteem and tenderness of those we love cannot make useful amends."

Among other solecisms in the translation, such as that of *ly* for *lie*, &c. is that of constantly using *you was* for *you were*, a singular and a plural, as absurd, though not so obvious, as that of *you is* for *you are*.

139. *The Peasant of Auburn, or, The Emigrant. A Poem. By J. Coombe, D.D. 4to.*

THE hint of this little poem is taken from Dr. Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*. That author's style is likewise imitated

with great success. An instance occurs in the beginning of the poem:

"Dark was the sky, and fatal was the morn,
When first from Auburn's vale I roam'd
forlorn. [the sea,

The neighbouring swains came pensive o'er
And parting breath'd their last kind prayers
for me. [vain,

Ah! gentle souls, your prayers for me how
The man of sorrow, penury, and pain.

Thus Edwin mourn'd, pale, melancholy, slow,
Where wild Ohio's founding waters flow."

The two last lines nearly resemble those with which the *Traveller* opens:

"Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
Or by the lazy Scheld, or wandering Po."

Edwin proceeds to contrast his present miserable state with the happiness he formerly enjoyed, and gives the following very pathetic description of his sensations when he quitted his native country:

"Good Heaven! what anguish wrung this
boding heart, [part!

When the rough boatswain gave the word to
Then first the tear, at Nature's bidding, fell,
As bleeding friendship press'd its long fare-
well,

Pale on my arm connubial mildness hung,
Fond filial duty round my bosom clung.

Firm for their sakes, along the surf-beat
strand, [band;

And whispering peace, I led the weeping
Deceiv'd their thoughts from Auburn's much-
lov'd plain,

And talk'd of happier seats beyond the main.
Poor aged man! since that eventful day,

Despair and terror mark'd thee for their prey.
War, sickness, famine, bursting on thine
head, [dead."

Mock thy vain toils, and weigh thee to the

The remainder of the poem merits the warmest approbation; it is difficult to determine which to commend most, his lamentation for the death of his wife, his terror on account of the Indians, who had carried off his only surviving daughter, or the following affecting conclusion:

"Ah, my poor Lucy! in whose face, whose
breast,

My long-lost Emma liv'd again confess;
Thus robb'd of thee, and every comfort fled,
Soon shall the turf infold this wearied head;
Soon shall my spirit reach that peaceful
shore, [more.

Where bleeding friends unite, to part no
Then shall I cease to rue the fatal morn
When first from Auburn's vale I roam'd for-
lorn."

He spoke—and, frantic with the sad review,
Prone on the shore his tottering limbs he threw.

Life's

Life's crimson strings were bursting round
his heart,
And his torn soul was throbbing to depart;
No pitying friend, no meek-eyed stranger
near,
To tend his throes, or calm them with a tear.
Angels of grace! your golden pinions spread,
Temper the winds, and shield his houseless
head.
Let no rude sounds disturb life's awful close,
And guard his relics from inhuman foes.
O haste, and waft him to those radiant plains,
Where fiends torment no more, and love eter-
nal reigns!"

140. *Experiments and Observations in Electricity.* By Thomas Milner, M.D. [of Maidstone.] 8vo.

THESE Experiments and Observations took their rise from an idea that the first principles of electricity might be conveniently explained by using some needles made of different substances, supposing they were to be so formed as to move freely on a point, after the manner of the magnetic needle.

The whole is divided into three parts.
"I. Some of the effects which an elec-
trical power is capable of producing
on conducting substances.—II. Simi-
lar effects of the same power on elec-
tric bodies themselves.—III. Obser-
vations on the air; electric repulsion;
the electrified cup, and the analogy
between electricity and magnetism."

141. *BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XV. Containing Extracts from the MS. Journal of Sir Simonds D'Ewes.* 4to.

ALTHOUGH, in strictness, the present article should rather make part of a "*Bibliotheca Historica Britannica*," we will not contend with the industrious editor, who here presents the public with a few original scraps of the writings of Sir SIMONDS D'EWES; a man whom vanity and enthusiasm seem to have made whatever he was. At best he was but a private character, if a man of universal correspondence can be called a private character. But we are now only comparing him with the active characters of his age, with statesmen and warriors. Inspired by the example and reputation of his contemporaries for literature, particularly that branch of it which relates to the antiquities of Great Britain, he aspired to become a great collector of all the various materials necessary for such a subject; and he seems to have succeeded,

though not to a degree equal to that of Sir R. Cotton.—It was the fashion of the century in which Sir Simonds flourished for people to write their own lives; and if he has not succeeded so well as some others, he has perhaps recorded some new facts, and indulged new conjectures on old ones.—One circumstance is remarkable: that, after all the epitaphs he composed for himself, the place of his burial should be absolutely unknown.

From these Extracts, to which is prefixed a life of him, let the readers judge whether his Journal deserves to be published more at large.

142. *Les Confessions de J. J. Rousseau, suivies des Réveries du Promeneur Solitaire.* 2 Tomes. 8vo. Geneve. (Concluded from p. 779.)

AT Boudry, accidentally meeting a Greek bishop, Archimandrite of Jerusalem, who was making a collection in Europe to repair the holy sepulchre, our adventurer was prevailed on to accompany him as his secretary and interpreter; and, in consequence, travelled, alms-gathering, through Switzerland; harangued the senate of Berne, &c; but, at Solcurre, the French ambassador, the Marquis de Bonac, having made him discover who he was, detained him in his service, without allowing him even to take leave of his "poor Archimandrite," and sent him (as he desired) to Paris, to travel with the nephew of M. Godard, a Swiss colonel in the French service. This fortnight's journey was the happiest time of his life. In his ideas of the magnificence of Paris, Versailles, &c. he was greatly mistaken. He was also much flattered and little served. Col. Godard's proposals being very inadequate to his expectations, he was advised to decline accepting them. Hearing that his dear *Mama* had been gone two months to Savoy, Turin, or Switzerland, he determined to follow her; and, on the road, sent by the post a paper of satirical verses to the old avaricious colonel, the only satire that he ever wrote. At Lyons he visited Mademoiselle du Chatelet, a friend of Madam de Warens; but whether that lady was gone to Savoy or Piedmont, she could not inform him. She urged him, however, to stay at Lyons till she wrote and had an answer, an offer which he accepted, although his purse was almost exhausted, and

and he was often reduced to lie in the streets, yet without concern or apprehension, choosing rather to pay for bread than a lodging. At length M. Rolichon, an Antonian, accidentally hearing him sing in the street a cantata of Batis-tin, employed him some days in copying music, fed him well, and gave him a crown, which, he owns, he little deserved, his transcripts were so incorrect and faulty. And soon after, he heard news of *Mama*, who was at Chambery, and received money to enable him to join her. He found her constant and affectionate, and she immediately introduced him to the Intendant, who had provided him the place of a secretary to the commissioners appointed by the king to make a general survey of the country, a place which, though not very lucrative, afforded him an honourable maintenance for the first time in his life. This happened in 1732, he being then near 21. He lodged with *Mama*, in whose affection, however, he had a formidable rival in her steward, Claude Anet, yet they all lived together on the best terms. The succeeding eight or nine years, viz. till 1741, when he set out for Paris, had few or no events.—His taste for music made him resign his employment for that of teaching that science; and several of his young female scholars (all charming) he describes and introduces to his readers.—To alienate him from other seducers, at length his *Mama* (he says) proposed to him being his mistress, and became so; yet sadness and sorrow embittered his delights, and from the maternal light in which he had been accustomed to view this philosophical lady, who sinned, he adds, more through error than from passion, he deemed himself incestuous. And let it be remembered that she had a husband, and had had many other gallants. Such is his “good-hearted” heroine, the Aspasia of this Socrates, as he calls her, and such was he. This is another of his *Confessions*. Thus Madam de Warens, Rousseau, and Anet, lived together in the most perfect union, till a pleurisy deprived them of the latter. In consequence of the loss of this good manager, all her affairs were soon in the utmost disorder, though John-James succeeded to the stewardship, and though he pawned his own credit to support hers. Determining now to compose, and for that purpose first to learn, music, he applied, for that purpose, to the Abbé Blanchard, organist of the

cathedral of Besançon. But, just as they were going to begin, he heard that his portmanteau, with all his cloaths, was seized at Rouffes, a French custom-house on the borders of Switzerland, because he had accidentally, in a new waistcoat-pocket, a Jansenist parody of the first scene of Racine's *Mithridates*, of which he had not read ten lines. This loss made him return to Chambery, totally disappointed, and resolved, in future, to attach himself solely to *Mama*, who, by degrees, reinstated his wardrobe. And still continuing to study Rameau, he succeeded, at last, in some compositions, which were much approved by good judges, and thus did not lose his scholars. From this era he dates his connection with his old friend Gauffecourt, an amiable man, since dead, and M. de Conzie, a Savoyard gentleman, then living. The extravagance of his mistress, in spite of all his remonstrances, made him absent himself from her, which increased their expences, but at the same time procured him many respectable friends, whom he names. His uncle Bernard was now dead in Carolina, whither he went in order to build Charles-Town, as was his cousin, in the service of the King of Prussia. His health at this time visibly, but unaccountably, declined. “The sword cut the scabbard.” Besides his disorderly passions, his illness was partly occasioned by the fury with which he studied chefs, shutting himself up, for that purpose, whole days and nights, till he looked like a corpse, and partly by his concern and anxiety for Madam de Warens, who, by her maternal care and attention, saved his life. Being ordered by her to drink milk in the country, he prevailed on her to accompany him, and, about the end of the summer of 1736, they settled at Charmettes, near the gate of Chambery, but solitary and retired, in a house whose situation he describes with rapture. “Moments dear and regretted.” However, not being able to bear milk, having recourse to water, which almost killed him, and leaving off wine, he lost his appetite, and had a violent nervous affection, which, at the end of some weeks, left him with a beating of his arteries, and tingling in his ears, which have lasted from that time to the present, 30 years after; and, from being a good sleeper, he became sleepless, and constantly short-breathed. “This accident, which might have destroyed his
“body,

"body, only destroyed his passions, and produced a happy effect on his soul." *Mama* too, he says, was religious; yet, though she believed in purgatory, she did not believe in hell. The summer passed amidst their garden, their pigeons, their cows, &c.; the autumn in their vintage and their fruit-gathering; and in the winter they returned, as from exile, to town. Not thinking that he should live till spring, he did not stir out, nor see any one but *Madam de Warens* and *M. Salomon*, both their physician, an honest man, and a great Cartesian, whose conversation was better than all his prescriptions. In short, *John-James* studied hard, recovered, went abroad, saw all his acquaintance again, and, to his great surprise and joy, beheld the buds of the spring, and went with his mistress again to *Charmettes*. There, being soon fatigued with digging in the garden, he divided his time between the pigeon house (so taming those timid birds as to induce them to perch on his arms and head), bee-hives, and books of science, beginning with philosophy, and proceeding to elementary geometry, Latin (to him, who had no memory, the most difficult), history, geography, and astronomy. One night, as he was observing the stars in his garden, with a planisphere, a candle secured in a pail, a telescope, &c. dressed in a flapped hat, and a wadded *pet-en-lair* of *Mama's*, he was taken by some peasants for a conjurer. In future, he observed without a light, and consulted his planisphere at home. The writings of *Port-Royal* and of the *Oratory* had now made him half a Jansenist. But his confessor and another Jesuit set his mind at ease, and he had recourse to several ridiculous expedients to know whether he was in a state of salvation. In the mean time, their rural felicity continued, and, contrary to his advice, *Madam de Warens* became by degrees a great farmer, of which, he foresaw, ruin must be the consequence.

In the ensuing winter he received some music from Italy, and, being now of age, it was agreed that he should go in the spring to Geneva, to demand the remains of his mother's fortune. He went accordingly, and his father came also to Geneva, undisturbed, his affair being now buried in oblivion. No difficulty was occasioned by our author's change of religion; his brother's death not being legally proved, he could not

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claim his share, and therefore readily left it to contribute towards the maintenance of his father, who enjoyed it as long as he lived. At length he received his money, turned part of it into livres, and flew with the rest to *Mama*, who received it without affectation, and employed most of it for his use. His health, however, decayed visibly, and he was again horribly oppressed with the vapours. At length his researches into anatomy made him suspect that his disorder was a polypus in the heart. *Salomon* seemed struck with the same idea. And having heard that *M. Fizes*, of *Montpellier*, had cured such a polypus, he went immediately to consult him, assisted by the supply from Geneva. But two ladies, whom he met at *Moirans*, especially the elder, *Mad. N.* at once banished his fever, his vapours, his polypus, and all his palpitations, except those which she herself had excited, and would not cure. Without knowing a word of English, he here thought proper to pass for an Englishman and a Jacobite, and called himself *Mr Dudding*. Leaving the other lady at *Romans*, with *Madam N.* and an old sick marquis, he travelled slowly and agreeably to *Saint Marcellin*, *Valence*, *Montelimar* (before which the marquis left them), and at length, after having agreed to pass the winter together, these lovers (for such they became) parted with mutual regret. Filled with the ideas of *Mad. N.* and her daughter, whom she idolised, he mused from *Pont St. Esprit* to *Remoulin*. He visited *Pont-du-Gard*, the first work of the Romans that he had seen, and the *Arena* of *Nîmes*, a work still more magnificent; in all these journeys forgetting that he was ill till he arrived at *Montpellier*. From abundant precaution he bearded with an Irish physician, named *Fitz-Moris*, and consulted *M. Fizes*, as *Madam N.* had advised him. Finding that the doctors knew nothing of his disorder, and only endeavoured to amuse him and make him "swallow his own money," he left *Montpellier* at the end of November, after six weeks or two months stay, leaving twelve louis there for no purpose, save for a course of anatomy, just begun under *M. Fitz Moris*, but which the horrible stench of dissected bodies rendered insupportable. Whether he should return to *Mama*, or go (as he had promised) to *Mad. N.* was now the question. Reason, however, here turned

the

the scale. At Pont St. Esprit he burnt his direction, and took the road to Chambery, "for the first time in his life indebted to his studies, preferring his duty to pleasure, and deserving his own esteem." At his return to Madam de Warens, he found his place supplied by a young man of the Pays-de-Vaud, named Vintzenried, a journeyman barber, whom he paints in the most disgusting colours. This name not being noble enough, he changed it for that of M. de Courtilles, by which he was afterwards known at Chambery, and in Maurienne, where he married. He being every thing in the house, and Rousseau nothing, all his pleasures vanished like a dream, and at length he determined to quit this abode, once so dear, to which his *Mama* readily consented. And being invited to educate the children of M. de Mably, Grand Provost of Lyons, he set out for that city, without regretting a separation of which the sole idea would formerly have been painful as death to them both. Unqualified for a preceptor, both by temper and manners, and much disgusted with his treatment by the Provost, he quitted his family in about a year; and sighing for Madam de Warens, flew once more to throw himself at her feet. She received him with good-nature, but he could not recover the past. His former happiness, he found, was dead for ever. He continued there, however, still foreseeing her approaching ruin, and the seizure of her pension, and, to retrieve her affairs, forming castles in the air, and having made an improvement (as he thought) in musical notes, from which he had great expectations, he sold his books, and set out for Paris, to communicate his scheme to the Academy.

"Such (he concludes) have been the errors and the faults of my youth. I have given a history of them with a fidelity with which my heart is satisfied. If, in the sequel, I have honoured my mature age with some virtues, I should have told them as frankly, and such was my design.—But I must stop here. Time may undraw the curtain. If my memoir reaches posterity, one day or other it will perhaps learn what I had to say. Then it will know why I am silent."

On the ten Reveries of the solitary Walker, having been so full on this, we shall not enlarge, but shall now dismiss this extraordinary work—observing

only, that here all the disguises with which pride, hypocrisy, self-love, and shame, had wound round the human heart, are removed, and all its secret recesses are laid open to the eye. What a strange mixture was this John-James of good and evil, of sublimity and littleness, of penetration and simplicity! How happily did his days pass when he was a stranger to fame and honour! But when his works had drawn those ideal blessings towards him, into what a depth of misery do we behold him plunged! The most eager and unsuccessful candidate for literary reputation would not exchange his defeat for such a dangerous and painful triumph.

In one of his Walks he relates his strange adventure with a Danish dog, mentioned in the *Tableau de Paris*. See vol. LII. p. 588.

143. *The Confessions, &c. Translated into English.* 3 Vols.

OF this we have nothing to add.

144. *An Historical Account of the Origin, Progress, and present State of Bethlem Hospital, founded by Henry the Eighth, for the Cure of Lunatics, and enlarged, by subsequent Benefactors, for the Reception and Maintenance of Incurables.* [Not printed for Sale, but given to the Governors, and to the Members of both Houses of Parliament.] 4to.

THE professed design of this well-written tract, the production of the Rev. Mr. Bowen, being to promote what is, perhaps, the most charitable of all charities, an extension of the fund for the relief of INCURABLE LUNATICS*, we warmly recommend it to the notice of the publick, as containing a concise yet comprehensive account of what is promised in the title-page.

The Hospital of Bethlem owes its name and original establishment to the

* "It may not be improper here to rectify a mistaken notion that has gone forth into the world. It has been presumed by many, that the hospitals of Bethlem and St. Luke are connected: the latter, it has been thought, is appointed for the reception of incurables, discharged by the former. How such an idea could have obtained, except from the nearness of their situation to each other, it is not easy to say; certain it is, that it hath not the least foundation in truth. Both hospitals are engaged in the same good work; have the same object in view, the restoration of reason to the distracted; and both admit a limited number of incurables; but the governors, officers, and funds, are totally separate and distinct."

piety of a Citizen of London. In the year 1247, in the 39th of Henry the Third, SIMON FITZ MARY, who had been sheriff, influenced by the prevailing superstition of the age, was desirous of founding a religious house. Accordingly, he appropriated, by a deed of gift, which is still extant, all his lands in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, being the spot now known by the name of Old Bethlem, to the foundation of a priory. The prior, canons, brethren, and sisters, for whose maintenance he provided, were distinguished by a star upon their mantles, and were especially directed to receive and entertain the Bishop of St. Mary of Bethlehem, and the canons, brothers, and messengers of that their mother church, as often as they might come to England. Such was the original design of this foundation, a design as far short of the uses to which it has been since converted, as the contracted views of monkish hospitality are exceeded by the more enlarged spirit of protestant benevolence.

We hear but little more of this house for the space of two hundred years.—When the vast fabric of papal superstition in England began to totter, and the votaries of Rome were expelled from their ancient retirements, it was seized by Henry the Eighth, who, in the year 1547, granted the hospital of Bethlem, with all its revenues, to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, from which time it became an Hospital for the Cure of Lunatics.

About the year 1644 it was under consideration to enlarge the Old Hospital, but the situation was too close and confined to allow of its being rendered a commodious asylum for the numerous distracted persons of both sexes that claimed its protection, and probably the dreadful commotions of that period checked the idea of improvement.—When peace and legal government were restored, and England had rest from the violence with which it had been convulsed, the concerns of civil society were again attended to, and it became a matter of serious deliberation to build a New Hospital. In April 1675 this great work was begun. The lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London allotted to the governors a large piece of ground near London Wall, on the south side of the lower quarter of Moorfields, where the Hospital of Bethlem now stands. The

expedition with which this stately fabric was completed, demands our admiration. For, from an inscription over the arch facing the entrance into the hospital, it appears that it was finished in July in the following year. So active was the zeal that quickened the growth of this noble structure! The generosity of the contributors must have been equal to their attention, for the charge of the building amounted to 17,000*l.*—In 1734 two wings were added to the hospital, by which means there is now room for 100 incurables.

The design of the building was taken from the Chateau de Tuilleries, in Paris. Lewis XIV, it is said, was so much offended that his palace should be made a model for an hospital, that, in revenge, he ordered a plan of St. James's to be taken for offices of a very inferior nature. The figures of the two lunatics* over the gates of the hospital, a good engraving† of which is prefixed to Mr. Bowen's account, were the work of Cibber, the father of the comedian‡. “My father, Caius Gabriel Cibber, was a native of Holstein, who came into England some time before the restoration of King Charles II. to follow his profession, which was that of a statuary. The basso relievo on the pedestal of the great column in the city, and the two figures of the lunatics, the Raving and the Melancholy, over the gates of Bethlem Hospital, are no ill monuments of his fame as an artist.” *Cibber's Apology.*

We cannot conclude with an extract better suited to advance the benevolent design of the author than by observing, with him, that

“It is an object much to be desired, that the many distracted persons, whose disorder no medicine can reach, might continue to find protection within these walls, and not

* “There is a tradition that the person represented by the figure of the melancholy lunatic, was porter to Oliver Cromwell.”

† With the following very apposite inscription from the *Lusus Westmonasteriensis*:

“BETHLEMI ad portas se tollit dupla co-
lunna,

“Εἰκόνα τῶν ἐντὶς γὰρ λόγος ἐκτὸς ἔχει.

“Hic calvum ad dextram tristi caput ore re-
clinat,

“Vix illum ad lævam ferrea vincula tenent.

“Dissimilis furor est statuis; sed utrumque
laborem,

“Et genium artificis laudar uterque furor.”

‡ Pope, with his usual politeness, calls them “His brazen, brainless brothers.”

be returned to their friends, a burthen, very often too heavy for them to bear. The number of incurables, which the hospital can at present contain, is small, when compared with those who wait their turn of admission. Perhaps it would not be supposed that there are generally more than two hundred upon what is called the incurable list; and, as instances of longevity are frequent in insane persons, it commonly happens that the expectants are obliged to wait six or seven years, after their dismissal from the hospital, before they can be again received. During this long interval, they must be supported either by their friends or parishes. The expence of maintaining and properly securing them far exceeds the allowance that is usually made for paupers; and in middling life, where the feelings of a worthy son or husband revolt at the idea of a near relation becoming an object of parochial alms, the distresses and difficulties of the lunatic's unhappy friends must be greatly aggravated. Besides, for want of due care and security, accidents, far too shocking to be related, have sometimes happened. These manifest evils, that arise from the want of a proper provision for so great a number of incurable patients, have induced many benevolent persons to wish that the hospital might be enlarged*. Indeed many have appropriated their benefactions solely to the incurables; and it is hoped that others will forward and complete their good intentions. True policy will join with humanity in the wish that this may not any longer be, what at present it is, almost the only branch of charity in this great city that wants a sufficient establishment. Besides, there seems a peculiar degree of generosity in assisting those who must burthen, but can never benefit, society; and who, so far from recompensing, cannot even feel the least gratitude to their benefactors."

145. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions. For the Year 1783. Vol. LXXIII. Part I. 4to.*

ART. I. *A Letter from William Herschel, Esq. F.R.S. to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P.R.S.*

Mr. Herschel has at last announced this new star, which he first pointed out in March 1781, (see our LIId volume, p. 293,) as "a primary planet of our solar system." But be it remembered that he then thought it and called it "a comet."—"A body so nearly related to us by its similar condition and situation," requires a name; and as, in the present æra, that of a heathen deity "would hardly be allowable," this able astronomer, with a just "sense of gratitude," gives, in this letter, a star

* Since 1770 it has sustained a loss of "400l. a year" by the judicious prohibition of "an indiscriminate admission of visitants."

which (with respect to us) first began to shine "in the reign of George III," the name of *Georgium Sidus*.

—— *Georgium Sidus* (he adds)
—— *jam nunc assuesce vocari.*
VIRG. Georg.

And, for the honour of Britain, and George, and Herschel, let all other nations say, *Amen!*—This letter has no date.

ART. II. *On the Diameter and Magnitude of the Georgium Sidus; with a Description of the dark and lucid Disk and Periphery-Micrometers. By the same.*

The result of these observations is, that the diameter of the *Georgium Sidus* is about four seconds; and that its real diameter must be between four and five times that of the earth; "for," adds our astronomer, "by the calculations of M. de la Lande, contained in a letter he has favoured me with, the distance of the *Georgium Sidus* is stated at 18,913, that of the earth being 1. And, if we take the latter to be seen, at the sun, under an angle of 17", it would subtend no more than 898, when removed to the orbit of the *Georgium Sidus*. Hence we obtain

" $\frac{4}{898} = 4.454$; which number expresses how much the real diameter of the *Georgium Sidus* exceeds that of the earth."

ART. III. *Conclusion of the Experiments and Observations concerning the attractive Powers of the Mineral Acids. By Richard Kirwan, Esq. F.R.S.*

This paper cannot be abridged, and is too long to be detailed, as it occupies 70 pages.

ART. IV. *A Description of a Species of Sarcocoele, of a most astonishing Size, in a Black Man, in the Island of Senegal, with some Account of its being an Endemial Disease in the Country of Galam. By J. P. Schotte, M.D.*

For an account of this extraordinary disease, before, it is supposed, undescribed, practitioners and naturalists must be referred to the article. Galam, of which this man was a native, is about 900 English miles East of Senegal, and its inhabitants are called Bambaras.

ART. V. *A Description of a new Construction of Eye-glasses for such Telescopes as may be applied to Mathematical Instruments. By Mr. Ramsden.*

This improvement, which consists of a system of eye-glasses which may be taken out of the telescope, and wiped at pleasure, cannot be understood without a diagram. (*To be concluded in our next.*)

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF
INOCULATION.

(Concluded from p. 784.)

FROM bleak Plinlimmon's star-encircled brow
With grief Britannia saw her country's woe;
Her sea-green robes she tore, and faded crown,
And cast in rage her oaken sceptre down.

' Are these the blest and envied plains,' she cry'd,
[side ?]
' Where mirth and pleasure, ever young, pre-
' Where by the fountain's brink the pensive
[pains ?]
' With notes alternate sooth'd their mutual
' Hush'd are those songs that warbled, thro'
[the grove,
' The artless strains of liberty and love ;
' Now, chang'd to frantic notes of wild despair,
' They fill with piercing shrieks the frightened
[air.
' Ah ! luckless isle, to whom too bounteous
[heaven [given,
' Her sweetest stores and choicest boon hath
' Which, like the blushing violet's rich per-
[fume, [bloom.
' But tempt some ruffian hand to crop their
Thus in soft strains complain'd the sorrow-
[ing Queen, [scene ;
And view'd with tear-swoln eyes the dismal
When, pierc'd with grief at sad Britannia's
woes,

Her country's champion MONTAGU* arose.
Pure patriot zeal her every thought inspir'd,
Glow'd on her cheek, and all her bosom fir'd:
She saw the Fury rage without controul,
And just revenge inflam'd her generous soul.
Full well she knew, when beauty's charms
decay'd,

Britannia's drooping laurels soon must fade :
Beauty the Gods bestow'd with liberal hand,
To grace, to cherish, and protect the land.
Chear'd by the warmth of her inspiring flame,
'Gan infant valour fix his lance to aim ;
But scorn'd, like Eastern swains, in softening
ease,

Lur'd by her smiles, to pass his listless days.
Thirsty of fame, Britannia's sons abhor'd
For sordid gain to draw the venal sword ;
But beauty's charms would every fear beguile,
They fell triumphant when she deign'd to
smile.

The dauntless heroine 'gainst her country's foe
Uprose with speed to ward th' impending blow.

INOCULATION, heaven-instructed maid,
She woo'd from Turkey's shores to Britain's
aid.

To Albion's sons the beauteous nymph ap-
pear'd ;

Her lenient smiles their drooping sorrows
chear'd :

Fair was her vest, and in her fairer hand
She bore, celestial gift, an ebon wand.

' Weep not,' she cry'd, ' 'tis mine with
[healing balm

' The fiend to soften, and his fury calm ;

' See where I fly the dreaded foe to meet,
' And lay the vanquish'd tyrant at my feet.
' Soon shall his wings the bird of peace ex-
[pand,

' And scatter comfort o'er th' afflicted land ;
' Again shall health with mirth united rove,
' Again shall beauty light the torch of love.'
She spake ; and quickly thro' the yielding
air,

Swift as a meteor, shot the lovely fair ;
Thro' the sad plains her friendly course she
[sped, [head.
And wav'd her ensign o'er the monster's
He felt its force, and, struck with sudden
fear,

Feeble he halted in his mid career:
With steadfast eye the virgin form survey'd,
While pale surprize his list'd sabre stay'd ;
Weak and more weak the conscious fury
grew,

His towering bulk contracted to the view.

Thus, as of old in Merlin's magic reign,
When mighty Paynims ravag'd every plain,
Haply, at sight of some superior charm,
The ponderous club forsook their weaken'd
arm ;

Thro' their chill veins a shivering horror ran,
And the stern giant shrunk into the man.

' Henceforth, fall'n tyrant,' (cry'd the
[nymph) ' no more

' Thwart with malignant view my sovereign
[power ;

' Let now no more thy touch profane defile
' The sacred beauties of Britannia's isle ;
' By me protected shall they now deride
' Thy fruitless efforts and thy vanquish'd
[pride.

' Sacred to me, near Thames's level mead,
' A vaulted dome rears high its reverend
[head ;

' The sons of Albion bid the structure rise
' With splendid top aspiring to the skies.
' There mild Benevolence, before the gate,
' And soft-ey'd Pity, lovely sisters, wait ;
' With open arms the sacred virgins stand
' To free the victim from thy ruthless hand.

' Fly then, curst exile, to some desert coast,
' There wait thine honours and thine empire
[lost ;

' For now, secur'd by every power divine,
' Britannia mistress of the world shall shine,
' With joy and victory for ever crown'd,
' Alike for beauty as for arms renown'd.'

W. LIPSCOMBE.

Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

THE above elegant poem was honoured
with the Chancellor's prize in 177—.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

I AM encouraged to request the insertion
of the following in your valuable Mis-
cellany.

G. I. LESLIE.

SAY, more can heaven bestow ?
Pleasures more rich, more copious joy,
Than what from summers fountains flow,
Unmix'd with care's alloy ?

* Lady Mary Wortley.

O'er the bright mead when cowslips throw
Their golden radiance to the gaze,
And streams, hills, fields, and valleys glow,
One broad expanse of universal blaze.

Or when cool eve's return
Cheers the gay plain with ruddy light,
And to noon's scorching rays that burn
Steal on the shades of night,
Can sweeter bliss the bosom fill
Than wisdom measures to the good,
While duty curbs the headstrong will,
And bends the willing mind to gratitude?

Ah! yes, more feeling joys
Than these can godlike love convey;
Blest love! whose sacred praise employs
Wild rapture's warmest lay:
With thee, secure from eating care,
With thee, my Fanny, might I live,
Honours no more my soul should share,
Entire my heart to thee should soft affection
give.

S O N N E T.

To Miss SEWARD.

POETIC daughter, whose sweet lyre con-
veys

No common feelings to the human heart,
India's swart offspring, had they known thy
lays,

Had felt the agony of sorrow's smart,
And from their rough hands dropt the an-
dart:

E'en cruel prudence, list'ning to thy praise,
Had worshipp'd virtue in the youth she saw,
O'er ANDRE's strangled corse firew'd ho-
nour's bays,

And mourn'd the sad severity of law:
And sure her Congress did not freedom draw,
Ne'er had deserv'd to hear thy hasty curse,
Oppression froze their breast, but pity's thaw
Had bid their melting spirits weep thy
verse,

And print the kiss of love on ANDRE's hal-
low'd hearse. G. I. L.

MR. URBAN,

IF the following rhymes, address'd to Dr.
BEATTIE from the mountains of Lan-
cashire, be thought worthy of a place in the
Gentleman's Magazine, the insertion of them
will oblige N. T.

To Dr. BEATTIE.

H A I L thou, whose Muse, contemning
grandeur's bowers,

Erewhile, in native dignity array'd,
An artless "shepherd-boy's" unfolding pow-
ers,

And bright romantic reveries display'd,
In strains, which strong oblivion's envious
shade,

Secure in genuine grace, can never fear,
While magic harmony's delightful aid,
While chaste simplicity's enchanting air,
And fancy's vivid flowers the poet's toils en-
dear.

Oh, tho' so favour'd by the tuneful Nine;
Tho' fond with plausive breath thy name to
raise,

Taste, beauty, judgement, piety, combine,
Accept the thanks a youthful rustic pays;
Whom yet the beauties of thy polish'd lays,
With mingled sorrow and regret inspire,
(Tho' much he could thy recent * labours
praise)

That silent sleeps so long thy tuneful fire,
And all neglected lies the more illustrious
lyre.

The landscape bright, the thought, with
justness new,

Portray'd in prose, can interest the heart;
But (tho' unchang'd the thought, unchang'd
the view)

A more consummate pleasure they impart,
Embellish'd by the sweet Phœbean art.

When poetry exults, or tender grieves,
Much more of joy we feel, or pitying smart;
While memory, on her most retentive leaves,
Smit with the charm of sound, the dulcet
notes receives.

But ah! how few of genius' honour'd train
Possess with strength of mind poetic skill!

And ev'n of those how oft the soothing
strain

Infuses grovelling thoughts and passions ill!
O suasive, elegant, sublime at will,

Whose spotless page ne'er shelter'd aught im-
pure,

Employ thy talents yet again t' instill
The liberal wish, from lust of gain secure,
And to fair virtue's paths the wavering heart
allure.

Yet, yet, sweet Bard, resume thy Edwin's
tale;

When manhood's dangerous eminence he
gain'd,

Oh, say what fates th' ingenuous youth befell,
What lovely maid his gentle bosom pain'd,

And with sweet artlessness his heart en-
chain'd.

"Ye cherub train, that brought him on his
way,"

As yet with pride and black distrust unstain'd,
"O leave him not 'midst tumult and dismay,"

Warm love, and thankful hope, and fair con-
tentment, stay.

These simple rhymes shall unlamented die,
And quickly vanish in oblivion due;

Yet shouldst thou chance, with condescending
eye,

The fond request therein preferr'd to view,
And, thence arous'd, that pleasing theme

pursue;

Then to the bare request, however penn'd,
Of praise some slender portion might accrue;

Then might my name, avow'd, to fame pre-
tend,
And gentle souls unborn my useful zeal com-
mend.

* Alluding to Dr. Beattie's late publica-
tions.

EPITAPH in St. Peter's Church, Cornhill.

JAMES	born	20 June 1773
MARY		28 Aug. 1774
CHARLES		17 Feb. 1776
HARRIOT		10 Mar. 1777
GEORGE		30 Jan. 1778
JOHN } Twins,		22 Mar. 1779
ELIZ. }		

The whole Offspring of
JAMES and MARY WOODMASON,
In the same awful Moment,
on the 18 Jan. 1782,
Translated,
By sudden and irresistible Flames
In the late Mansion
of their sorrowing Parents,
From the
Sleep of Innocence
to
Eternal Bliss!

Their Remains, collected from the Ruins,
are here combined!

Asympathising Friend of the bereaved Parents,
Their Companion through the Night of the
18th of Jan. 1782,
In a Scene of Distress
beyond the Powers of Language,
perhaps of Imagination!
Devotes this spontaneous Tribute
of the Feelings of his Mind
to the Memory of Innocence!

V E R S E S

*Addressed to Mr. MASON,
Written before the Appearance of Mr. POT-
TER's learned and ingenious Refutation
of Dr. JOHNSON's Criticisms in
his Life of Mr. GRAY.*

LONG have I seen the injur'd Muse of
GRAY,
At MASON's desk, angry and mournful
stand,
With asking eyes, that flash'd th' indignant
ray,
The pen extending with impatient hand.
I heard her awful voice reproach the bard,
That rude malicious hands, permitted, tear
From her fair brows the wreaths he ought to
guard
With gratitude, and friendship's sacred care;
That unrepell'd the brazen falchion flies,
Whose blade is steep'd in envy's venom'd
dews,
From that Philistine critic, who defies
The chosen armies of the heavenly Muse.
Blush, loiterer, blush! that from thy abse arm
Truth's victor pebbles are not slung ere now,
The giant's noisy prowess to disarm,
And sink deep buried in his shameless brow!
MASON, canst thou the vulture talons spy,
Mark the dead eagle's noble bosom gor'd,
Who taught thy Muse to build her aerie
high,
And on whose guardian-wing aloft she soar'd;

To glory soar'd, in sun-bright fields of fame?
O! canst thou mark, and let ungenerous dread
Unnerve thy arm, and quench the sacred
flame?—

Then shall ingratitude her mildew shed,
And stain thy garlands, to remotest years,
With all the canker'd spots of basely selfish
fears.

To the Rev. Dr. PRIESTLEY.

*On reading his "Defence" of his "History of
the Corruptions of Christianity."*

PURE Light, that guidest to the well of
life
By moral duty's unfrequented way,
How oft has Superstition's iron knife
Drain'd the warm blood from those who
sought thy ray,
When the black fogs of Ignorance hid thy
day!
Ah! tho' her fires no more in Albion rage,
Still strong authority forbids to stray.
PRIESTLEY, with joy I see thy judgement
wage
The war of Reason with a liberal age;
For tho' illiberal criticism throws
The charge of wilful falsehood o'er thy page,
Her masterly defence, when learning shews
More strong conviction's light, by shade con-
trasted glows. G. L. LESLIE.

SONNET to Dr. BEATTIE.

OFTEN, with Fancy young, the live-long
day
By fountain clear, my native dales among,
I've wander'd, listening to thy plaintive lay,
Divinest Minstrel! of that favourite throng
Who breathe in simple rhyme enchanting
song.
Or lost in vision wild, or tender thought,
Thro' many a gay romantic scene at morn,
With thee I've hasten'd to the haunt remote
Of solitude; or heard the Hermit's note
Plaining at eve; or o'er Eliza's urn
Shed the soft tear.—Ah could this verse with
them
In beauty, tenderness, or fancy's glow,
Compare: soon should the willing Muse en-
twine
A wreath of laurel round thy honour'd brow.
D. R.—N.

The Duel recanted, Peace the best Policy,

*or,
The Doctor and Apothecary reconciled for the
present.*

TWO sons of Galen, high in fame,
Untaught to bear a rival's name,
With pill nor balus take the field,
But each a dreadful pistol wield.
Just in the moment big with fate,
Apollo enter'd Claudio's pate,
And whisper'd thus "What madness, friend,
Has urg'd you, here to seek your end?"

Why should you die *secundum Martem*?
Go, safely kill *secundum artem*."
Pluto, his interests to maintain,
That moment mounts the Doctor's brain;
On pineal gland he takes his station,
And utters his august oration:
"If you my wrath or favour heed,
Peace, brethren, peace, be well agreed;
Throw, throw those murder'ous arms away;
Spare but yourselves, your thousands slay;
Your arms medicinal extend,
Yourself enrich, my power befriend.
Ev'n Charon wishes you to spare
Yourself, and not abridge his fare."
He spake, and fought the realms of night;
The Doctor took the matter right,
Propos'd to let the quarrel die;
The harmless bullet mounts the sky. W. B.

S O N N E T

Written in NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

STRANGER, whose taste refin'd of an-
cient art
Leads thy slow step these faint'd isles along,
Where purest truth and holy voice of song
Charm the fir'd fancy and exalt the heart,
And on thy soul heaven's brightest visions
dart;
Say, kind recluse from pleasure's garish
throng, [prolong
Did e'er thy curious step its lingering pace
More charm'd than here—where taste's fair
train impart
Their happy skill, and where the wander-
ing eye,
Delighted, wonders?—but chief loves to dwell
On the chaste colouring and rich imagery
Form'd by LLOYD'S* magic hand. Go,
stranger, tell,
Thy various search no fane could e'er espy
Where female piety and art did so excell.

In Obitum Prænobilis Viri,
H E N E A G I I F I N C H,
Comitis de WINCHELSEA,
Epicedium et Apotheosis,
Prid. Cal. Oct. 1726.

POLYHYMNIA.

QUIS te, cara soror, sollicitam tenet
Casus? Quid lacrymis ora fluentibus
Hument? Quid tremulastam tremulo gemens
Chordas pectine percussis?

MELPOMENE.

Quis casus, rogitas, O Polyhymnia?
Quo non asperior, durior, atrior,
Aut voci liquidæ, aut flebilibus modis,
Aptari citharæ potest.
Excessit verè nobilium decus,
Gentis delicæ, gloria patriæ,
Quales ut sineres illachrymabiles
Ipsum fas vetat et pudor.
Vir princeps, atavis regibus editus,
Et non degeneri nobilis indole,

* The East window of the cathedral is beautifully ornamented with paintings by the Dean's lady.

Doctrina à teneris cui superaddita
Visu promoverat insitam.
Linguarum pariter gnarus et artium,
Ut mores, veterum reliquias colens,
Quorum divitias dum sibi conderet,
Aurum sprexit inutile.
Nusquam justitiæ tramite devius
Et veri, rigide propositi tenax,
Fidus principibus semper in arduis
Rebus, non secus ac bonis;
Turpi fraude carens, et procul à dolo,
Urbanus, facilis, pectore candido;
Cui sincera fides, nudaque veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem?
Cultor perpetuus numinis, integer
Vitæ, conspicuus militiæ et domi;
Quo civis melior, quo neque fortior,
In censu Britonum stetit.

POLYHYMNIA.

Visa es non hominem ponere, sed Deum,
Quales ex hominum clara propagine
Virtus ad superos extulit; edere
Nomen neu pigeat, soror.

MELPOMENE.

Huic FRINGILLA dedit dulcia nomina,
Et debet pariter dulce decus suum,
Felix nuper avis, quam neque vicerit
Ipse ales Jovis armiger.
At nunc mœsta sedet, voceque lugubri
Effundit vacuas, heu! querimonias
Heröis memores, lusciniæ comes
Hærens æmula flebili.

POLYHYMNIA.

Ohe! jam satis est, desine plurium:
Si deslere homines fas tibi mortuos,
Heröas superos evehere ad Deos
Partes, O bona, sunt meæ.
Per me spiritus et vita redit bonis;
Nil mortale loquar, nil humili modo,
Sed quæ audita sacro digna silentio
Mirantes superi hauriant.
Agnovi haud dubiis indiciis Deum,
Nam vidi trepidi verticibus rogi
Nisus aligeros impete fervido
Scindentes liquidum æthera,
Qui totus nituit; sed via candida
Exarsit spatius candidioribus,
Collustrata frequens cœlicolis, novum
Expectantibus hospitem.
Audi et placidis ordinibus Deum
Adscripto meritis plaudier undique,
Tam grato superis omnibus advenæ,
Patri præcipue Jovi:
Cujus nunc epulis assidue interest,
Unâ Tyndaridæ, Liber, et Hercules,
Dum facti pariter, purpureis labris
Ducunt pocula nectaris.
Vos ergo, Britones, indigitem Deum
Placatis, veniam sollicitâ prece
Orantes, sceleris si bene poenitet,
Ducti seditionibus;
Ut pax, alma fides, mutuus ac amor,
Qui vos deferuit jam nimium diu,
Optatus redeat, cunctaque prospera
Cedant auspiciis novis!

A LETTER to the COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, from WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. Governor-General of Bengal.

To the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS of the Honourable UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Fort William, March 20, 1783.

Honourable Sirs,

IN your letter to the Governor-General and Council, dated Aug. 28, 1782, you have been pleased to enter into a large discussion of my proceedings at Benaris, and to apprise the Board of certain resolutions, comprehending your judgment upon them. These resolutions, as the immediate cause and subject of my present address, I shall, to avoid the perplexity of frequent and remote reference, hereto subjoin:

“That it appears to this Court, that, on the death of Sujah Dowlah, 1775, a treaty was made with his successor, by which the Zemindary of Benaris, with its dependencies, was ceded in perpetuity to the E. I. C.

“That it appears to this Court, that Rajah Cheyt Sing was confirmed by the Governor-General and the Council of Bengal in the management of the said Zemindary (subject to the sovereignty of the Company) on his paying a certain tribute, which was settled at Sicca rupees 2,266,180; and that the Bengal Government pledged itself, that the free and uncontrouled possession of the Zemindary of Benaris, and its dependencies, should be confirmed and guaranteed to the Rajah and his heirs for ever, subject to such tribute; and that no other demand should be made upon him, nor any kind of authority or jurisdiction exercised within the dominions assigned him, so long as he adhered to the terms of his engagements.

“That it appears to this Court, that the Governor-General and Council did, on the 5th of July, 1775, recommend to Rajah Cheyt Sing to keep up a body of 2000 horse; but at the same time declared there should be no obligation on him to do it.

“That it appears to this Court, that Rajah Cheyt Sing performed his engagements with the Company, in the regular payment of his tribute of Sicca rupees 2,266,180.

“That it appears to this Court, that the conduct of the Governor-General towards the Rajah, whilst he was at Benaris, was improper, and that the imprisonment of his person, thereby disgracing him in the eyes of his subjects and others, was unwarrantable and highly impolitic, and may tend to weaken the confidence which the native Princes of India ought to have in the justice and moderation of the Company's government.”

I understand that these resolutions were either published or intended for publication. As they have proceeded from an authority so respectable, every reader of them will naturally and without hesitation believe, that the facts,

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on which they necessarily and indispensably depend, have been fully established. And who are the readers? not the proprietors alone, whose interest is immediately concerned in them, and whose approbation I am impelled, by every motive of pride and gratitude, to solicit; but the whole body of the people of England, whose passions have been excited on the general subject of the conduct of their servants in India; and before them I am arraigned and prejudged of a violation of the national faith in acts of such complicated aggravation, that, if they were true, no punishment, short of death, could atone for the injury which the interest and credit of the public had sustained in them.

I hope, therefore, I shall not be thought to give unnecessary trouble, in calling your attention to a subject not wholly personal, nor to fail in the respect in which I have never yet failed, to your Honourable Court, in the mode of my vindication, which will not admit of the common delicacies of expression; for I cannot admit facts, however affirmed, which I know to have no existence, and by which my character has been blasted; nor will a simple denial or refutation of them be sufficient against such a charge, if I can at the same time appeal to your own knowledge, proved by the evidence of your own arguments, and to what your Honourable Court possesses of candour, for my first justification and acquittal.

The facts affirmed, or expressed in terms equal to affirmation, in your resolutions, are as follows:

I. That the Bengal Government pledged itself, that the free and uncontrouled possession of the Zemindary of Benaris, and its dependencies, should be confirmed and guaranteed to the Rajah and his heirs for ever.

II. That it pledged itself that no other demand should be made upon him, nor any kind of authority or jurisdiction exercised within the dominions assigned him, so long as he adhered to the terms of his engagements.

III. That the Governor-General required him to keep up a body of 2000 horse, contrary to the declaration made to him by the Governor-General and Council on the 5th of July, 1775, that there should be no obligation on him to do it.

IV. That Rajah Cheyt Sing was bound by no other engagements to the Company than for the payment of his tribute of Sicca rupees 2,266,180.

V. That Rajah Cheyt Sing was a native Prince of India.

The judgment passed on my conduct, as deducible from these facts, is, that it was “improper, unwarrantable, and highly impolitic, and may tend to weaken the confidence which the native Princes of India ought to have in the justice and moderation of the Company's government.” Here I must crave leave to say, that the terms “improper, unwarrantable, and highly impolitic,” are much too gentle as deductions

ductions from such premises; and, as every reader of the letter will obviously feel as he reads the deductions which inevitably belong to them. I will add, that the strict performance of solemn engagements on one part, followed by acts directly subversive of them, and by total dispossession on the other, stamps on the perpetrators of the latter the guilt of the greatest possible violation of faith and justice.

But this, and every other conclusion from the facts adduced in proof of them, will fall, if the facts themselves have no existence. I do therefore most positively and solemnly deny their existence.

I deny that the Bengal Government pledged itself that the free and uncontrouled possession of the Zemindary of Benaris, and its dependencies, should be confirmed and guaranteed to the Rajah and his heirs for ever.

I deny that the Bengal Government pledged itself that no other demand should be made upon him, nor any kind of authority or jurisdiction exercised within the dominions assigned him, so long as he adhered to the terms of his engagements.

I deny that I ever required him to keep up a body of 2000 horse, contrary to the declaration made to him by the Governor-General and Council on the 5th of July, 1775, that there should be no obligation on him to do it.

My demand, that is, the demand of the Board, was not that he should maintain any specific number of horse; but that the number which he did maintain should be employed for the defence of the general State.

I deny that Rajah Cheyt Sing was bound by no other engagements to the Company than for the payment of his tribute of Sicca rupees 2,266,180.

He was bound by the engagements of fealty, and of absolute obedience to every order of the Government which he served. The various and repeated professions of his letters are proofs and acknowledgments of this construction of his vassalage; and his own cabulceat, or the instrument by which he engaged to perform the duties of his Zemindary, expresses it in the acknowledgement of the Company's sovereignty.

I deny that Rajah Cheyt Sing was a native Prince of India.

Cheynt Sing is the son of a collector of the revenue of that province, which his arts, and the misfortunes of his master, enabled him to convert to a permanent and hereditary possession. This man, whom you have thus ranked amongst the Princes of India, will be astonished, when he hears it, at an elevation so unlooked-for, nor less at the independent rights which your commands have assigned him; rights which are so foreign from his conceptions, that I doubt whether he will know in what language to assert them, unless the example which you have thought it consistent with justice, however opposite to policy, to shew, of becoming his advocates against your own interests, should inspire any of your own servants to be his advisers and instructors.

I forbear to detail the proofs of these denials. In legal propriety I might perhaps claim a dispensation from it, and require the charges to be proved, not myself disprove them. But I have already disproved them in my narrative of my proceedings at Benaris, which has been long since in your hands, and is, I hope, in the hands of the public. To that I think it sufficient to refer, and to point out the ninth and following pages of the copy, which was printed in Calcutta, for a complete explanation; and I presume as complete a demonstration of the mutual relation of Rajah Cheyt Sing, the vassal and subject of the Company, and of the Company his sovereign.

The subject to which I now proceed, and on which I rest my fullest acquittal, is too delicate to admit of my entering upon it without requesting your indulgence and pardon for whatever may appear offensive in it, and declaring, that I should have submitted in silence to the severest expressions of censure which you could pass upon me, had they been no more than expressions, and applied to real facts; but, where the censures are not applied to real facts, and are such as substantially affect my moral character, I should be myself an accomplice in the injury, if I suffered the slightest imputation to remain, which it was in my power wholly to efface.

A breach of faith necessarily implies antecedent and existing engagements, and can only be construed such by the express terms of those engagements. I have been guilty of this crime, in my treatment of Cheyt Sing, or of none; and I may be allowed to regret; that, while you stated such facts as implied it, you did not in terms declare it. There is an appearance of tenderness in this deviation from plain construction, of which, however meant, I have a right to complain, because it imposes on me the necessity of framing the terms of the accusation against myself, which you have not only made, but have stated the leading argument to it so strongly, that no one who reads these can avoid making it, or not know to have been intended.

But, permit me to ask, may I not presume that this deviation arose from something more than a tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by a consciousness that no such engagement existed? For, if any such did exist, why were they not produced in support of the charges?

Even the facts which are affirmed in the resolutions are such as must depend upon some evidence, for they cannot exist independently. If the Bengal Government "pledged itself," its pledge must be contained in the written instruments which were expressly formed, and declared to define the reciprocal relation and obligation of the Rajah and the Company.

The resolutions of your Hon. Court, as they stand unconnected in their original state, must be accepted as the conclusions from certain and established evidence; and this evidence, I must presume, you meant to produce

in the long process of detailed argument which precedes them in your general letter. This consists of pieced extracts from opinions delivered by me in the debates in Council, which not only preceded the settlement made with the Rajah Cheyt Sing, when his Zemindary became the property of the Company; but, strange as it will appear, which passed on an occasion wholly foreign from it, and at a time when the Company had not obtained the cession of the Zemindary. At the point of the settlement your detail stops. Had it proceeded, it must have exhibited the conditions of the settlement, which would have contradicted every fact which you have asserted; and every man of candour will believe that this was the only reason why it did not proceed. For why are my speculative opinions on the claim made upon the Nabob Affef ul Dowlah at the cession of the Zemindary of Benaris, which I thought an infringement of a treaty already subsisting with him; and upon the mode by which we should allow Rajah Cheyt Sing to exercise the management of his Zemindary, when it had become the property of the Company, quoted in evidence against me; while the actual deeds which conveyed to Cheyt Sing his possession of the Zemindary, and all the conditions on which he held it, were the only criteria by which my conduct towards him could be tried? The debates from which my opinions are extracted are so voluminous, and my share in them bears so large a proportion, that it would take up much time and argument to prove, what I could prove, that in their collective and relative sense they are perfectly consistent, so far as they can apply at all to my subsequent conduct; but, were it otherwise, they were not to be made the rules of my conduct; and God forbid that every expression dictated by the impulse of present emergency, and unpremeditatedly uttered in the heat of party contention, should impose upon me the obligation of a fixed principle, and be applied to every variable occasion!

The wisdom of the Legislature has declared, that the whole collective body of the Governor-General and Council shall be bound by the opinions of the majority; but the doctrine implied in your quotation of my opinions is the reverse of that obligation, if my opinions were not conformable to those of a majority of the Board; and, if they were, the acts of the Board, formed on such concurrent opinions, ought to be quoted as the rules of my conduct, not the opinions which only led to them.

Having solemnly pronounced that Rajah Cheyt Sing had performed his engagements with the Company, and that my conduct towards him was "improper and unwarrantable," you proceed to say, that "such farther resolutions, as you may think proper to come to on this very important subject, will be communicated to us by a future conveyance." This I cannot otherwise understand than as an indication of your intention to order the restoration of Rajah Cheyt Sing to the Zemindary of Benaris.

It will be expected, after the judgment which you have passed, as an act of indispensable justice; and, whenever this promissory declaration is made public, as it must be, if not already known, what may have been expected will be regarded as a certainty. If any thing were wanting but the express notification of your intention to confirm it, the recall of Mr. Markham, who was known to be the public agent of my own nomination at Benaris, and the re-appointment of Mr. Francis Fowke by your order contained in the same letter, would place it beyond a doubt. This order has been obeyed; and, whenever you shall be pleased to order the restoration of Cheyt Sing, I will venture to promise the same ready and exact submission in the other members of your Council.

Of the consequences of such a policy I forbear to speak. Most happily the wretch, whose hopes may be excited by the appearances in his favour, is ill qualified to avail himself of them; and the force which is stationed in the province of Benaris is sufficient to suppress any symptoms of internal sedition; but it cannot fail to create distrust and suspense in the minds both of the rulers and of the people, and such a state is always productive of disorder.

But it is not in this partial consideration that I dread the effects of your commands. It is in your proclaimed indisposition against the first executive member of your first Government in India. It is as well known to the Indian world as to the Court of English proprietors, that the first declaratory instruments of the dissolution of my influence, in the year 1774, were Mr. John Bristow and Mr. Francis Fowke. By your ancient and known constitution the Governor has been ever held forth and understood to possess the ostensible powers of Government. All the correspondence with foreign Princes is conducted in his name; and every person, resident with them for the management of your political concerns, is understood to be more especially his representative, and of his choice; and which ought to be the rule; for how otherwise can they trust an agent nominated against the will of his principal? or how, knowing him to act under the variable instructions of a temporary influence, or the casual dictates of a majority, can they rely on the measures which he may propose, and which a sudden change of influence, always expected in a deviation from constitutional forms, may undo, and subject them, in every instance of their connection, to a continual fluctuation of affairs?

When the state of this administration was such as seemed to admit of the appointment of Mr. Bristow to the residency of Lucknow, without much diminution of my own influence, I gladly seized the occasion to shew my readiness to submit to your commands. I proposed his nomination: he was nominated,

and declared to be the agent of my own choice. Even this effect of my caution is defeated by your absolute command for his re-appointment, independent of me, and with the supposition that I should be averse to it. I am now wholly deprived of my official powers, both in the province of Owd and in the Zemindary of Benaris.

Nor will the evil stop at these lines. My general influence, the effects of which have been happily manifested for the support of your interest, is now wholly lost, or what may remain of it sustained only by the prescription of long possession, and something perhaps of personal attachment, impressed by the habits of frequent intercourse.

I almost shudder at the reflection of what might have happened, had these denunciations against your own minister, in favour of a man universally considered in this part of the world as justly attainted for his crimes, the murderer of your servants and soldiers, and the rebel to your authority, arrived two months earlier. You will learn, by our common dispatches, what difficulties Mahdajee Sindia has had to surmount in reconciling the different members of the Mahratta state to the ratification, and even, when ratified, to the interchange, of the treaty concluded by him in May last with this Government. I dare to appeal even to your judgment for the reply, and to ask, whether the ministers of the Peshwa, possessing the knowledge of such a circumstance, would not have availed themselves of it to withhold their consent to the treaty, either claiming to include Cheyt Sing as a party in it, or either overtly or secretly supporting his pretensions, with the view of multiplying our difficulties; or, which is most probable, waiting for the event of that change in the superior Government of Bengal which such symptoms portended, before they precipitated their interests in a connection with a declining influence, which they might obviously conclude would render this, with all its other acts, obnoxious to that which succeeded it.

(To be continued.)

Abstract of the Act for registering Births, &c.

THE Parson, Vicar, or Curate, who shall enter such registers, after the 1st of October, 1783, unstamped, forfeits five pounds. The Commissioners are, however, empowered to grant a license for using unstamped registers, on receiving a bond from the clergyman; who is authorized to demand the duty of the undertaker, or other person employed on the funeral, or from the parties to be married, or from the parent of the child whose birth or christening is to be registered, or other person requiring the christening of such child, previous to the register thereof being made. Parties refusing to pay the same forfeit five pounds.

Register books, and the stamps, to be provided by Churchwardens or Overseers, and to be paid for out of the rates under his or their management; and they are from time to time to receive back the money, which shall be so

paid, from the Parson, Vicar, or Curate, who is authorized to receive the duty on making the respective entries in the register.

The registering the burials of persons from any Workhouse or Hospital, or at the sole expense of any charity; and the births of children whose parents at the time receive parish relief, to be exempted from the duty.

The provisions of this act to extend to the people called Quakers, and the registers now kept by them to be subject to the above duty.

The Parson, Vicar, &c. entering the registers, and receiving the duty, to be allowed two shillings in the pound for his trouble.

Pecuniary penalties imposed to be divided; one moiety to his Majesty, and the other to such person as shall sue for it.

The following is a Letter from his PRUSSIAN Majesty to the celebrated Mons. D'ALEMBERT, in Answer to a Proposal from the latter, of his Majesty's becoming a Subscriber to the STATUE OF VOLTAIRE, which was then making at Paris, by a Subscription, to which none were admitted but the most distinguished Characters in the Literary World.

THE finest monument of Voltaire is that which he erects himself, his works; they will subsist longer than the basilic of St. Peter's, the Louvre, and all those buildings that vanity consecrates to eternity. Though French shall cease to be spoken, Voltaire shall still be translated in the tongue that shall succeed it; in the mean time, full of the pleasure given me by his productions, so various, and each so perfect in its kind, I could not, without being ungrateful, refuse the proposition you make me, of contributing to the monument now raising for him by the hand of public gratitude. You need only inform me of what is expected on my part; I will refuse nothing for this statue, that does more honour to the men of letters who consecrate it to him, than to Voltaire himself. The world will say, that in this 18th century, when so many people of learning vie with each other to defame their contemporaries, there have been found some noble and generous enough to do justice to a man endowed with a genius and talents superior to all ages; that we have deserved Voltaire: the latest posterity will still envy us this advantage. To distinguish celebrated men, to do justice to merit, is to encourage both science and virtue; it is the only recompence of great minds, and is well due to those who cultivate in a superior manner the belles lettres. They procure pleasures of an exalted species, more durable than those of the body; they soften the most obdurate natures; they diffuse their charms over the whole course of our lives; they render our existence supportable, and our deaths less terrible. Continue then, Gentlemen, to protect and celebrate those who apply to them, and who in France have the good fortune to succeed; you cannot possibly do any thing more glorious to your nation.

FREDERICK.

From

From the London Gazette.

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between us, the Most Christian King and the King of Spain, hath been concluded at Versailles on the 3d instant, and the ratifications thereof have been exchanged upon the 19th instant; in conformity whereunto we have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published throughout all our dominions. And we do declare to all our loving subjects, our will and pleasure, that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably, as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 26th of September, 1783, in the 23d year of our reign.
GOD save the KING!

The DEFINITIVE TREATY of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP, between HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY and the MOST CHRISTIAN KING. Signed at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783.

*In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.
So be it.*

BE it known to all those whom it shall or may in any manner concern. The Most Serene and Most Potent Prince George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince Lewis the Sixteenth, by the Grace of God, Most Christian King, being equally desirous to put an end to the war, which, for several years past, afflicted their respective dominions, accepted the offer which their Majesties the Emperor of the Romans, and the Empress of all the Russias, made to them, of their interposition, and of their mediation. But their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, animated with a mutual desire of accelerating the re-establishment of peace, communicated to each other their laudable intention; which Heaven so far blessed, that they proceeded to lay the foundations of peace, by signing Preliminary Articles at Versailles, the 20th of January, in the present year. Their said Majesties, the King of Great Britain and the Most Christian King, thinking it incumbent upon them to give their Imperial Majesties a signal proof of their gratitude for the generous offer of their mediation, invited them, in concert, to concur in the completion of the great and salutary work of peace, by taking part, as mediators, in the Definitive Treaty to be concluded between their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties. Their said Imperial Majesties hav-

ing readily accepted that invitation, they have named, as their representatives, viz. his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Florimond, Count Mercy-Argenteau, Viscount of Loo, Baron of Crichegnée, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Chamberlain, actual Privy Counsellor of State to his Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, and his Ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty; and her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord, Prince Iwan Bariatinskoy, Lieutenant General of the Forces of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Knight of the Orders of St. Anne and of the Swedish Sword, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty, and the Lord Arcadi de Marcoff, Counsellor of State to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty. In consequence, their said Majesties, the King of Great Britain and the Most Christian King, have named and constituted for their Plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding and signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, viz. the King of Great Britain, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord George, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Huntingdon, actual Privy Counsellor to his Britannick Majesty, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty: and the Most Christian King, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Charles Gravier, Count de Vergennes, Baron of Welferding, &c. the King's Counsellor in all his Councils, Commander in his Orders, President of the Royal Council of Finances, Counsellor of State Military, Minister and Secretary of State, and of his Commands and Finances: Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. There shall be a Christian, universal, and perpetual peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established between their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, and between their heirs and successors, Kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects, and vassals, of what quality or condition soever they be, without exception either of places or persons; so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves, and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed, either by sea or by land, for any cause or under any pretence whatsoever. And they shall carefully avoid, for the future, every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established, endeavouring, on the contrary, to procure reciprocally for each other, on every occasion, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantage, without giving

giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would do any injury to either of the high contracting parties.— There shall be a general oblivion and amnesty of every thing which may have been done or committed before or since the commencement of the war which is just ended.

Art. II. The Treaties of Westphalia of 1648; the Treaties of Peace of Nimeguen of 1678 and 1679; of Ryſwick of 1697; those of Peace and of Commerce of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; that of the Triple Alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of the Quadruple Alliance of London of 1718; the Treaty of Peace of Vienna of 1738; the Definitive Treaty of Aix la-Chapelle of 1748; and that of Paris of 1763, serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present Treaty; and for this purpose they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, as well as all the Treaties in general which subsisted between the high contracting parties before the war, as if they were herein inserted word for word; so that they are to be exactly observed for the future in their full tenor, and religiously executed by both parties in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present Treaty of Peace.

Art. III. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present Treaty; each crown respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side: And sureties shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained, until their entire release. And all ships, as well men of war as merchant ships, which may have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall likewise be restored, *bonâ fide*, with all their crews and cargoes. And the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

Art. IV. His majesty the king of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the thirteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht; excepting the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right, by the present Treaty, to his most Christian majesty.

Art. V. His majesty the most Christian king, in order to prevent quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nati-

ons of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees north latitude; and his majesty the king of Great Britain consents on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of his most Christian majesty, beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees, fifty minutes north latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned them by the Treaty of Utrecht.

Art. VI. With regard to the fishery in the Gulph of St. Laurence, the French shall continue to exercise it conformably to the fifth article of the Treaty of Paris.

Art. VII. The king of Great Britain restores to France the island of St. Lucia, in the condition it was in when it was conquered by the British arms: and his Britannick majesty cedes and guarantees to his most Christian majesty the island of Tobago. The Protestant inhabitants of the said island, as well as those of the same religion who shall have settled at St. Lucia whilst that island was occupied by the British arms, shall not be molested in the exercise of their worship: And the British inhabitants, or others who may have been subjects of the king of Great Britain in the aforesaid islands, shall retain their possessions upon the same titles and conditions by which they have acquired them; or else they may retire in full security and liberty where they may think fit, and shall have the power of selling their estates, provided it be to the subjects of his most Christian majesty, and of removing their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigrations, under any pretence whatsoever, except on account of debts, or of criminal prosecutions. The term limited for this emigration is fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. And for the better securing the possessions of the inhabitants of the aforesaid island of Tobago, the most christian king shall issue letters patent, containing an abolition of the *Droit d'Aubaine* in the said island.

Art. VIII. The most Christian king restores to Great Britain the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent's, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat; and the fortresses on these islands shall be delivered up in the condition in which they were when the conquest of them was made. The same stipulations inserted in the preceding article shall take place in favour of the French subjects with respect

to the islands enumerated in the present article.

Art. IX. The king of Great Britain cedes in full right, and guarantees to his most Christian majesty, the river Senegal and its dependencies, with the forts of St. Louis, Podor, Galam, Arguin, and Portendric; and his Britannic majesty restores to France the island of Goree; which shall be delivered up in the condition it was in when the conquest of it was made.

Art. X. The most Christian king, on his part, guarantees to the king of Great Britain the possessions of Fort James, and of the river Gambia.

Art. XI. For preventing all discussion in that part of the world, the two high contracting parties shall, within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, name commissaries, who shall be charged with the settling and fixing the boundaries of the respective possessions. As to the gum-trade, the English shall have the liberty of carrying it on, from the mouth of the river St. John, to the bay and fort of Portendric inclusively. Provided that they shall not form any permanent settlement, of what nature soever, in the said river St. John, upon the coast, or in the Bay of Portendric.

Art. XII. As to the residue of the coast of Africa, the English and French subjects shall continue to resort thereto, according to the usage which has hitherto prevailed.

Art. XIII. The king of Great Britain restores to his most Christian majesty all the settlements which belonged to him at the beginning of the present war, upon the coast of Oriza, and in Bengal, with liberty to surround Chandernagore with a ditch for draining off the waters: And his Britannic majesty engages to take such measures as shall be in his power for securing to the subjects of France in that part of India, as well as on the coasts of Oriza, Coromandel, and Malabar, a safe, free, and independent trade, such as was carried on by the French East India Company, whether they exercise it individually or united in a company.

Art. XIV. Pondicherry shall be in like manner delivered up and guaranteed to France, as also Karikal: And his Britannic majesty shall procure, for an additional dependency to Pondicherry, the two districts of Valanour and Bahour; and to Karikal, the four Magans bordering thereupon.

Art. XV. France shall re-enter into the possession of Mahé, as well as of its factory at Snrat; and the French shall carry on their trade, in this part of India, conformably to the principles established in the thirteenth article of this treaty.

Art. XVI. Orders having been sent to India by the high contracting parties, in pursuance of the sixteenth article of the Preliminaries, it is further agreed, that if, within the term of four months, the respective

allies of their Britannic and most Christian majesties shall not have acceded to the present pacification, or concluded a separate accommodation, their said majesties shall not give them any assistance, directly or indirectly, against the British or French possessions, or against the ancient possessions of their respective allies, such as they were in the year 1776.

Art. XVII. The king of Great Britain, being desirous to give to his most Christian majesty a sincere proof of reconciliation and friendship, and to contribute to render solid the peace re-established between their said majesties, consents to the abrogation and suppression of the articles relative to Dunkirk, from the Treaty of Peace concluded at Utrecht in 1713, inclusive, to this day.

Art. XVIII. Immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications the two high contracting parties shall name commissaries to treat concerning new arrangements of commerce between the two nations, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual convenience; which arrangements shall be settled and concluded within the space of two years, to be computed from the 1st of January, 1784.

Art. XIX. All the countries and territories which may have been, or which may be, conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic majesty, as well as by those of his most Christian majesty, which are not included in the present Treaty, neither under the head of cessions, nor under the head of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Art. XX. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed that the king of Great Britain shall cause to be evacuated the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, three months after the ratification of the present Treaty, or sooner, if it can be done; St. Lucia (one of the Charibée islands) and Goree, in Africa, three months after the ratification of the present Treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. The king of Great Britain shall in like manner, at the end of three months after the ratification of the present Treaty, or sooner, if it can be done, enter again into the possession of the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent's, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat. France shall be put in possession of the towns and factories which are restored to her in the East Indies, and of the territories which are procured for her, to serve as additional dependencies to Pondicherry, and to Karikal, six months after the ratification of the present Treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. France shall deliver up, at the end of the like term of six months, the towns and territories which her arms may have taken from the English, or their allies, in the East Indies. In consequence where-

whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty.

Art. XXI. The decision of the prizes and seizures made prior to the hostilities shall be referred to the respective courts of justice; so that the legality of the said prizes and seizures shall be decided according to the law of nations and to Treaties, in the courts of justice of the nation which shall have made the capture or ordered the seizures.

Art. XXII. For preventing the revival of the law-suits which have been ended in the Islands conquered by either of the high contracting parties, it is agreed that the judgments pronounced in the last resort, and which have acquired the force of matters determined, shall be confirmed and executed according to their form and tenor.

Art. XXIII. Their Britannic and most Christian majesties promise to observe sincerely, and *bonâ fide*, all the articles contained and established in the present Treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects: And the said high contracting parties guaranty to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present Treaty.

Art. XXIV. The solemn ratifications of the present Treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Versailles, between the high contracting parties, in the space of a month, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present Treaty.

In witness whereof, we, the under-written ambassador extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, have signed with our hands, in their names, and in virtue of our respective full powers, the present Definitive Treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third day of September, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) MANCHESTER.

(L. S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Art. I. Some of the titles made use of by the contracting parties, whether in the full powers and other instruments, during the course of the negotiation, or in the preamble of the present treaty, not being generally acknowledged, it has been agreed that no prejudice should ever result therefrom to the said contracting parties; and that the titles taken or omitted on either side, upon occasion of the said negotiation, and of the present treaty, shall not be cited or quoted as a precedent.

Art. II. It has been agreed and determined, that the French language, made use

of in all the copies of the present Treaty, shall not form an example which may be alleged or quoted as a precedent, or in any manner prejudice either of the contracting powers; and that they shall conform, for the future, to what has been observed, and what ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of, powers who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like Treaties in a different language from the French; the present Treaty having, nevertheless, the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we, the under-written ambassador extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, of their Britannic and most christian majesties, have signed the present Separate Articles, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) MANCHESTER.

(L. S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

The Declaration and Counter Declaration, &c. &c. in our next.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

- Sept. 1. Seeing is Believing—The Agreeable Surprise—Harlequin Teague.
2. The Young Quaker—Gretna Green.
3. Love in a Village—Harlequin Teague.
4. The Young Quaker—Gretna Green.
5. Seeing is Believing—The Suicide—The Agreeable Surprise.
6. The Young Quaker—Gretna Green.
8. The Spanish Barber—Seeing is Believing—Gretna Green.
9. The Young Quaker—Gretna Green.
10. Separate Maintenance—Seeing is Believing—The Agreeable Surprise.
11. The Young Quaker—Gretna Green.
12. The Fox—The Son-in-Law.
13. The Fox—Gretna Green.
15. The Young Quaker—Gretna Green.

DRURY-LANE.

16. The Busy Body—The Quaker.
18. The Maid of the Mill—The Lyar.
20. The Tender Husband—Gentle Shepherd.
23. King Richard III—Robinson Crusoe.
25. Love in a Village—The Alchymist.
27. The Fair Quaker—Gentle Shepherd.
30. Hamlet—The Quaker.

COVENT-GARDEN.

17. Love in a Village—Tristram Shandy.
19. The Recruiting Officer—The Padlock.
22. Romeo and Juliet—The Choice of Harlequin.
24. Othello—The Quaker.
26. The New Way to Pay Old Debts—Tom Thumb.
29. Othello—Choice of Harlequin.
- Oct. 1. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not.—Fitch of Bacon.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Constantinople, Sept. 10.

A Visible decrease in the havock made by the contagion, joined to some favourable symptoms which had been observed amongst the infected patients in the Christian hospitals, gave reason to hope that the pestilential disorder was drawing to a conclusion: But on the 26th of last month the mortality again increased to an alarming height, particularly at the Porte; and this unfavourable alteration was attributed to a succession of unseasonable and variable weather.

Other advices from Constantinople say, the preparations for war still continue with activity. The Turkish ministry seemed at first but little concerned at what had taken place in the Crimea, but it is apparent they now think differently on that subject. All depends on the answer which Russia makes to the offer of the mediation of the Court of France. If that mediation be rejected, war will inevitably take place; the Turks cannot consent to the occupation of Crimea, which is considered as the barrier of the Ottoman empire.

Paris, Oct. 2. The last courier from Russia has, as was expected, brought the answer of the Court of St. Petersburg to the offer of mediation made by our Court, to prevent a rupture with the Porte; the substance of which answer is, "That the Empress has not given the Porte any cause of complaint, wherefore then should they fear a rupture? Crimea, the Cuban, &c. which her Majesty has united to her empire, were free and independent countries, therefore all mediation on that subject is superfluous. If her Imperial Majesty should by any unjust aggravation be obliged to maintain her rights by attacking the Grand Signior in his own dominions, she would then gladly accept the mediation of the King of France, as a sure method to prevent the effusion of blood, and to conciliate the interests of the two empires." This amicable answer does not, however, put a stop to the armaments at Toulon.

Tripoli in Syria, July 30. On the 20th of this month two shocks of earthquakes were felt here, both of which together only lasted eight or ten seconds, and were preceded by a rumbling noise: On the evening before, a very violent rain had fallen, which is very extraordinary at this season. For this month past, both land and sea have been covered with a thick fog, and the winds have been as violent as during winter; the sun appears but rarely; and when it does looks very red. These phenomena were unheard of before in Syria. The same earthquake was felt at Libanus, and a whole village near Napoulousia was buried under a rock which fell upon it. These events, together with the recollection of what has

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happened at Messina, alarm the Turks very much.

From *Carlserone* in Sweden, that on the 2d of Sept. were launched there a ship of 60, and a frigate of 40 guns, which had been put on the stocks on the 19th of July last; so that their construction was completed in six weeks and two days. In 10 months have been built in the yards of Srockholm four ships of 60, and four frigates of 40 guns; one of the latter is already at sea, and some more ships of the line and frigates are getting ready with the utmost expedition.

Hamburg, Oct. 3. The differences between the Dantzickers and the King of Prussia, (see vol. XLIII. p. 620) have lately been renewed; and the very ill-timed firmness shewn by the former seems now to presage some alarming consequences, as we find the Prussian troops have surrounded that place in such a manner as to cut off all their trade outwards.

Dantzick, Oct. 10. In consequence of the difference arisen between the Court of Berlin and the inhabitants of this city, the latter has been entirely blocked up for three days past. All communication is forbidden; and nothing is suffered to go out, except Prussian and Russian effects, those belonging to foreigners resident here, and the apparel of travellers.

Paris, Sept. 27. The administrators of the Caisse d'Escompte having represented to the King, that in consequence of the scarcity of cash in their hands, occasioned by the circumstances of the war, which have prevented the annual and regular importation of gold and silver, at the same time that specie has been exported, they, in order to support commerce, and, above all, that of the city of Paris, where the scarcity has been particularly felt, have recurred to the resource which Government allowed them in authorising the establishment of the Caisse d'Escompte—That their zeal to assist commerce has induced them to discount such bills of exchange, and good deeds on individuals, as have been presented to them, and have paid those bills of exchange in cash, or in notes of their bank payable to the bearer. That the confidence of the public in this bank has led them to augment the number of these notes, in proportion to the wants of commerce; but the resource by which trade has been so greatly benefited, and specie has been thrown into circulation, being retarded in its effects, the Caisse d'Escompte will be prevented, for a time, from continuing to the public the facility of discount, by the impossibility of issuing specie, and even of being able to give cash for their notes, when they are presented in too great quantities, unless provision is made by his Majesty. It does not appear, however, that any farther means are wanting, than until the 1st of January

January next, a period when it is known that the circulation of specie will be perfectly re-established; they therefore pray his Majesty's protection. In consequence whereof, the King ordains that all the notes of the said bank shall have circulation till that time in the city of Paris only, and be received in payment as before, and that no prosecutions shall take place on account of their non-payment at the said bank. At the same time a severe edict is issued to prevent the exportation of gold and silver specie for a limited time.

A new edict of the King of France has appeared, dated the 4th inst. opening a loan of 24 millions of livres, for which his Majesty's offers 60,000 tickets of a new lottery, price 400 livres each, which makes in all the 24 millions wanted. The purchasers of the said tickets have the option of paying half the 400 livres in notes, issued from the late Caisse d'Escompte: The lottery is to be drawn during the space of eight years, and the adventurers are to run no risque, as the holders of blanks will be allowed the principal and interest of their money.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 28.

"M. Gerrard de Rayneval, who was engaged with the Chevalier de Heredia in bringing the peace to a conclusion, has been honoured by the King of Spain with the cross of the order of Charles III. and presented with a gold box, adorned with his Majesty's picture set in diamonds of considerable value. The same gentleman has also received from M. de Vergennes a present of 30,000 crowns, and a pension of 3000 livres; we do not know as yet what presents are intended for the Ministers of the mediating Courts, nor will they, we are assured, be conferred on the parties until the ratifications shall have been interchanged.

"The Royal Academy of Nîmes have proposed a prize of a gold medal, worth 600 livres, for the best Essay in Latin or French, on the following question, viz. "What influence has the taste, introduced by the writings of Mons. Boileau, had upon the literature of France?" The Essays must be sent to the Secretary of the Royal Academy before the 31st of March, 1784, and the prize will be adjudged the May following."

From Vincennes, that a naturalist, having examined into the nature of the lava of some extinguished volcanos in that province, hath discovered the secret of employing it in making bottles of an extreme thinness, and which weigh no more than four ounces, though those of glass weigh from sixteen to seventeen. The bottles made of the lava are less transparent and more brittle than the ordinary ones; but if their price is less, they may yet be useful; and there is reason to think that other vessels may be formed of that lava, and, by new combinations, a solidity given to them which did not occur on the first experiment."

Ostend, Oct. 3. Entered lately at this port the Lady Sophia Maria Imperial East-Indian, from China, on account of the merchants of this port. She has about 120 tons of goods from Batavia, on account of the Dutch, which she will carry to Amsterdam as soon as the remainder of her cargo has been taken out. According to the accounts by this ship, the Dutch had five ships at Batavia, with cargoes on board for Europe, having heard nothing of a cessation of hostilities."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 10.

"We have had occasion before to observe, that storms have been mostly general on the 3d of August last, but no part of the kingdom seems to have suffered so much as the countries adjacent to Orleans. On the above day a storm arose, which taking its direction from S. W. to N. E. over-ran, in less than half an hour, a space of 20 leagues in length and one in breadth. By its dreadful and rapid effects 20 parishes have lost every hope of a crop, which was the most promising ever known. The hamlet of St. Bohaire suffered most; all the trees were torn up by the roots, the chimneys beat down, and every house, mill, and barn unroofed. The timber work of the church, 56 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and 19 in height, which, though built in the year 1455, was as good as new, gave way during the evening service. Luckily only one life was lost, and about 40 were wounded; the rest owed their lives to the strong ceiling that supported the timber frame."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Oct. 11.

"A report is very prevalent here, that Tippoo Saib, the son and successor of Hyder Ally, after the taking of Mungalore, retired in great precipitation to his capital, from whence he has made a formal offer of concluding peace with the English immediately. These accounts are not official, but they come from a quarter that render their authority indubitable.

"This city is the seat of confusion among the mercantile people, on account of the numerous failures which have happened lately, and which even the measures which the government have adopted are not likely to prevent becoming still (we fear) more general.

"The Duke De Vauguyon set off yesterday for the Hague, from whence he has been absent near four months. He carries, as we hear, a very particular message to the States General, which the King would not entrust to any other than the Ambassador himself; it is supposed to relate to the payment of certain sums of money immediately."

From Stockholm, that on the 27th of September the King of Sweden set out from Drottingholm on his travels, to make what is called The Grand Tour.

ADVICES FROM THE EAST INDIES.

Letter from Madras, dated March 21.

"I am happy to inform you, that Government here have received letters from Colonel Lang, containing intelligence the most favourable that could be wished. Col. Lang says, that he had received authentic accounts from Mr. Hutchinson, Chief of Anjango, of a complete revolution in the Mysore. The partizans of the old Rajah's family had formed a conspiracy against Tippoo Saib, and, taking a favourable opportunity, had seized Seringapatam, and released all the English prisoners.—The gallant but unfortunate Col. Baillie, who was a prisoner at Seringapatam, is said to have died three days before the revolution took place."

On March 17, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, it blew the severest squall from the N. W. ever remembered in Calcutta. It came on so suddenly, that the people on board the ships in the river had not time to take measures for the safety of their vessels, and almost every one of them parted from their anchors. The following vessels were irrecoverably lost: The Eagle snow, a Bombay cruiser, sunk abreast of the New Fort; one of her anchors gave way, and, in swinging round, she tript upon the other, and was overset. The first lieutenant and forty-five men, many of them Europeans, were unfortunately drowned. The Reformation, a snow (late a privateer), was overset. She had been sold to the Portuguese the day before. The Company's ketch, Fly, Capt. Tho. Forrest, drove from her anchors, and was lost abreast of the Old Fort. Many budgerows, butts, and a great number of country boats, several of them full of people, were lost.—When the wind had blown about half an hour from the N. W. it suddenly shifted to the Eastward, and blew from that quarter with great violence. The damage done by this storm on land is also very considerable. The cavalry encampment at Cowgetchy was almost entirely levelled to the ground, and the cantonments at Barrackpore sustained some damage. Many large trees, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, were torn up, and an incredible number of small straw-houses destroyed.

ADVICES FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Kingston in Jamaica, Aug. 16. In his Majesty's sloop Keppel, from New Orleans, are arrived the prisoners who had been condemned to suffer death for the revolt at the Natchez, whose lives Gen. Galvez was pleased to spare as a mark of respect for his Royal Highness Prince William Henry. See p. 702.

Kingston, Aug. 2. On the 21st ult. arrived at Montego Bay the brig Lucy, Capt. Lawless, a flag of truce from the Havannah and Trinidad, with the families that were carried off the Grand Caymanas by the Spaniards in May last year.

Our merchants having applied to Admiral Rowley for a ship of war to carry specie to

Great Britain, his Majesty's frigate Success, Capt. Pole, was ordered for that purpose, and to sail as soon as possible.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Copy of a Letter from his Excellency Sir GUY CARLETON, Bart. &c. to the President of the American Congress.

"SIR, *New York, Aug. 17.*

"The Juno packet, lately arrived, brought me final orders for the evacuation of this place. Be pleased, Sir, to inform Congress of this proof of the perseverance of the Court of Great Britain in the pacific system expressed by the Provisional Articles, and that I shall lose no time, as far as depends upon me, in fulfilling his Majesty's commands.

"But, notwithstanding my orders are urgent to accelerate the total evacuation, the difficulty of assigning the precise period for this event is of late greatly increased.

"My correspondence with Gen. Washington, Gov. Clinton, and Mr. Livingston (your late secretary for foreign affairs), early suggested the impediments tending to retard this service. A letter to Mr. Livingston, of the 6th of April, two more to Gen. Washington, of the 10th of May and 10th of June, with several to Gov. Clinton, stating many hostile proceedings within the sphere of his authority, are those to which I refer. Copies of some of these letters I inclose, though I am doubtless to presume the Congress to be informed of all transactions material to the general direction of their affairs.

"The violence in the Americans, which broke out soon after the cessation of hostilities, increased the number of their countrymen to look to me for escape from threatened destruction; but these terrors have of late been so considerably augmented, that almost all within these lines conceive the safety, both of their property and lives, depend upon their being removed by me, which renders it impossible to say when the evacuation can be completed. Whether they have just ground to assert, that there is either no government within your limits for common protection, or that it secretly favours the committees in the sovereignty they assume, and are actually exercising, I shall not pretend to determine: but, as the daily Gazettes and publications furnish repeated proofs, not only of a disregard to the Articles of Peace, but as barbarous menaces from committees formed in various towns, cities, and districts, and even at Philadelphia, the very place which the Congress had chosen for their residence, I should shew an indifference to the feelings of humanity, as well as to the honour and interest of the nation whom I serve, to leave any of the Loyalists, that are desirous to quit the country, a prey to the violence they conceive they have so much cause to apprehend.

"The Congress will hence discern how much it will depend on themselves and the subordinate legislatures to facilitate the service I am commanded to perform. By aban-

ing the fears, they will hereby diminish the number of the emigrants. But, should these fears continue, and compel such multitudes to remove, I shall hold myself acquitted from every delay in the fulfilling my orders, and the consequences which may result therefrom. And I cannot avoid adding, that it makes no small part of my concern, that the Congress have thought proper to suspend to this late hour recommendations stipulated by the Treaty, and in the punctual performance of which the King and his Ministers have expressed such entire confidence. I am, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,
GUY CARLETON."

A gentleman lately arrived from Philadelphia reports, that the people there are in the greatest ferment, occasioned by the foregoing letter, and the proclamation or order of council restricting to British subjects and British bottoms only, the carriage of all American produce from the Thirteen States to the British West-India Islands. Some talked of ordering every British ship out of port, but these can only be a few mad people, though indeed great part of the inhabitants of the new nation seem to be in a state of intoxication.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Assembly of the State of New York, at Peek's Kill, the 24th of August, 1783.

"Whereas the following natives and citizens of New York have not only given every aid and assistance to the enemies of their country, but have put themselves in arms to enslave the same, and, in consequence, have been guilty of felony, murder, and every other act of high treason against these United States:—It is therefore hereby declared, That Oliver Delancy, James Delancy, Jr. Watts, Ludlow, Frederick Phillipse, Henry White, Harry Croget, William Smith, Hugh Wallace, Willard Apthorpe, John Johnson, being enemies of their country, be, and are, for ever, outlawed from the United States; and their property, real and personal, be seized and confiscated for the use of these States."

The last accounts from America say, that several gentlemen, on the 8th of August, waited on his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, with a memorial, in which are the following passages:

"That your memorialists, having been deprived of very valuable landed estates, and considerable personal properties without the lines; and being also obliged to abandon their possessions in this city, on account of their loyalty to their Sovereign, and attachment to the British Constitution; and seeing no prospect of their being reinstated, had determined to remove, with their families, and settle in his Majesty's province of Nova-Scotia, on the terms which, they understood, were held out equally to all his Majesty's persecuted subjects.

"That your memorialists are much alarmed at an application which, they are informed, 55 persons have joined in to your Excel-

lency, soliciting a recommendation for tracts of lands in that province, amounting together to 275,000 acres; and that they have sent forward agents to survey the unlocated lands, and select the most fertile spots and desirable situations."

The memorial was signed by 630 persons. His Excellency returned an answer to the following effect:

"That his Excellency, within these few days, has had reason to believe that no person will obtain a larger grant of land in Nova-Scotia than 1000 acres. That the power of issuing patents for lands there, resides only in the Governor, to whom his Excellency will immediately forward the memorial; which, he apprehends, will arrive before patents can be made out for the tract of land mentioned in it. And that it was his opinion, no persons should be allowed to take up lands in that province but those who mean to reside there, till the Loyalists are first served: and that his Excellency will do every thing in his power for the memorialists, and believes they will have no cause to complain."

Extract of a Letter from Boston, New England, Aug. 16.

"The General Court, in their late session, ordered a congratulatory address to be transmitted to his Excellency Gen. Washington; of which the following is a true copy:

"SIR, The Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, take this opportunity of congratulating you on the happy return of peace.

"Your Excellency, we are assured, will join us in the warmest expressions of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, under whose influence and direction the struggles of a virtuous and free people have terminated in a revolution which excites the admiration of the world.

"Guided by the all-wise Providence, your country early fixed her eyes upon you, and, confiding in those eminent qualities which you possessed, appointed you to the command of her armies.

"The wisdom of your conduct in the discharge of that important trust, has given a complete satisfaction to the appointment; and crowned the most heightened expectation. In every stage of the arduous conflict what trying scenes have you passed through! what hardships have you not endured! what dangers have you not encountered! May you long live, beloved by a grateful country, and partaking largely in the enjoyment of those inestimable blessings which you have been so eminently instrumental in securing for us! While patriots shall not cease to applaud that sacred attachment which you have constantly manifested to the right of citizens too often violated by men in arms, your military virtues and achievements will be deeply recorded in the breasts of your countrymen, and

and make the brightest pages in the History of Mankind."

The Congress has likewise addressed him, soliciting his assistance in settling the disordered state of the Provinces.

By letters from Canada we learn, that the great magazine, situated within the Fort of St. John, on Lake Champlain, was set on fire by lightning on the 22d of August, and, together with the stores that were in it, consumed to ashes, except about 600 barrels of gun-powder in a vault under ground, which received no damage. The garrison, dreading an explosion, fled to the woods, but soon returned, and no accident has since happened.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

In addition to the accounts that have been given from different parts of Europe concerning the meteor* that was seen in the evening of Monday Aug. 18, we have been favoured with the following very curious and particular account of it, by a spectator who was travelling near Dromore in the county of Down, on the road from Lurgan; viz. "That the same meteor was seen with equal splendor in that neighbourhood and all over the county of Down in the north of Ireland. I saw it myself, says our correspondent, moving in a swift direction from N. to N. E. not at its first appearance, being then in a low valley, with a hill and grove between me and the north, but I saw it clearly through the trees as it advanced towards the East; and at last saw it grow more and more dim, till it was lost out of sight in the thick atmosphere near the horizon; yet even here it appeared so bright and seemed so near the spectator, that our car-men were afraid of its setting fire to their cars. The nucleus of the meteor was of a most radiant blue flame, followed by a train of yellowish light."

The killing Lieut. Wilson by Lieut. West, (see p. 798) has produced a proclamation for apprehending the latter; and that proclamation, an explanation, by way of address to the 32d regiment, to which both officers belonged, in which Mr. West acknowledges he drew his sword, and presented it before him, but how Lieut. Wilson came by the fatal wound, he declares, before God, he is wholly ignorant. He had no malice against the deceased, nor the least intention to hurt him, only to defend himself.

Advice has been received at Dublin of the loss of the Royal Emperor from the Grenades. She sprung a leak, and went down in lat. 22-12. The Capt. and 12 of the crew took to their boat, and left two sailors and eight passengers on board, where they remained three days, with the water wath-

ing over the decks, one of which perished, and the rest were taken up by a French brig, bound to Marseilles, and treated with the greatest humanity. There is no account, as yet, of the Captain and 12 sailors.

His Excellency the Ld Lieutenant of Ireland having observed a paragraph in the public papers, stating, that late at night on the 15th of September, some of the military on the castle guard had quitted their guard room, and seized in Parliament-street and the adjacent parts several unfortunate females, whom they most inhumanly abused and ill-treated; that an officer, said to belong to the Castle horse-guard, not only encouraged, but directed them to commit every species of outrage; and that similar atrocious riots have been lately committed by the military; has directed a Court of Enquiry to be held for the purpose of investigating the transaction above-mentioned, in the most particular manner; where all persons who had been injured or insulted was invited to attend.

On Tuesday the 14th instant, the Lord Lieutenant opened the New Parliament with the following speech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with more than ordinary satisfaction that, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, I meet you, in full possession and enjoyment of those constitutional and commercial advantages which have been so firmly established in your last Parliament. The sacred regard on the part of Great Britain to the adjustment made with Ireland at that period, has been abundantly testified by the most unequivocal proofs of sincerity and good faith.

"It will ever be my wish, as it is my duty, to promote the mutual confidence of both kingdoms, and the uniting them in sentiments, as they are in interest; such an union must produce the most solid advantages to both, and will add vigour and strength to the empire.

"I sincerely congratulate you on the happy completion of his Majesty's anxious endeavours to restore the blessings of peace to his faithful people. The establishment of public tranquillity is peculiarly favourable at this period, and will naturally give spirit and effect to your commercial pursuits. Both kingdoms are now enabled to deliberate with undivided attention on the best means of increasing their prosperity, and reaping the certain fruits of reciprocal affection.

"I have the highest satisfaction in acquainting you of the increase of his Majesty's domestic happiness, by the birth of another prince.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the proper officers to lay the national accounts before you; from them you will be enabled to judge of the circumstances of the kingdom; and I rely on your wisdom and loyalty to make such provision

* The public has within these few days been favoured, by those elegant artists T. and P. Sandby, with a beautiful picturesque view of this phenomenon as it appeared at the N. E. corner of the terrace at Windsor Castle.

as shall be fitting for the honourable support of his Majesty's Government.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The miseries of an approaching famine have been averted by the blessings of divine Providence upon the measures which the Privy Council advised; the good effects of which were soon visible in the immediate reduction of the price of grain, and the influx of a valuable and necessary supply to the market. Any temporary infringement of the laws to effect such salutary ends will, I doubt not, receive a parliamentary sanction.

" Among the many important objects which demand your attention, I recommend to your consideration Laws for regulating the judicature of the Court of Admiralty, and for making a new establishment of the post-office.

" The linen manufacture being the staple of your country, it is needless for me to recommend perseverance in the improvement of that most important article.

" The fishery on your coasts will claim your attention, as a promising source of wealth to this kingdom; and the encouragements granted to it will no doubt be regulated by you in the manner most likely to produce the best effect, and least subject to fraud and imposition.

" The Protestant charter schools, an institution founded in wisdom and humanity, are also eminently entitled to your care.

" I recommend likewise to your attention the proposals adopted by Government for providing an asylum for the distressed Genevans. It well becomes the generosity of the people of Ireland to extend their protection to ingenious and industrious men, who may prove a valuable acquisition to this country, which they have preferred to their own. But, in forming this establishment, you will doubtless consider it as a part of your duty to avoid unnecessary expence, and ultimately to secure the utmost advantages to your country.

" I anticipate the great national benefits from the wisdom and temper of Parliament, when I consider that the general election has afforded you an opportunity of observing the internal circumstances of the country, and of judging by what regulations you may best increase its industry, encourage its manufactures, and extend its commerce.

" In the furtherance of objects so very desirable to yourselves, I assure you of every good disposition on my part; sensible that in no manner I can better fulfil the wishes and commands of our gracious sovereign, than by contributing to the welfare and happiness of his loyal subjects. With an honest ambition of meriting your good opinion, and with the warmest hope of obtaining it, I have entered upon my present arduous situation; and with sentiments pure and disinterested towards you, I claim your advice, and firmly rely upon your support."

On the 18th inst. peace was proclaimed in Dublin with the usual solemnity.

The Ld Lieutenant being withdrawn, the Duke of Leinster moved an address to his Majesty in the House of Lords. And

Ld Ludley in the House of Commons.

In that of the Lords, they thank his Majesty "for placing them under the Government of a nobleman whose amiable character, whose integrity and abilities offered every prospect of national prosperity."

They humbly assure his Majesty, "that it will ever be the first wish of their hearts, as it will be the first object of their endeavours, to strengthen and give permanency to that union of sentiment as well as interest between the two sister kingdoms, upon which the power and happiness of both so materially depend."

They beseech his Majesty "to accept their warmest congratulations at the success which has attended his Majesty's anxious exertions to restore the blessings of peace to his faithful people, which must naturally give spirit and effect to their commercial pursuits."

They express "their heart-felt satisfaction on the happy increase of his Majesty's royal family by the birth of another Princess."

[The remainder of this address is but an echo to the speech.]

In the Commons Address, they offer to his Majesty their most grateful thanks for the appointment of their present Lord Lieutenant. "The sincerity and good faith of Great Britain, so abundantly testified by the sacred regard shewn on her part to the adjustment of our constitution and commerce demand our warmest acknowledgements, while we enjoy the full possession of those constitutional and commercial advantages which were so firmly established in the last Parliament.

"Already we feel the blessings of peace. And we intreat your Majesty to accept our humble thanks, for the happy completion of your anxious endeavours to restore that inestimable blessing to your faithful people.

"Deeply interested in the happiness of our beloved Sovereign, we learn with the highest satisfaction the increase of that happiness in the birth of another Princess.

"We will immediately inspect the national accounts; and, happy in your Majesty's just reliance upon our loyalty, we will make such provision as shall be fitting for the honourable support of your Majesty's government, consistently with the abilities of the nation."

Such are the leading features of the two addresses, by which the discerning reader may judge of their complexion.—They breathe nothing but loyalty and sisterly regard.

In their address to the Ld Lieutenant, "They trust that his Excellency will lay before his Majesty the faithful and affectionate duty of his loyal subjects of Ireland, and represent their cordial regard to Great Britain in the fullest light, thereby strengthening

ening the mutual confidence of both kingdoms, and uniting them inseparably in sentiment as they are in interest."

In debating the address in the Commons House, Mr. Carry (of Newry), moved an amendment, expressive of the joy of the House on the Prince of Wales's coming of age.

Sir Henry Cavendish, Mr. Fitz Gibbon, Mr. Yelverton, Mr. Ogle, Mr. Mason, Capt. Burgh and Mr. Malone opposed it, on the ground of its being informal.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Gardner moved the thanks of the house to Earl Temple, late Chief Governor. This occasioned some debate, but on division was carried with only one dissenting voice besides the tellers.

Mr. Carry gave notice of a motion he intended to make relative to the trade of the E. Indies, which, he said, ought now to be free.

Mr. Yelverton (the Attor. Gen.) observed that a system of commercial laws was in contemplation, which was not to be frittered away in parts till the whole might be comprehended together—Mr. Carry withdrew his motion; but not without a smart reply.

In the House of Peers, Ld Mountmorris in a very elegant speech entered upon the business of annual Parliaments.

Ld Carysfort (who acknowledged himself in the confidence of Government) gave the House to understand that the measures would not be opposed.

Earl of Bellmont, in an elaborate speech, recommended to their Ldps consideration a bill of rights, an exact transcript of the British; either to admit Catholics to equal rights, or to desire those to be granted, regulating duties, &c.

INTELLIGENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

The Philosophical Society of Edinburgh has received a royal charter from the King, by which it is incorporated under the title of "The Royal Society of Scotland, instituted for the Advancement of Learning and useful Knowledge." The members are divided into physical and literary classes. The objects of the first are mathematicks, physick, natural history, arts, manufactures; of the second, antiquities and philological learning.

From Glasgow, That the first division of the 48th regiment marched from thence on the 20th inst. to embark for Ireland. That regiment has been quartered in Glasgow ever since the spring of 1782, during which many broils have happened between them and the townsmen, in which several on both sides have lost their lives. Of these, among the foldiers, one of the musical band was most regretted. He was set upon by some Nailers, who inhumanly murdered him. The enraged soldiery paraded the streets the evening after the murder was committed, and resolved to retaliate upon all they met. The magistracy and officers exerted themselves on this occasion, and by uniting their authority further mischief was prevented.

PORT NEWS.

Capt. Taap, of the Europa, lately arrived at Leith road, gives an account of a dreadful storm which he met with, on the 6th of September, in his return from the Baltic to that port. During the gale, the sea made a free passage over him, swept away his boats, and forced him to put back to Elsinour. The Captain is very apprehensive that several vessels that failed about the same time have perished.

Mr. Tracey has written from Portsmouth a detail of the accidents which have befallen him in his attempts to weigh the Royal George. It is a certainty that he raised her by the head six feet, and a stern upwards of five feet, and had nearly cleared her of the sand bank which had formed round her, when one of the cables under her broke, occasioned by the roughness of the weather; this accident he repaired the next tide, and two days after one of the lighters, which were stationed to float her ahead, sunk, occasioned by the weight which was upon her. The Royal William and the other ship of the line, which were also engaged on this service, were so strained as to require caulking in their upper works. This being effected, he made a most spirited effort to raise her over the bank, without being able to succeed; soon after this attempt, by the unfavourableness of the weather, three cables broke, and the ship fell again nearly into her original situation. Under these circumstances Mr. Tracy has written to Admiral Montagu and the Navy board, that he relinquishes all hopes of succeeding to float the ship.

ADVICES FROM THE COUNTRY.

From Hull, That a farmer's boy, near Dove-tale, being sent for a bull with nothing but a small switch in his hand, ran the creature cross the pasture for some time, till, being exasperated, he turned upon him with great fury. The boy endeavoured to make his escape, but was overtaken near a wall on the brink of a precipice near twenty feet deep, over which the enraged animal tossed him, to a great height; and, by falling on the rough stones below, he was mangled in a manner too shocking to relate.

About the latter end of September, James Southwell, an opulent farmer, of *Moulton Chapel*, was found hanging, dressed in his wife's laced cap tied close under his chin, her long flowered cotton bed-gown, neatly pinned down before, over his breast a clean cambric handkerchief, an India chocolate-coloured handkerchief over that, and a clean lawn apron round his waist. The Coroner's Jury brought in their verdict Lunacy, tho' before this he had shewn no symptoms of insanity.

From *Chebmsford*, That one Knight was convicted at the Quarter sessions there of selling adulterated flour, and sentenced to stand

in the pillory at Ongar, and pay a fine of 5l. It appeared, that two poor families, who had bought flour of him, and had eaten bread made of it for five or six days, had discovered symptoms of gross alkaline effects, which had well nigh proved fatal to them.

Among the felons convicted at the Quarter sessions for *Kingston upon Thames*, was one Thompson, who had been thirty-nine times in prison for picking pockets.

From *Norwich*, That on the 12th instant, about seven in the evening, another meteor (see p. 712), no less brilliant than that of the 18th of August, was seen there. It was not so large, but in splendor it obscured, the moon. It was seen in London and its environs about the same time.

From *Canterbury*, That 48 lambs, in keeping at a farmer's near that city, dying suddenly, the owner caused several of them to be opened, when the cause of their death was found to be eating mint roots, quantities of which were found indigested in their stomachs.

At *Boroughbridge*, two broad-wheeled waggon meeting on the narrow bridge there, forced down near 40 feet of the battlement; and with it fell one of the waggons, by which four horses were killed, the other four in their descent were disentangled from the waggon, and were fortunately saved. The waggon was loaded with wool.

From *Salisbury*, That, at a weekly meeting of the county justices, a person was convicted in the penalty of 50l. mitigated to 41l. for having in his custody unentered malt, (which he had made when a compounder) contrary to the late statutes; and also in the penalty of 9l. for felling a sack of malt when a compounder. A caution this for other dealers. At the same meeting an innkeeper was fined 10l. for having venison in his house. He had bought the venison, and hung up a haunch in his gateway, which being seen by a gamekeeper, he laid an information, and received the penalty.

There is now (Sept. 29) growing at *Goadby*, in Leicestershire, in a garden under the direction of Mr. Todd, a crop of peas in full bearing, produced from the same stems that had in the course of the season produced a plentiful crop before. What makes this vegetable phenomenon so uncommonly remarkable is, that, after the first crop had been gathered, the stem, though apparently dead, threw out fresh blossoming shoots, not only at the top, but at every joint.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sept. 7.

This day an evening lecture was opened at Christ's Church, Spitalfields, pursuant to the will of Mr. James Limborough, some time a weaver in Spitalfields, afterwards of Clapton in Hackney, who left 90l. per annum for that purpose, of which 60l. are to be paid to the preacher, and 10l. cash to the clerk,

the sexton, and the church in which it should be established. In case the bequest should not be accepted by Spitalfields, he directed it to be offered to St. Botolph Bishopsgate, or St. Botolph Aldgate. It was to take effect at the decease of his widow, which happened in or about January 1783. The first lecturer is Henry Foster, M. A.

Sept. 29.

Being Michaelmas-day, the Livery of London assembled in Common-hall for the choice of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, when Robert Peckham, Esq. Citizen and Alderman, was declared duly elected. At this meeting several of the Common-Council inveighed bitterly against the tax upon receipts, as partial, vexatious, and troublesome to the people in general, and to the citizens of London in particular.

Being the birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, it was observed by the court at Windsor with uncommon festivity. In the morning the King, Queen, and ten of the children went to the Chapel Royal. After breakfast the whole Royal Family took an airing in the park. About one o'clock they returned to the Castle, and received compliments till three. About nine in the evening the company that had been invited by cards assembled, and (except the King and Queen) did not depart till near two in the morning.

Orders were sent to Portsmouth for the following ships of war to sail with the first fair wind for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean; viz. *Goliath*, of 74 guns, Capt. Sir Hyde Parker; *Ganges*, 74, Hon. James Luttrell; *Ardent*, 64, Harwood; *Diadem*, 74, Symonds; *Phaeton*, 38, Colpoys; *Latona*, 38, Boston; *Camilla*, 20, J. Hunt; *Rambler*, 14, Pellew.

Sept. 30.

The Royal Admiral East India ship, lately arrived from the East Indies, being under some repairs at Blackwall, and the caulkers, as usual, firing her bottom, a spark of fire got amongst some loose gunpowder on board, which burnt several men in so bad a manner, that they were carried to the hospital miserable objects; but though there was a great explosion, the ship did not appear to be very materially damaged.

At a meeting of the College of Physicians, in Warwick-lane, for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were chosen:

Dr. Pitcairne, President.

Dr. Gisborne, Dr. Wright, Dr. Budd, and Dr. Hervey, Censors.

Dr. Thomlinson, Treasurer.

Dr. Reynolds, Registrar.

Dr. Pitcairne, Dr. Healde, Dr. Donald Monro, Dr. Budd, and Dr. Milman, Commissioners for licensing houses for the reception of lunatics.

The same day Dr. Mytton, of Windsor, and

and Dr. Matthews of Hereford, were admitted Fellows of the College.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.

This day the bank at Paris called La Chaiffe d'Escompte, stopped payment, which occasioned the greatest consternation throughout that city. [See p. 881.]

Thursday 2.

The sum of 900l. duty (upon one legacy of above 100,000l.) was paid at the proper office, in pursuance of the late act.

In the evening a gentleman was stopped between Islington and the Shepherd and Shepherdess, near the spot where the late Mr. Hird was murdered, (see vol. LII. p. 263) by three villains, who demanded his money, which not being readily complied with, one of the villains discharged a pistol, the ball of which lodged in his neck, but not so as to endanger his life. They afterwards robbed him, and made his escape.

Saturday 4.

One of the King's messengers dispatched by the Duke of Manchester from Paris, arrived at St. James's with the ratification, on the part of the States General, of the Preliminary Articles, signed at Paris on the 2d of Sept. which was exchanged with his Grace against his Majesty's ratification on the 29th of Sept. at Paris, by the Plenipotentiaries of their H. M. M.

The convicts (in number about 80) were taken from Newgate, and put on board a lighter at Blackfriars-bridge, which proceeded with them to Blackwall, where they were shipped on board a transport. In their way they behaved so audaciously, that it was found necessary to fire amongst them, by which three of the ringleaders were shot dead.

Sunday 5.

An officer was met in Hyde-park by a sailor who had been under his command, and shot him through the body. He was, it seems, so tyrannical while on board, that a party of foremastmen drew lots which of them should put him to death. The assassin made his escape. *This story, though in most of the papers, does not seem sufficiently authenticated.*

Monday 6.

Ceremonial of the Proclamation of Peace, as ordered by the Knight Marshal.

A party of Horse Guards was drawn up about the gate at St. James's Palace, where the Beadles, Constables, and all the Officers of the City of Westminster attended.

The Officers of Arms. Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces and Collars. The Serj. Trumpeter with his Mace and Collar. The Trumpets. Drum Major and Drums. And the Knight Marshal and his men, and the Officers of Arms, being habited in their respective Tabards, and mounted, a procession was made from thence to the Palace Gate, in this order:

Knight Marshal's Men, two and two.

Knight Marshal.

SENT. MAG. Oct. 1783.

Drums.

Drum Major.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

Pursuivants.

Serjeant { Heralds. } Serjeant
at Arms. { King at Arms. } at Arms.

Being come before the Palace Gate, the Senior Officer at Arms present, attended on his left hand by the next in rank, read the Proclamation aloud; which done, the Officers of Westminster joined the procession, which moved on to Charing-Cross in the following order:

Horse Grenadiers, to clear the way.

Beadles of Westminster, two and two, bare-headed, with Staves.

Constables of Westminster, in like manner. High Constable, with his Staff, on horseback.

Officer of the High Bailiff of Westminster, with White Wand, on horseback.

Clerk of the High Bailiff.

High Bailiff, and Deputy Steward.

Horse Guards.

Knt. Marsh.'s Men, two and two.

Knight Marshal.

Drums.

Drum Major.

Trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

Pursuivants.

Serjeant { Heralds. } Serjeant
at Arms. { King at Arms. } at Arms.

Horse Guards.

Horse Guards to flank the procession.

Horse Guards to flank the procession.

At Charing-Cross, the Officer of Arms next in rank to him who read at St. James's, read the Proclamation, looking towards Whitehall; that done, the procession moved on to Temple-Bar, the gates of which were shut, and the Junior Officer of Arms, coming out of the rank between two Trumpeters, preceded by two Horse Grenadiers to clear the way, rode up to the gates, and after the trumpets had sounded thrice, knocked with a cane. Being asked by the City Marshal from within, 'Who comes there?' He replied—'The Officers of Arms, who demand entrance into the City to publish his Majesty's Proclamation of Peace.' The gates being opened, he was admitted alone, and the gates shut again. The City Marshal, preceded by his Officers, conducted him to the Lord Mayor, to whom he shewed his Majesty's Warrant; which his Lordship having read, returned, and gave direction to the City Marshal to open the gates, who attended him back thereto, and, on the Officer of Arms leaving him, said, 'Sir, the gates are opened.' The Trumpets and Grenadiers being in waiting, conducted him to his place in the procession, which then moved on into the City, the Officers of Westminster filing off and retiring as they came to Temple-Bar. The Procession from Temple-Bar was as follows:

Grenadier Guards, with their swords drawn.
Four Trumpets.

Gre-

Grenadier Guards.
 Knights Marshalmen, two and two.
 Knight Marshal.
 Drums.
 Drum Major.
 Trumpets.
 Serjeant Trumpeter.
 Pursuivants.
 Serjeant at Arms, } Heralds, } Serjeants at Arms.
 Kings of Arms, }
 City Marshals' Men.
 Constables.
 City Music, with scarlet laced cloaks, on horseback.
 Drums.
 Band of Music on foot.
 City Marshals.
 The Lord Mayor.
 Aldermen Alsop, Wright, Kitchen, Gill, Picket, and Boydell; and the Deputy Recorder (Mr. Harrison).
 Sheriffs Officers, with javelins.
 Sheriff Turner, and the Remembrancer.
 Sheriffs Officers, with javelins.
 Sheriff Skinner, with one of the Deputy Sheriffs.
 Town Clerk and one of the City Council.
 Horse Guards.
 Drums and Trumpets.

Horse Guards, who closed the procession.

The Proclamation was then read a third time at Chancery-lane, and a fourth time at the end of Wood-street, where the Cross formerly stood. The procession then moved on to the Royal Exchange, where it was read for the last time.

The trumpets sounded thrice previous to, and immediately after, each reading. "God save the King" was frequently repeated by a delightful military band; and the people at large seeming delighted with the suspension of war, put us in mind of the beautiful apostrophe of the Poet of Nature:

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
 Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,
 And breathe short-winded accents of new
 broils

To be commenc'd in stronds afar remote:
 No more the thirsty entrance of this soil
 Shall daub her lips with her own children's
 blood;

No more shall trenching war channel her fields,
 Nor bruise her flowrets with the armed hoofs
 Of hostile paces; those oppos'd eyes,
 Which,—like the meteors of a troubled
 heaven,

All of one nature, of one substance bred,—
 Did lately meet in the intestine shock,
 And furious close of civil butchery,
 Shall now, in mutual, well becoming ranks,
 March all one way; and be no more oppos'd
 Against acquaintance, kindred, and allies:
 The edge of war, like an ill-sheathed knife,
 No more shall cut its master. *Hen. IV.*

The concourse of people was so great, that Temple-Bar was with difficulty opened; and the Lord Mayor's coach was detained almost an hour in turning.

During the hurry of proclaiming the peace, a person came to the Bank for cash for 14 fifty pound notes, which was paid him. Next day, when the notes came to the Accountant's Office to be examined, they proved to be forged, though the imitation was so nice that it could scarcely be detected.

Thursday 8.

Mr. Newland, head Cashier of the Bank, attended at the Stock Exchange, and gave notice, that the Directors had come to a resolution of making the eighth payment, being the last of the present loan; and that they would indulge the holders till the 28th of January, when one half of the money advanced was to be redeemed, and for the redemption of the other half a month longer. This gave a temporary stability to the stocks, which have since fallen considerably.

Friday 10.

A Privy Council was summoned for this day at St. James's, when dispatches for the East Indies passed the great seal. The report is, That Government takes no direct part either in the dismissal or continuation of Gov. Hastings; but sends over two gentlemen of tried abilities and integrity to take seats in the Supreme Council as immediate servants of Government, who are to address their dispatches of every thing that passes to the Secretary of State, instead of the Company in the usual style. The Company's affairs are said to have taken a sudden turn in their favour. With the above dispatches the *Euridice* frigate set sail on the 10th inst.

This day the *Britannia* Indiaman, Capt. Cumming, from St. Helena and Bencoolen, arrived at Woolwich. She has been only 17 months from England, having sailed from Portsmouth in May 1782.

Sir Hector Munro, lately arrived from the East Indies, had a long conference with the King before his Majesty went to the levee.

Saturday 11.

One Gascoyne an attendant at New-prison, brought a man and woman handcuffed together in a hackney coach, from East Smithfield to the above goal. Next day the woman procured bail, and immediately after her enlargement she swore before Justice Blackborough, that Gascoyne, while in the coach, forcibly thrust a handkerchief into her mouth, and robbed her of the money she had in her pockets. The fact being positively sworn to, the Justice was obliged to commit Gascoyne, tho' on examination the man in the coach knew nothing of the robbery.

Wednesday 15.

At a Common Council holden in the Council Chamber of London, Resolved that the thanks of the Court be given to the Rt. Hon. Nathaniel Newnham, Lord Mayor, for his steady and impartial conduct in Common-hall on Michaelmas-day last, when he testified an equal attention to the rights of the corporation, and the real interests of the livery at large, by strenuously endeavouring

to preserve that harmony between them upon which the honour and happiness of both so essentially depend. And for the respect shewn this Court, by the communication of a late requisition signed T. Tomlins, &c. for the calling a Common-hall and desiring the opinion of this court, &c. See p. 532.

This afternoon a duel was fought behind the Foundling hospital between Lieut. Harrison of the Marines, and M. Harman Van Berkenham an officer in the Dutch service; when after marking out the distance of eight paces, Mr. Berkenham fired first and missed; Lieut. Harrison's bullet grazed the cheek of his antagonist, who insisted on firing again, which he did without effect, and Lieut. H. fired his second pistol in the air. The seconds interposed, the parties were reconciled, and both went home good friends.

Thursday 16.

Two sailors left Portsmouth with each a guinea in his pocket. In the forest of Bane they were robbed of their money, and resolved to retaliate on the first they met. They did so. A single gentleman in a post chaise, on demand, gave them his purse with eight guineas. They took two, and returned him the rest, giving him the reason for what they had done. He told them where he was to lodge, and desired them to call upon him. They did so, he treated them with a supper, gave them a guinea, and desired them, if they should be robbed again, never to recruit in the same way, as the next person they robbed might not see the matter in the same light.

Friday 17.

This day advice was received of a severe engagement between a piratical sloop, named the Doggerbank, Capt. Shepherd, of 24 nine and 12 pounders, and 80 men, and the Lark lugger, Capt. Plaine, of only 14 six-pounders. The Lark gave chase from five in the morning till nine when she came along side the pirate and received her fire.

This morning about seven o'clock Mr. Munro, of the 16th reg. dragoons, and Mr. Green, with their seconds, met in a field near Battersea-bridge, for the purpose of settling a dispute which took place a few evenings since; they took their ground at the distance of about six yards; they then fired three pistols each, the last of which wounded Mr. G. in the side; the seconds interfered, and asked Mr. G. if he was satisfied; he said not, unless Mr. M. made him a public apology;—*that*, Mr. M. said, he *now* would not do. Mr. G. replied, "then one of them must fall." They again took their ground, and fired each two pistols more; one ball entered Mr. Munro's knee, and Mr. Green received a shot which has since proved fatal, the ball entering a little above the groin.

Monday 21.

As Mrs. Lawton, of Walthamstow, was returning with another lady from Woodford, she was attacked in Woodstreet, Waltham-

stow, by a single highwayman, well mounted. While he was demanding the ladies' money, the coachman, who on first discovery of the man before they turned out of the high road had assured his mistress she should not be robbed, jumped from his box, and collared the robber; and, armed only with a clasp knife, notwithstanding his two loaded pistols, by the assistance of the neighbourhood, who heard the scuffle, secured him, and he was committed by Mr. Justice Bertie to Chelmsford gaol, to take his trial at the next assizes. A handsome subscription was immediately made for the coachman by many gentlemen present at the examination, besides the many offers for the highwayman's horse, which was a very good one. We think it our duty to insert this event at large, for the encouragement of servants during the course of the ensuing winter, when so many depredations may be apprehended. The like praise is due to the bricklayer's labourer, who, armed only with a kitchen poker, took on the Stratford road, the Saturday before, a footpad, who, not content with robbing the passengers in a post chaise, robbed the driver at its return, who, giving the alarm at the Bell ale-house, where the labourers were of drinking at their pay table, was the means apprehending one of a very dangerous gang.

About five in the afternoon the powder mills at Ewell blew up. The explosion was felt at more than 12 miles distance, and many people were terrified by the apprehensions of an earthquake.

A letter from Helder, in the port of Amsterdam, of the 20th instant, mentions the burning of the Rhyndland man of war, without being able to learn how the accident happened. Some people perished in endeavouring to extinguish the flames.

Monday 27.

Seaton's prize at Cambridge, the subject of which was HOPE, was this year adjudged to the Rev. Mr. Hayes of Trinity college, and one of the Ushers of Westminster school.

Tuesday 28.

Eleven malefactors were carried from Newgate and executed at Tyburn. It is really a melancholy reflection on the police of this country, that, notwithstanding the boasted lenity of our laws, more people are cut off annually by the hands of the executioner than in all Europe besides. The papers are filled with little else but robberies and villainies of one kind or other, not confined in a manner, as formerly, to the metropolis, but practised all over the country, where the goals are full of felons.

About the beginning of the present month, a grand illumination was exhibited at Hanover, on the return of the Bp of Osnabugh to that city from a late journey, a striking proof how much that Prince is esteemed and beloved in Germany—Illuminations are rare in that country. The last exhibited in Hanover was in honour of Prince Ferdinand's glorious victories over the French.

Job Orton, who died at Kidderminster July 29 (see p. 716), was for many years pastor of the dissenting congregation at Shrewsbury, where he succeeded Mr. Fra. Tallents the chronologist 1708, whose portrait is engraved in the Nonconformists Memorial, II. 332. from an original picture in Mr. O's hands.

Mr. Robson, who died lately at Durham (see p. 804.) was brother to Mr. Jas. R. book-seller in Bond-street.

MR. URBAN,

AS your Magazine is the depository of the records of departed merit, I beg you will admit the following character of an admirable man (whose death you mentioned in your Magazine for Aug. p. 718), who was suddenly snatched away before he had closed his eighth lustre.

DELINEATOR.

"DR. WATKINSON in his temper and manners was mild, placid, and humane. He had improved an excellent understanding by a familiar acquaintance with ancient and modern literature, and to the accomplishments of the scholar he joined the urbanity of the gentleman. The book of nature he perused, and could delineate living manners acutely at the same time that he investigated abstract truth with logical precision. His attic vivacity served to enliven, whilst his general acquaintance with science served to enrich the social hour. No assumed consequence, or fastidious spleen, ever obscured his talents; but he possessed a power far beyond the chemist's boast, that of transmuting acquaintances into friends: all who knew him, loved him, for his virtues were as endearing as his manners. In his profession as a physician, he sought not to draw the notice of mankind by broaching bold conjectures, or adopting ideal systems, but whilst he invariably pursued truth, merit by firm and steady steps was conducting him to celebrity. His premature death reiterates a doctrine, alas! too fatally proved, *quantum est in rebus inane!*"

The following is a copy of the will made by Lieut. Col. Thomas the evening previous to his fatal interview with Col. Cosmo Gordon (see p. 805.), and which has since been proved at Doctors Commons:

London, Sept. 3, 1783.

"I am now called upon, and, by the rules of what is called honour, forced into a personal interview with Col. Cosmo Gordon. God only can know the event; and into his hands I commit my soul, conscious only of having done my duty.

"I therefore declare this to be my last will and testament, and do hereby revoke all former wills, &c. I have made at any time.

"In the first place I commit my soul to Almighty God, in hopes of his mercy and pardon for the irreligious step I now (in compliance with the unwarrantable customs of this wicked world) put myself under the necessity of taking.

"I leave 150l. in bank notes, inclosed, to

my dear brother, John Thomas, esq; I also bequeath unto him whatever sums may be due to me from the agent of the 1st regiment of guards, reserving a sufficient sum to pay my debts, which are inconsiderable; and I also give and bequeath unto him all my books and household furniture, and every thing of which I am now possessed. I give and bequeath to Thomas Hobber, my servant, 50l. which I request my brother will pay him. What debts may be now owing I request my brother will immediately discharge.

FRED. THOMAS."

Wednesday night, Sept. 3, 1783.

"P. S. I commit this into the hands of my friend Captain Hill, of the 1st regiment of guards."

Mrs. Vigor (see p. 806.) died at Windsor on Friday, Sept. 12; and her loss will be severely felt by the neighbouring poor, amongst whom she was constantly searching after proper objects for the exertion of her charity and benevolence. Together with great cheerfulness of mind and equality of temper, she retained an uncommon quickness of apprehension and vigour of understanding to the time of her death. Having lived much in the world, and being well acquainted with books, her conversation was the delight of all who had the pleasure of knowing her: of the vivacity of her wit and her talents for observation, the public have had a specimen in a volume of "Letters from a Lady residing in Russia, to her Friend in England," which she was in a manner obliged to publish, to prevent a spurious and incorrect copy from being obtruded on the world. At a time of life remarkable for apathy and indifference, she possessed a degree of sensibility, and a tenderness of feeling, approaching almost to weakness; numberless examples of which will occur to her friends on perusing this faint sketch of a most amiable and engaging character. X—N.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 26. **L**ADY of Ri. Aldworth Neville, esq; M. P. for Reading, a son.
Oct. 1. Lady of Sir Geo. Cockburne, a dau.
6. Lady of Robt. Smith, esq; a dau.
10. Lady of the Bp. of Lincoln, a dau. at the Deanery-house, St. Paul's.
14. Countess of Roseberry, a son.
15. Lady of Sir John Taylor, a son.
17. Lady of Tho. Sam. Jolliffe, esq; a dau.
18. Lady Grantham, a son.
Lady of John M'Namara, esq; a son.
Pisa, Sept. 29. Great Duchess, a princee.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Edinburgh, Alex. Anderson, esq; merch. in London, to Miss Mary Hog, youngest dau. of Roger H. esq; of Newliston.

Mr. Wm. Lewis, distiller, in Helborn, to Miss Turner, of Hendon.

At Lichfield, Edw. Sneyd, jun. esq; to Miss Maria Greaves, of Aston, near Derby.

At

At Windsor, rev. Dr. Davis, of Eton school, to Miss Harrington, of the same place.

Sept. 23. Mr. John Harrison, of Cowick, Yorksh. aged 101, to Ann Hephenshall, aged 98.

24. At Purbright, Surrey, right hon. Sir Robt. Wilmot, bart. to the hon. Mrs. Byron, relict of the hon. Mr. B.

Oct. 6. John Mackay, esq; agent, of Flud- yer-str. to Miss Ann Thomson, of Bedford.

7. Jas. Whyte, esq; of Denbies, in Surrey, to Miss Cath. Hildyard, youngest dau. of the late Sir Rob. H. bart. of Winestead, co. York.

Capt. Prickett, of the 77th reg. to Miss Wyvill, only dau. of Hale W. esq; of York.

9. David Murray, esq; neph. to Ld Elibank, to Miss Harley, fourth dau. of the right hon. Tho. Harley.

Capt. Maud, to Miss Mary Gervais.

10. Mr. Jn. Davies, master of Bagnigge- Wells, to Mrs. Mitchell.

11. Mr. John Egerton, of Whitehall, to Miss Mary Davis, of Holborn.

H. Desborough, esq; of the general post-of- fice, to Miss Luther, of Frith-str. Soho-squ.

13. Mr. Christ. Clarke, of the Inner Tem- ple, attorney, to Miss Stretch, of Twickenham.

Wm. Cracraft, esq; of the exchequer, to Miss Hawkes.

At Ealing, in Middlesex, rev. Mr. Geo. Pickard, younger son to Jocelyn P. esq; of Bloxworth, co. Dorset, to Miss Payne, dau. of Edw. P. esq; of Ealing.

15. At St. Martin in the Fields, Mr. Went- worth, draper, of Godalming, to Miss Lee, dau. of Mr. L. baker, of the same place.

20. At Old Windsor, Hor. Churchill, esq; of the first reg. of foot gua. to Miss Modigham.

22. Rev. Mr. Uhthoff, to Miss Farrer.

23. At St. Helen's, Bishop'sgate, Jn. Peter Du Roveray, esq; merch. to Miss M. Bonnard.

Rev. Allen Fielding, V. of Shepherds-Well, Kent, son of the late celebrated Henry F. esq; to Miss Fielding, of Canterbury.

Mr. Knight, of Cliff, near Rochester, to Miss Charlton, of Canterbury.

DEATHS.

LATELY, Moses Bass, esq; coroner for the county of Bucks.

In his 80th year, rev. Dr. Philipps, of Col- by, in Pembrokeshire.

At Wormley, Mrs. Cooke, relict of the late Mr. C. of Broad-str. merchant. She has left 10,000l. in different legacies amongst poor fa- milies, and her servants, and 1000l. to the Asylum for female orphans.

On her passage to Bengal, on board the Eg- lington East Indiaman, Mrs. Cargill (late Miss Brown), the celebrated singer.

Capt. Kerret, aged 82, formerly in the Rus- sian trade.

At Stockton, aged 87, Mr. Smith, surgeon.

At Tucheim, in the duchy of Magdeburgh, Andrew Buchols, aged 115, who had been a soldier from his youth, and served at the battle of Malplaquet.

Mr. John Wilson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, aged 105.

Rev. Langton Freeman, M.A. R. of Bilton, co. Warwick.

Mar. 27. At Bengal, Sam. Touchet, esq;

July 3. At his seat at Harleyford, co. Bucks, Wm. Clayton, esq; M. P. for Marlow, and uncle to Sir Robert, bart. His death was oc- casioned by a fall from his horse, whereby the spinal marrow being injured, he remained alive only four days, perfectly sensible and free from pain all the while, only complaining that both his arms were broke (which was not however the case, but the upper half of his body totally lifeless), and at last expired without a pang. His eldest son succeeded to his seat in parliament.

Aug. 29. At New-York, aged 61, Frede- rick Baron de Hackenberg, major-general in the service of his serene highness the Landgrave of Hesse, and knight of the most honourable order *Pour la Vertu Militaire*.

Sept. At sea, upon a cruize, off Weymouth, where he was stationed, Capt. John Hope Bowers, master of the *Orestes* sloop.

At Chester, Mr. John Golborne, engineer to the River Dee Company.

At Rochester, rev. Peter Wade, M.A. one of the minor canons of that cathedral from 1737, R. of Cowling, V. of Boughton Mon- chelsea, Kent, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Christ-Church, Surrey, Mrs. Han. South, in her 88th year.

Sept. 13. At an advanced age, Mrs. Ellis, relict of the rev. Mr. E. and sister of the rev. J. Harrison, R. of Stoke Rochford, co. Linc.

15. After a short illness, at his seat at Girsby in Lincolnshire, Tho. Lister, esq; aged 57. He married a lady of the name of Baker, by whom he left no issue. He served the office of high sheriff for the county of Lincoln 1756.

18. At St. Petersburg, Monsieur Euler, the greatest mathematician since the days of New- ton and Leibnitz. He acquired his high fame under the patronage of the King of Prussia, who made him president of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, but having had some differ- ences with that monarch, he applied to the Empress of Russia, who gave him the same honourable charge in the Imperial academy of St. Petersburg, with a princely provision. When he left Berlin he was succeeded by a gentleman from Turin, in Piedmont, called Signor La Grangia, who still holds the place of president in the said academy of Berlin, and has given repeated proofs of the most transcendent abili- ties in every branch of the mathematics. The first president of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin was Maupertuis, the great antagonist of Voltaire. Euler was made president after the decease of Maupertuis. *Some memoirs of him will be acceptable.*

21. Wm. Wilson, esq; of Ainsworth.

24. At Armagh, right hon. Walter Hussey Burgh, lord chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland. He was of an ancient family in the county of Kildare; was educated in the college of Dublin, and there first distin- guished himself by the verses he wrote on the

the King's marriage. The rest of his time, till he came of age, was spent in the manner usual with spirited young men who look forward to the possession of a good estate; but in that prospect he found himself, by the imprudence of his father, so disappointed, that he was obliged to sell his horses and dogs, and betake himself to the study of the law. He came to London, remained one year in the Temple, and went only *twice* to Westminster-hall; and on his return to Ireland his other year's attendance at the Temple was dispensed with, and he was admitted to the Bar, where he so distinguished himself, though surrounded by men of great abilities, that in twelve months he became of the first rank in practice, and the third year he made 5000*l.* by his profession. The Duke of Leinster brought him into Parliament, and he there obtained a decided superiority. On the Irish discontents he surrendered his gown of Prime-Serjeant, and, on a change of measures, accepted the office of Chief Baron. About a year ago he lost his wife, for whom he had the most unbounded affection, and he had the additional misfortune to find his only son an idiot, on which account he lately refused a peerage. He was of the most spotless public and private character, with an imagination as rich and plenteous, and a judgment as sound and quick, as any man ever possessed—but it would be as impossible to convey in words the extent and harmony of his voice, and the grace of his elocution, as to give an idea on paper of the powers of a great performer on a musical instrument. He died in the flower of his age, not being forty years old, after having gone through the duties of the Bar—the Bench—and the Senate,—beloved, respected, and lamented by all his countrymen. The provision for his children is worthy the people of Ireland, with whom generosity is a characteristic virtue. A pension of 2000*l.* per ann. with benefit of survivorship to the whole of the children, who are three daughters and one son. The family estates are estimated at 2000*l.* per ann. the receipts of which will be appropriated to the payment of debts, during the minority of the boy, and discharge the debts, said to amount to 24,000*l.* including the incumbrances left by his father.

In Marshalsea prison, Alex. Frazer, esq; of the 69th reg. in his 32d year. He served the whole war in America.

25. In her 101st year, Mrs. Cotes, of Woolfhorpe, near Belvoir-Castle.

At Rye, in Suffex, Wm. Davis, esq; collector of the customs at that port.

At Enniskillen, on the N. W. circuit, hon. Godfrey Lill, esq; one of the justices of the common pleas in Ireland. He married Miss Bull of Chichester, by whom he has left two daughters, one of them married last year to Lord Castlestewart.

26. Andr. Lindegren, esq; iron merchant.

27. In King-str. Covent-garden, Mr. Randall, surgeon and apothecary. His death was

occasioned by a wound he received in his thigh, in consequence of a duel fought at a tavern in the Piazza, about seven years since, when the seconds were so inhuman as to suffer the combatants to discharge their pistols across a table close to each other.

At Chiswick, Alex. Weatherstone, esq;

28. Mr. Martin Booth, in his 50th year, an eminent bookseller at Norwich, and one of the common-councilmen for Mancroft ward.

29. Mr. Holt, late dep. secretary to the E. I. Company. His lady died in the course of last month. See p. 804.

At Wapping, aged 76, Capt. Corkmore.

At Wapping, Mrs. Ann Protier Mapperley, a maiden gentlewoman in opulent circumstances, and in her 70th year.

At Wareham, rev. Jas. Adamson, R. of Barton St. Andrew and Siolely, and perpetual curate of West Dereham, all in Norfolk.

In Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, Caspar Greventrop, esq; secr. to the late Ld Chesterfield, aged 90.

30. In College-street, Westm. Lieut. Jas. Braidley, aged 96. He had lived on a pension from government ever since losing his legs in a battle between the French and Allies in Queen Anne's wars.

At Newbury, aged 69, Jac. Stocomb, esq;

At Hammer-smith, Fra. Degan, esq;

Oct. 1. Hon. Mrs. Law, 3d dau. of the late Ld Falkland, and lady of the rev. Dr. Law, archdeacon of Rochester, and R. of Westmill, co. Herts.

In Hanover-squ. the rt. hon. Lady Delaval, lady of the present Baronet. She was buried in Westminster-abbey with great funeral pomp Oct. 11; and the following character was drawn up by a spectator of the ceremony:

S A C R E D

Be this monumental inscription
To the memory of Lady DELAVAL.
Ever honourable
As an honour to humankind,
Ever memorable
As an ornament to her sex,
For every endowment,
Which can give the most exalted value.
Think! Oh think!
How inconsolably distressful
Must be the unutterable grief
Of a most affectionate husband,
Who loved her, honoured her, and doated on her;
And of a loving and beloved offspring,
At being deprived of such a blessing,
An inspirer of beautiful order,
Sweetness of manners,
Melting benevolence,
And purity of life,
Whom religion taught to live and die.
In very truth
Not only a private, but a public loss;
Since in her heart
Virtue had placed her splendid throne,
Surrounded by all the Graces.
Possessed of the most extensive knowledge,
With the most modest diffidence;

The

The greatest sincerity
 Endeared by the greatest complacency;
 A firm, but humble fortitude
 In the cause of right,
 Of which no one could better judge:
 All these her merits,
 Reader! were lately living truths;
 Alas! they are now but history,
 Worthy to be recorded
 In consecrated ground,
 And in the human heart,
 To which such an example
 Must be for ever dear, ever valuable.
 Oh, then! let regretting memory
 Strew never-fading flowers
 Upon her awfully respected grave.

The family banners, agreeable to ancient custom, are fixed over the grave.

2. Of a paralytic stroke, at Deal, in Kent, aged 62, Robert Lynch, M. D. an eminent physician of Canterbury. He was eldest son of the late George Lynch, M. D. and was some time fellow of C. C. C. Oxford, and one of Radcliffe's travelling physicians.

Mr. Jas. Cunningham, late pilot to the fleet under Ld Howe's command in America, and an American loyalist.

3. At Guilford, Surrey, Jn. Randale, esq;
 Mr. Beresford, of Paddington, aged 81.

4. Mrs. Bulkeley, wife of Mr. Edw. B. of Fleet-street, druggist.

5. At Leicester, in her 100th year, Mrs. Bancart, who could read without spectacles till within a fortnight of her death. She buried her husband in 1765, aged 104.

Tho. Croft, esq; brother to Steph. C. esq;

6. At her son's at Radger, near Shifnal, in Shropshire, Mrs. Browne, a lady of the most amiable and respectable character. She was the relict of Isa. Hawkins B. esq; well known for his intellectual and literary abilities; by whom she has left an only son, the present high-sheriff of Shropshire.

8. Lady of Sir Wm. Desse, knt. of Maningford-Bruce, Wilts, and late clerk of the cheque to the band of pensioners.

Mr. Alex. Keyser, jun. one of the twelve Jew brokers in London.

At Epsom, Martin Wright, esq; son to the late Sir Martin W. who was one of the justices of the court of king's bench from Nov. 1740, to Feb. 1, 1755. His death was occasioned by the hoofs of his horse sticking in a swamp during a hunt; by which accident he was suddenly dismounted, and the horse falling on him, so injured his back as to affect the spinal marrow. He was conveyed to his house, and had just time to make a will; after which

he was seized with a universal palsy, and expired without a groan.

10. At Bow, Capt. John Pickett, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-House.

Right hon. Lady Ann Dufgn, wife of Ger. D. esq; in New King-str. Bath, and sister to the late E. of Hyndford.

At Dublin, Henry Brooke, esq; barrack-master of Mellingar, co. Westmeath, who gained great reputation as a writer, by the "Farmer's Letters" published in Ireland during the rebellion, in imitation of Swift's "Drapier's Letters." He was also author of "The Fool of Quality," a novel of more than tolerable merit. His dramatic works, of which the most celebrated are, "Gustavus Vasa, 1738," and "Earl of Essex, 1761," were collected, with his other writings, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1780.

11. Mr. Fraiser, sugar-baker, St. Mary-Hill, At Lymington, Nich. Langley, esq;

At Beaksbourn, Kent, aged 82, rev. Wm. Bedford, M. A. vicar of that parish from 1726, and rector of Smarden from 1727.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Boys, wife of Wm. B. esq; F. A. S. mayor.

12. At Hammersmith, Mrs. Sheen, of St. Paul's coffee house.

Mr. Annibal Paulhan, sugar-refiner.

Rev. Mr. Stephenson, lecturer of St. Helen's, vicar of Sutton Courtenay, and usher of the free grammar school at Abingdon, Berks.

13. J. Brome, esq; of Town-Malling, Kent.

In her 48th year, after a short illness, at Fizwalter-House in Essex, the hon. Catherine Heneage, relict of George Heneage, of Hainton, co. of Lincoln, esq; and sister to the right hon. Lord Petre. This lady, eminently possessed of all the virtues which render her sex amiable, survived her husband scarce nineteen months. See our Mag. vol. LII. p. 151.

14. Lady Frankland, moth. of Sir Tho. F.

At Wooburn-Farm, in the parish of Chertsey, co. Surrey, Mrs. Southcote, aged 85, relict of Philip S. esq; She has left her estate at Wooburn to Lord Petre; the bulk of her fortune and estates, amounting to 4000l. per ann. to Sir Wm. Jerningham, bart. Wooburn was one of the first places improved according to the principles of modern gardening, and laid the foundation of a taste which is admired by all true lovers of that science. Mr. Southcote was a descendant of Judge Southcote, of Q. Elizabeth's time; the last male heir from whom, Mr. Edward Southcote, a clergyman of the church of Rome, died a few years since. Mrs. S. was a dau. and coheir. of Sir Jn Andrews, bt.

26. Sir Cha. Turner, bart. M. P. for the city of York; of whom more shall be said.

* * * The remainder of this Obituary, and the usual Lists, are unavoidably deferred.

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 30, to Oct. 21, 1783.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			
Males	644	Males	804		2 and 5	189	50 and 60
Females	624	Females	772		5 and 10	65	60 and 70
Whereof have died under two years old					10 and 20	53	70 and 80
					20 and 30	130	80 and 90
					30 and 40	133	90 and 100
					40 and 50	147	100
Peck Loaf 2s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.							

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1783.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduced.	3 per Ct. consols.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Excheg. Bills.	Omnium.	Lottery Tickets.
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N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The Gentleman's Magazine,

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
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Chester 2
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Nottingham 2
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For NOVEMBER, 1783.

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Embellished with an elegant View of a fine old Stone Bridge formerly existing at ROUEN; with some curious Antiquities found in HACKNEY MARSH; a Pig of Lead discovered near STORPORT, Hants; and Specimens of a remarkable Species of Gold Coin.			

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GA

Decem. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	35	29 19	N		fair. ¹
2	29	29 18	E		mist and rime, still.
3	33	30 2	E		fair.
4	33	30 4	E		overcast, cutting wind.
5	35	30	E		overcast, still.
6	35	29 17	E		overcast, still.
7	35	29 16	E		overcast, fair.
8	35	30 2	E		overcast, harsh wind.
9	32	30	E		overcast, cold and raw.
10	32	29 16	E		overcast, still, cold and raw.
11	33	30	N		overcast and still.
12	34	29 2	S	.28	fair, rain.
13	31	29 18	SW	.15	fair, rain,
14	36	29 10	SW		fair, bright.
15	34	29 10	W	.11	rain, fair.
16	29	29 17	SW	.18	fair, rain.
17	42	29 18	SE		gloomy. ²
18	46	30 2	SW		gloomy.
19	32	30 10	SW		fair, white frost.
20	40	30 12	SW		fair.
21	42	30 10	SW		fair.
22	33	30 10	W		fair.
23	36	30 6	W		fair, ³
24	42	30 2	W		fair.
25	42	30 4	NW		fair.
26	42	30 10	W		fair, mild and serene.
27	41	30 10	W		overcast. ⁴
28	39	30 6	W		fair. ⁵
29	37	30 4	W		very fair and bright.
30	40	30 2	W		overcast.
31	33	30 6	W		bright. ⁶

OBSERVATIONS. ¹ Made the last unripe grapes into tarts; they were gathered dry, and hung in the green-house. This method saves them from hard frost, and will preserve them a long time. ² Much condensation on outside of windows, solid bodies are very damp. ³ Bees come forth and play in the sunshine. ⁴ Thrush sings in Vauxhall Gardens. ⁵ Skylark sings. Dust begins to fly in the turnpike roads. ⁶ Thermometer, 28, at 11 at night.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 10, to Nov. 15, 1783.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.											
London	5	4	2	10	3	4	2	2	3	3	Essex	4	11	0	0	3	7	2	3	3	
COUNTIES INLAND.										Suffolk	5	3	2	9	3	4	2	2	3	2	
Middlesex	5	8	0	0	3	4	2	6	3	4	Norfolk	5	4	2	7	3	1	2	1	0	
Surry	5	8	3	5	3	6	2	4	4	6	Lincoln	6	0	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	
Hertford	5	7	0	0	3	6	2	2	3	9	York	5	7	3	10	3	4	2	1	4	
Bedford	5	8	3	11	3	5	2	0	3	6	Durham	4	10	3	9	3	1	1	10	3	
Cambridge	5	4	3	2	3	3	1	10	3	6	Northumberland	4	9	3	4	2	7	1	11	3	
Huntingdon	5	6	0	0	3	4	1	11	3	4	Cumberland	5	9	3	10	3	2	2	3	0	
Northampton	6	7	3	10	3	6	2	0	3	7	Westmorland	6	2	4	3	3	2	2	3	0	
Rutland	6	7	4	3	4	1	2	3	3	6	Lancashire	6	7	0	0	3	10	2	6	4	
Leicester	6	9	4	4	3	10	2	2	4	4	Cheshire	6	9	0	0	4	7	2	5	0	
Nottingham	6	1	4	3	4	0	2	5	4	0	Monmouth	6	5	0	0	3	10	1	8	0	
Derby	6	9	0	0	3	6	2	6	5	0	Somerset	5	7	3	6	3	7	2	2	3	
Stafford	6	8	0	0	4	6	2	4	5	0	Devon	5	8	0	0	3	0	1	7	0	
Salop	7	0	5	3	4	3	2	0	5	1	Cornwall	6	1	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	
Hereford	5	11	0	0	4	2	1	11	3	0	Dorset	5	5	0	0	3	4	2	4	4	
Worcester	6	4	4	2	4	0	2	4	4	6	Hampshire	5	4	0	0	3	5	2	3	4	
Warwick	6	3	0	0	4	0	2	3	4	1	Suffex	5	3	0	0	2	11	2	1	2	
Gloucester	6	2	0	0	3	6	2	2	4	4	Kent	5	6	0	0	3	5	2	1	3	
Wilts	5	3	0	0	3	9	2	6	4	8											
Berks	5	8	4	6	3	4	2	5	3	11											
Oxford	6	2	0	0	3	5	2	4	3	11											
Bucks	5	9	0	0	3	4	2	2	3	8											
										WALES, Nov. 3, to Nov. 8, 1783.											
										North Wales	6	5	4	9	3	7	1	10	4	10	
										South Wales	6	1	4	11	3	5	1	6	5	7	

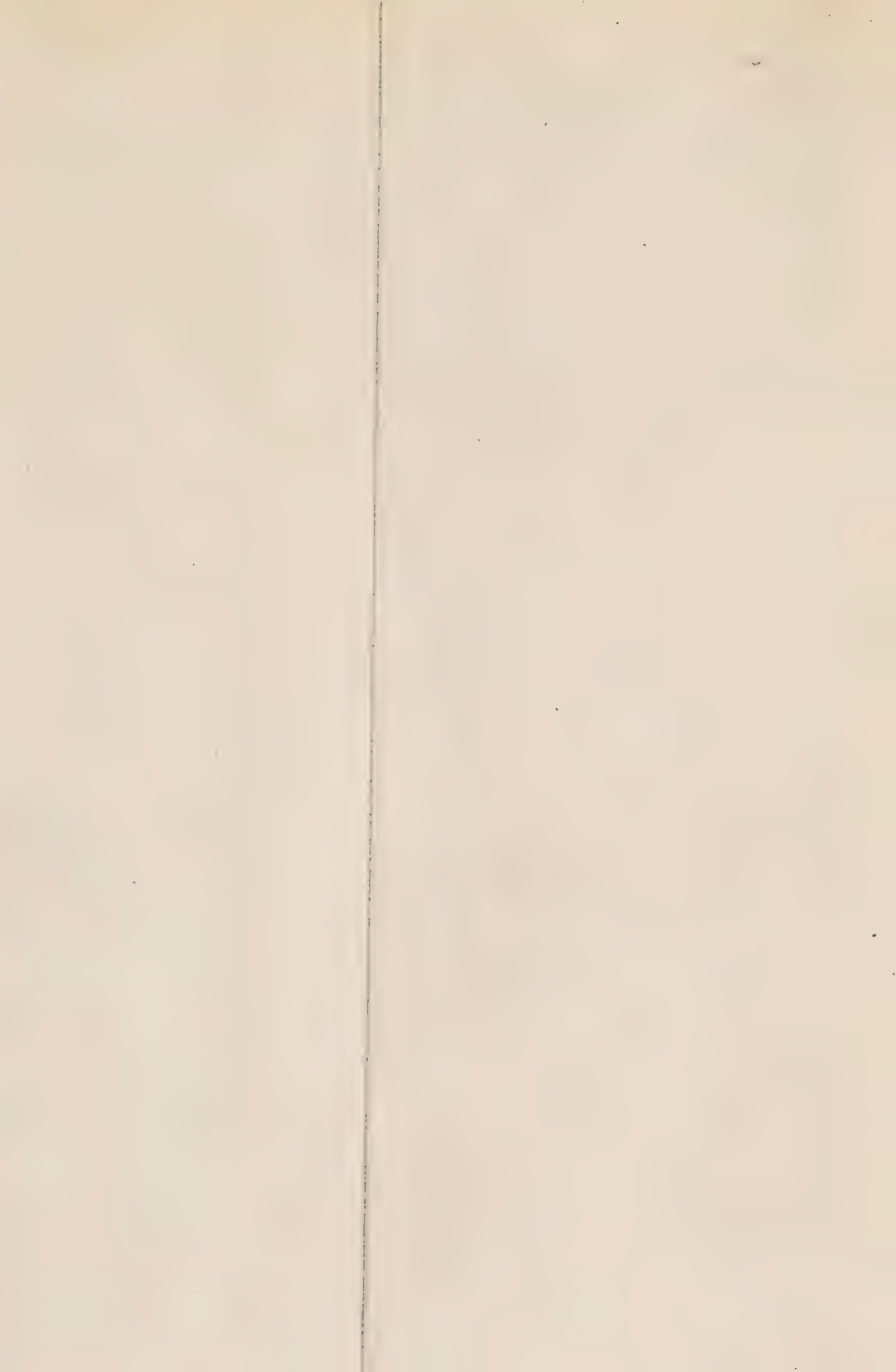
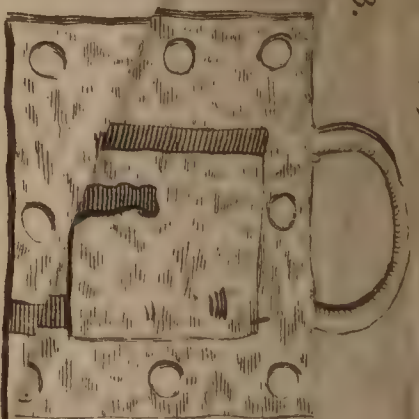




Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



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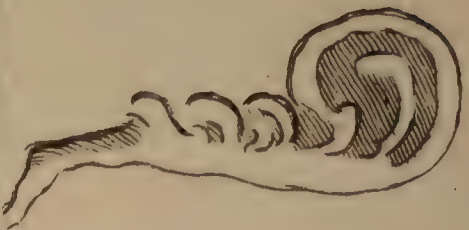


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

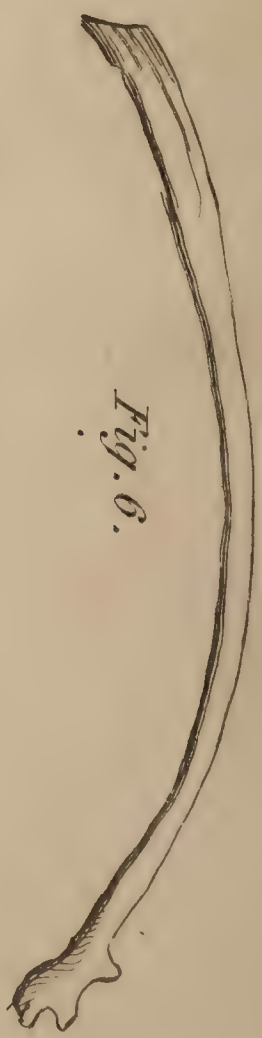


Fig. 6.

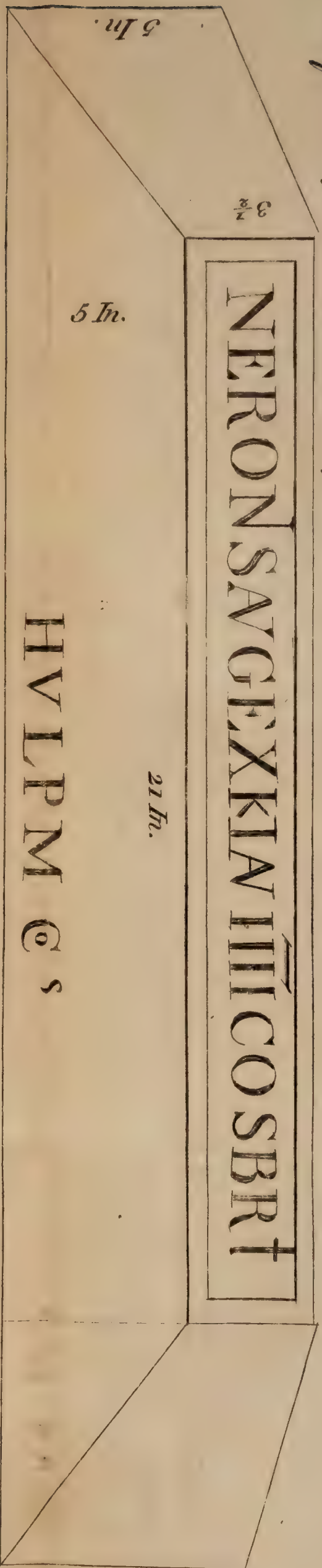


Fig of Lead, found in Hampshire. Sep. 935. Fig. 7.

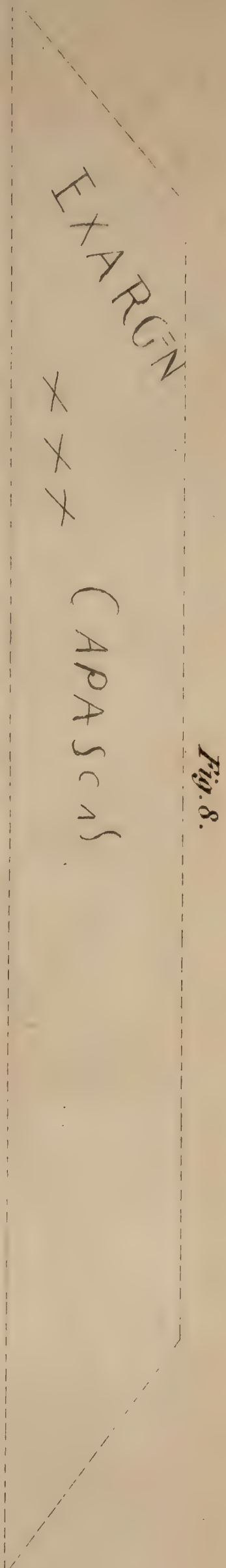
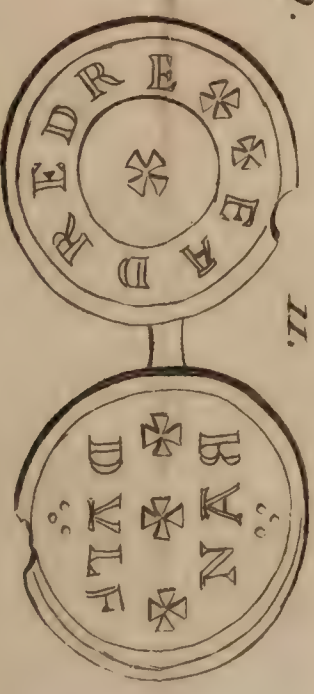
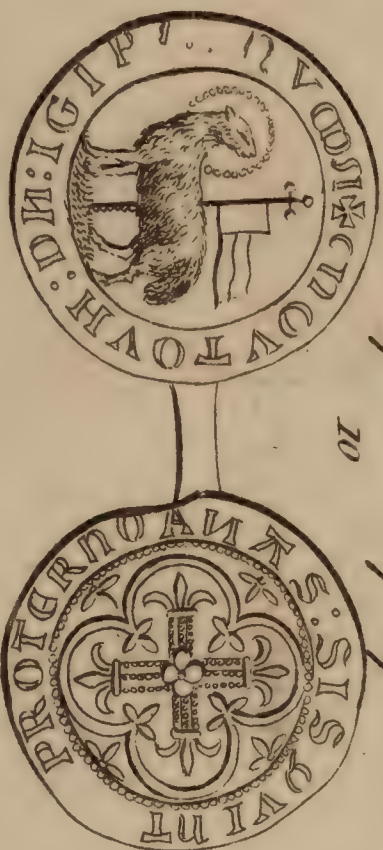


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For NOVEMBER, 1783.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF THE SECOND PART OF VOL. LIII.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 9.



IN making some repairs at the Temple-Mill in Leyton parish, Essex, on the border of Hackney Marsh, now employed for lead works, in widening and deepening the

channel at the mill-tail, the workmen struck on a stone coffin. The lid being broken in pieces by the pickaxes, they found within the coffin the several articles engraved in the Plate annexed, except Nos 3 and 6, which were in the mud on the outside. The coffin lay E. and W. and four or five feet below the bed of the channel; and being firmly sunk in the bed, was left there as the best foundation for the new superstructure. The articles here represented are preserved at the adjoining public-house, where the writer of this saw them about six weeks ago. Two or three coins, one of which by the description of the labourers appeared to be large Roman brass, and tolerably fair, and the other a jetton or Nuremberg counter, were found at a little distance in the water.

N^o 1. Is the blade of a sword, 12 inches long at the hilt, in the transverse part of which some small traces of wood appear.

N^o 2. Is a battle-axe, much consumed also by the rust; the shank or socket, by which it was fixed to the handle, is preserved. The exact dimensions of this weapon were not taken.

N^o 3. Is a singular padlock, with its key-hole. This is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

N^o 4. Appears to be the ornament or crest of a helmet, resembles a feather, and is of brass, covered with thick rust. Six inches long.

N^o 5. Is a brass spur, which has lost its rowel. The pattern not uncommon, but the proportions rather large, though the exact measure was not taken.

N^o 6. Is the rib-bone of some beast, 1 foot 10 inches long, which probably fell in by accident.

This, Mr. Urban, is the whole of the particulars I could collect on the spot; which, according to the account given of this discovery in one of the newspapers, produced "an urn full of Roman coins, some in high preservation, from Julius Cæsar to Constantine the Great, with several medals, a stone coffin with the skeleton in it entire, measuring 9 feet 7 inches long, and an inscription on it unintelligible; it was added, that in removing the old foundation, a vault was discovered, in which were several urns, but quite imperfect; and that it is very remarkable, the vaults for centuries past are supposed to have been 16 feet under water."

Instances of human skeletons in stone coffins in places remote from churches, cemeteries, or even from towns and villages, are not unfrequent in this kingdom. They have been found under barrows or sepulchral hills, and even in what are now corn fields distant from houses, and without any elevation of ground above the surface.

Perhaps the accompaniment of armour may not be so frequent in stone coffins; though under barrows frequent.

The remains of Childeric, king of the Franks, who died A. D. 481, and was interred without the walls of Tournay, were discovered 1635. Along with his bones, and those of another person, and of an horse, were found his sword, spear, and battle-axe, almost consumed with rust, and a variety of more valuable articles,

ticles, such as seal rings, horse trappings, and gold coins. Alaric, king of the Goths, was buried in the bed of a river, and Attila in three coffins of different metals, with a variety of spoils and weapons taken from his enemies.

The Knights Templars of St. John of Jerusalem certainly had a mill and some tenures in Hackney parish. In the Cotton Library there is a volume about the Knights Templars, wherein mention is made of St. Augustine's, Hackney, and the lands and rents they had there, namely, about 12 acres, and 7l. quit rents, and a mill commonly called *Temple Mill*. Thus Strype, in his Survey of London, Appendix, 122. These lands are not, however, specified in the Inquisition of the Templars' possessions, 1185, [Mon. Angl. II. 526]: but in the list of the possessions which the Knights Hospitalers held 1434, after those of the Templars had been transferred to them [Ib. 543.] we read,

“Willielmus Hastings dedit Templariis pratum juxta Hackney vocatum *Hastings mede*.”

The manufactory of brass work set up here was one of the many bubbles of the South Sea year. There was published, 1721, “The report of the proceedings of the inspectors of the Temple mills brass work,” replied to in “The answer of the treasurer and managers of the Temple mills brass work to the unjust reflection and insinuations contained in a printed paper intituled *The Report*. &c.”

At Bisham abbey, in Berkshire, which also belonged to the Templars, was another mill, called *Temple mill*, where the like manufactory of *battery works*, as it is called, of copper and brass pans and kettles, was carried on at the same time, and still, if I mistake not, subsists in part. D. H.

1. *Translations of three authentic Registers of the Monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, formerly kept by the sacrist.*

“THIS indenture certifies, that master John Swaffham, sacrist of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, with the consent and permission of the prior and convent of the same, hath demised and to farm let to Simeon Lolepke, of Bury aforesaid, yeoman, the manor called Habyrdon in Bury aforesaid, &c. to have and to hold for the term of seven years, &c. paying yearly, &c. And the said Simeon, his executors and assigns, shall find or

cause to be found ONE WHITE BULL every year of his term as often as it shall happen that any gentlewoman (*mulierem generosam*) or any other women, from devotion or vows by them made, shall visit the tomb of the glorious king and martyr St. Edmund, to make the oblations of the said white bull, &c. In witness whereof, to one part the seal of the sacrist is affixed, &c. Dated the 4th day of June, in the 2d year of the reign of King Henry, King of England, the seventh since the Conquest.”

2. *Another Register of the said Monastery.*

“This indenture, made the 12th day of September, in the 11th year of the reign of King Henry the VIIIth, between master John Eye, sacrist of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, and Richard Skinner, of Bury aforesaid, husbandman, certifies that the aforesaid John Eye, with the consent, &c. hath demised and to farm let to the aforesaid Richard the manor of Habyrdon, &c. for the term of ten years, &c. And the said Richard shall find ONE WHITE BULL as often as it shall happen,” &c. *as before*.

3. *Another original instrument, with the capitular seal of the monastery annexed.*

“This indenture certifies that we John, by divine permission, abbot of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, with the consent and permission of the prior and convent of the same, have demised and to farm let to Robert Wright, glazier, and to John Anable, pewterer, of Bury aforesaid, our manor of Habyrdon, with the appurtenances pertaining to the office of sacrist of our said monastery, &c. to hold from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing after the date of these presents, for the term of twenty years, &c. paying yearly to the said abbot and his successors, for the use of the office of sacrist, 20l. 4s. &c. And the said Robert and John shall find ONE WHITE BULL every year of the aforesaid term, as often as it shall happen that any gentlewoman, or any other women, from devotion or vows by them made, shall visit the shrine of the glorious king and martyr St. Edmund, to make the oblations of the said white bull, &c. In witness whereof, to one part of this indenture remaining with the above-named abbot, prior and convent, the said Robert and John have affixed their seals, and to the other part remaining with the said Robert and John, we the

above





A The Castle to guard the Entrance.

The Empress Maud's Bridge at Rouen. See p. 901.

above named abbot, prior and convent, have caused the common seal of our chapter to be affixed. Given in our chapter-house the xxviiith day of April, in the xxvth year of King Henry the Eighth, and in the year of our Lord 1533."

The waxen impression, still perfect, has on the face St. Edmund sitting on a royal throne, with a bishop standing on each side; on the reverse he is bound to a tree, and transfix'd with arrows. Below, in another compartment, is the body of St. Edmund, headless; and near it a wolf, bringing back the royal head to restore it to the body. The instrument is thus indorsed, *Irrotulatur per me, Walterum Mildemey*. A transcript of this sealed indenture remains in the court of augmentations.

Whenever a married woman wished to be pregnant, this white bull, who enjoyed full ease and plenty in the fields of Habyrdon, never meanly yoked to the plough, nor ever cruelly baited at the stake, was led in procession through the principal streets of the town, viz. Church-street, Guildhall-street, and Cook-row, of which the last led to the principal gate of the Monastery, attended by all the monks singing, and a shouting crowd, the woman walking by him, and stroking his milk-white side and pendent dewlaps. The bull then being dismissed, the woman entered the church, and paid her vows at the altar of St. Edmund, kissing the stone, and intreating with tears the blessing of a child. This reminds one of the Luperi among the Romans, who ran naked about the streets, and with thongs of goatskins struck women with child in order to give easy labour. *Virg. Æn. VIII. 663.*

The above are extracted from the *Corolla Varia* of the Rev. William Hawkins*, M. A. schoolmaster, of Hadleigh in Suffolk, an entertaining and classical but now scarce publication, printed at Cambridge in 1634†. It consists of 1. *Eclogæ tres Virgilianæ declinatæ; Tityrus, ad Pestifugium; Pollio, ad Postliminium; Gallus, ad Fastidium.* 2. *Corydon. Aufuga sive ἡγοξενόδοχος Pastorilia Accipiendo Reverendo Patri ac domino Joanni Episcopo Roffensi per binos Scholæ Hadleianæ Alumnos recitato. Apr.*

* He styles himself *Nisus*. See *Ovid. Met. l. 8.*

† It appears by the register of Hadleigh, that "Mr. William Hawkins, Curate, was buried June 29, 1637."

9, 1632. 3. *Nisus verberans et vapulans decantatus per Musas vergiferas, juridicas.*

The occasion of the latter was briefly this: The three sons of a Mr. Colman, of Payton-hall (*Carbonius et Carbunculi*) being admitted at Hadleigh school, one of them in less than two years, unprovoked, and unthreatened, ran away; but a few months after, in the absence of the master and scholars, thought proper to enter the school-room and filthily bedaub a wooden horse, used for the purpose of flagellation; seen, however, by one of the boys, and boasting of it afterwards to others. A week after, accompanied by a relation, he returned to repeat his prank, but was then detected by his master, who very properly chastised him, but gently, giving him only four lashes. For this assault (as it was termed) an action was brought against him by the father, at Bury assizes, and the damages were laid at 40l. This action Mr. Hawkins was obliged to defend, at great trouble and expence, and at last, before issue was joined, the plaintiff withdrew his plea. All the circumstances of this case, the law process, &c. are described with great elegance and humour; and several commendatory poems are prefixed.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 15.

THE annexed Plate of the ancient Stone Bridge at Rouen in Normandy, copied from an engraving in *Montfaucon's Monumens de la Monarchie Française*, may possibly prove sufficiently interesting to be ranked amongst the curious bridges which have been already illustrated in your valuable Miscellany; certain it is, that this bridge, when it existed, was one of those monuments of grandeur and magnificence which reflected honour on the descendants of the Norman Line.

The Empress Matilda, dau. of Hen. I. being disappointed in her claims to the English crown, established her residence at Rouen, where she distinguished herself in works of piety and munificence. She died there A. D. 1167, and was buried in the abbey of Bec‡, some time after having built, at her own private cost, this noble bridge, the wonder of the age.

Farin, in his admirable History of the City of Rouen, mentions this bridge as remarkable for the height of its arches,

‡ See her epitaph in Dom. Bourget's "History of the Abbey of Bec, Lond. 1779," p. 99. which,

which, according to him, were 13 in number, and the bridge 75 *toises* in length; but De Bras, in his *Antiquities*, says, it had 18 arches.

This disagreement between the two writers may perhaps be reconciled even with the representation in the Plate of a still smaller number of arches, when it is considered that the city of Rouen was so confined by the steep hills with which it was surrounded, as to have made it necessary to contract the bed of the river Seine at different times in order to enlarge the town, which alterations would unavoidably lessen the number of arches. The first arch began at the Quai near Grand Pont gate.

Servin, in his *History of Rouen*, 1775, 12mo. vol. I. p. 230, says, "it was remarkable for the prodigious height in the centre; and that Le Brosse the architect, who was employed to repair it 1570, found three faults in it; that it was too long, too high, and too narrow.

This bridge, having stood upwards of three centuries, began to fall to ruin Aug. 22, 1502; when three of the arches failed; and in 1533 two more arches sharing the same fate, the whole was repaired with wood at the expence of the city, which served the purpose of a bridge about 30 years; but in 1564 it was found so dangerous as to be disused, and in 1661† the whole was destroyed, excepting six piers which now remain, and which were left with a view of constructing a wooden bridge upon them.

From this time people ferried over the river over-against the gate, which from that circumstance retains the name of the Ferry Gate. In 1626 was begun the famous bridge of boats, which is the wonder of Rouen, and the only one of the kind in France. It was undertaken on the declaration of several architects, that the river was too rapid, and too much influenced by the tide, to admit of a stone bridge. A wooden bridge was laid on 19 great boats joined together, and fastened at intervals by piles driven into the bed of the river. This bridge rose and fell with the tide, and continued in use till the sudden swell of the river after the hard frost 1709 broke and carried it away. It was repaired in its present form, by which every four boats can be separated and joined together again, in less than six hours*. In-

stead of the draw-bridge in the centre, the bridge now folds back on itself by means of iron rollers worked by copper pulleys, and six men open and shut it with the utmost ease‡.

The Castle (marked A in the Plate) was built in the year 1419, by Henry V. king of England, after his victories in France; and it was from this castle § or fortress that Charles VII. of France drove the Duke of Somerset, when the city of Rouen was besieged by the French in 1449, a fatal blow to the power of the English in Normandy.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 14.

AS your ingenious and useful Magazine is not only calculated for present instruction, but for the information of posterity, every error which creeps into that work (and very difficult it is to keep such works from error) tends to mislead the present generation, and to deceive the next. I shall therefore intreat your permission to correct a few mis-informations:

P. 706, you give the device of the seal of the Bank of Ireland; and the coat of arms belonging to that incorporation; and are made to inform the public that such device, and the motto *creto*, were the productions of one Mr. Gorges Edmund Howard: a person whom your deceived informant mentions as the parent of that Bank, and the man who directed the plan thereof—Whether the device and inscription before mentioned, at least in their present form, be the real production of this Mr. Howard or not, I shall only say is a matter extremely questionable. But that he was any parent of this bank, or the director of the plan thereof, is a misrepresentation of some person who preferred the gratifying of private vanity to the communication of useful intelligence. The plan of this bank is totally founded upon that of the bank of England; wherein I suppose Mr. Howard himself will not pretend that he had any concern; and the regulation and establishment of the bank of Ireland were owing to the pains and assiduity of David La Touche, Esq; its present worthy governor, and

p. 35, observes, that the expence of keeping it is very considerable, amounting to upwards of 400l. a year.

† Servin Hist. de Rouen, vol. II. pp. 98, 99.

§ This castle, manifestly built to guard the entrance of the bridge, was taken down about three years ago.

* 1659. Servin.

† Dr. Ducarel, who describes this floating bridge in his "Tour through Normandy,"

the rt. hon. John Foster, with the assistance of Mr. Hoffman, an ingenious merchant of Dublin; nor had this Mr. Howard even the care of preparing or modelling the charter; which was drafted and settled by persons in every respect different from Mr. Howard; in which class also must be reckoned all those who recommended the scheme of this institution to the notice of the government of Ireland.

P. 894, the account you give of the late Lord Chief Baron Burgh I am enabled to set right, principally from my own knowledge:—This truly learned judge, so far from having his paternal fortune impaired by his father's imprudence, as you were made to assert, was obliged for such fortune to the diligence and care of that father in his profession of a barrister, who, although a man of some expence, was not by any means a person of extravagance; and who died when his son, the late Chief Baron, was under three years of age. This Ancestor of the Chief Baron, whose names were Ignatius Hussey, married a lady of family of the name of Burgh, towards the decline of his life, and left issue by her one son only, and some daughters; this son was afterwards the Chief Baron, and afterwards, by the death of his mother's only brother, a moiety of a considerable real estate devolved upon the Chief Baron (but before he filled that office); and he thenceforth assumed the name of Burgh, in addition to his former surname of Hussey—The profits of his profession, while a practising counsel, never did arise to the late Chief Baron unto the amount of 5000*l.* yearly, as you are led to mention; but his debts did considerably exceed the sum specified in your account; and which were much increased by means of his new edifying his seat at Donore, in the county of Kildare, in an uncommon style of elegance.

You were further imposed upon by the information given you that the late Chief Baron's son was an idiot, as is injuriously mentioned; the very reverse of this being the truth. He is a youth now, aged about 11 years, of a disposition and abilities that promise to do honour to himself, and to give the utmost satisfaction to his friends, and is now at one of the most eminent schools in Ireland. Whether the honour of peerage was refused by, or unto, the late Chief Baron, is not at present material; but,

if such was refused by him, you may rest assured he did not decline it by reason of any deficiency in the abilities of his son, or through any apprehension of such a calamity, as your correspondent ungenerously (to say no worse of it) has chosen to represent.

So far I have presumed to correct your account of this extraordinary man; suffer me now to add something to it.—Mr. Burgh was admitted to the Irish bar in February 1769, and soon afterwards elected representative in parliament for the University of Dublin. In 1777 he was appointed the King's prime serjeant at law, and very soon afterwards nominated one of the privy council. From this honourable station of prime serjeant the discontents which you mention induced him to retire in 1779; but in the year 1782 he was restored to that employment, and in Michaelmas Term, in the same year, promoted to the dignity of lord chief baron of the Court of the Exchequer; in which respectable station, truly made so by him, he died at Armagh, upon his circuit, of a fever, aged 47 years and some months. Thence his body was removed, and interred next unto that of his wife (whose name was originally Burgh), in the cemetery of St. Peter's Church in Dublin.

You, Mr. Urban, I trust, will do this justice to an injured youth, and excuse my troubling you with these particulars of a character so well known to numbers in Great Britain, and admired in every place where known; and the rather, as this trouble proceeds as well from a desire to do justice unto a person unable, at present, to speak for himself, as from a sincere wish to add to the merit of your very useful and entertaining compilation, by regulating so much of it as I can, according to truth. And this leads me to express a wish that matters relative to Ireland were not so frequently misrepresented by profound ignorance; distorted by illiberal prejudice, as I, with concern, see they are, and which any pains of mine shall not be wanting to rectify, should you encourage any further correspondence from, Sir, your constant reader and humble servant,
MILLIFONT.

P. S. Permit me also to mention that your account, in September 1757, page 436, that Mr. Malone and Mr. Morres were appointed Irish judges, Mr. Ed. Malone prime serjeant, and Mr. Pery attorney-general, is very erroneous.—

Mr. Edm. Malone never was prime serjeant; nor Mr. Pery, who is the present speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, ever attorney-general. Mr. Morres, who is yet living, has never been a judge; nor was Mr. Malone a judge until the year 1767, when the before-mentioned Mr. Edm. Malone was appointed a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, wherein he died in the year 1774.

— καὶ γὰρ εἰσὶ τινες, ὧ φίλοι, ἔλεγον, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡμετέρου γένους ὁμολογῶντες αὐτὸν Χριστὸν εἶναι, ἄνθρωπον δὲ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων γενόμενον ἀποφαινόμενοι. Justin, *M. Dialog.* p. 144, ed. Marani.

THIS, Mr. URBAN, is a much controverted passage in this great author, but, in my opinion, the sense of it has been utterly mistaken. The Latin version in *Maranus's* noble edition stands, “Sunt enim quidam, Amici, *ex genere nostro*, qui eum Christum esse confitentur, quamvis hominem ex hominibus generatum pronuntiarent;” and then the learned editor gives us a long note, to shew that ἡμετέρου γένους (which he admits to be the true reading, in opposition to Bp. Bull, Mr. Jebb*, and Dr. Thirlby†, who contend for ὑμετέρου) is to be interpreted of the *Ebionites*. Then comes Dr. E. Harwood, in your last Magazine, p. 831, and translates it in English, “My friends, I said, there are some of our society who acknowledge him to be Christ, but affirm him to be a man, born from men.”—These gentlemen all agree in interpreting ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡμετέρου γένους of our society, of us Christians, and connecting the words with the preceding, εἰσὶ τινες; but surely, Sir, those terms relate to the following, Χριστὸν εἶναι, so that the sense is, and the version should be, “For there are some, my friends, I said, who acknowledge Christ to be of our human race, declaring him to be a man, born of men.” This accords perfectly with the context, is a natural construction of the words, and is consonant also to fact, for both Cerinthus and Ebion, as well as our modern Socinians, held our Saviour to be a mere man, ἄνθρωπος ἐξ ἀνθρώπων. Thus ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡμετέρου γένους means not the *Ebionites*, as *Maranus* would have it, or any other heretical Christians, but the human race in general.

* Jebb, p. 142.

† Thirlby, p. 234.

In last year's *Supplement*, article *Quadrille*, read *Pips* for *Picks*.

Yours, &c.

T. Row.

MR. URBAN, *Eccleſball, Nov. 15.*
H A V I N G accidentally some business at this place, I rode yesterday to Newport, where I was much surprised to find living Mrs. Serle, housekeeper, for many years, to Pope, and whose husband is immortalised by the verse

“Tye up the knocker, JOHN.”

Much did I regret that the shortness of my stay prevented me from conversing with this lively and agreeable old woman. Her memory is but little impaired, though she is near, if not more than 90 years of age. What much distresses me is the narrowness of her circumstances, which cannot keep poverty from her. Much do I wish, Mr. Urban, that you will communicate this anecdote to the publick, in hopes of obtaining relief for this respectable woman.—It is sincerely to be wished that Dr. Johnson had known of Mrs. Serle before his *Lives* were published.

Yours, &c.

Y. Z.

MR. URBAN,
W H E N I was in the Highlands of Scotland I saw no timber on the high mountains, except in those places near houses of the nobility, most of them not exceeding 50 or 60 years growth. In some places, at the bottoms of the mountains, there were ash, but none of a large size.

All the Highlanders agree, that in former times the mountains were covered with timber, but in the wars with each other were cut down, and that the roots of them now remained. I went several times to find them; but what I saw never had any timber upon them, and appeared to be nothing more than our underwood.

Qu. Is there any proof that they had timber on their mountains?

Qu. I found a distinct class of people in the Highlands, which they called Sheelers, but could never learn who they were, or whence they came. They seemed to move from place to place, like the wild Arabs, and were said to live independent of laws, to have the women and children in common among them, and to pay no regard to the rites of marriage.—A history of these people would be curious, and give great satisfaction to many of your readers. H. S.

Summary of Proceedings in Parliament on the Motion for the original Minutes of the Select Committee on India Affairs, from which the Seventh Report of the said Committee is founded.

SIR Wm. James complained that the 7th report contained a charge of fraud and alteration of the company's records, which, if applied to him or to Mr. Sullivan, the hon. gent. must know to be false; he therefore thought he had a right to call upon him to declare that they were not concerned in any such fraud.

Gen. Smith did not think himself bound to make any such declaration; all that he should say for the present was, that a fraud had appeared to the committee, and an alteration made in the records of the E. I. Company.

Sir Wm. James observed, that, as the hon. Gen. had refused the satisfaction he desired, that gentleman ought to consider himself as pledged to the House to make good charges of so serious a nature, which it would be highly unjust and disrespectful to the House to make without a good foundation.

Mr. Porvys said, he had read the report and the resolutions; and he thought they did neither the accuser nor the accused any great credit.

Gen. Smith did not understand such language. He was no accuser. He stood then as chairman of a committee, appointed by the H. of Commons, under whose orders he was acting; and it was impossible for him to answer questions individually which respected the whole committee at large.

Mr. F. Montagu was of opinion, that the copy of the minutes might satisfy the House as well as the minutes themselves, and moved that the word "copy" should stand in the motion (see p. 831) in the room of the word "original."

Sir A. Ferguson was of the same opinion.

The question was then put, with the amendment, and carried without division.

It was then moved, That there be laid before the House a bill of parcels delivered by Mr. Strahan to the E. India Company for copies of the act, passed in 1781, relating to the administration of justice in Bengal, which was also agreed to.

[On a former day Gen. Smith rose to bring this matter forward by moving several resolutions, the object of which was to censure Sir Wm. James and Mr. Sullivan for some neglect, or supposed

neglect, in transmitting dispatches to India (see p. 729).]

Ld Newbaven rose, and stated to the House, that as a prosecution had been commenced in the courts below against Messrs. Powell and Bembridge, the motion, he had the honour to make on the 24th of April (see p. 737), was no longer necessary; he therefore moved that it might be discharged.

Sir Cecil Wray opposed the motion, on the ground of not only enquiring into the reason of their dismissal, but likewise to bring under the consideration of the House the re-instating of the two gentlemen alluded to after their dismissal; for his own part, he could not help saying that the act of restoring them marked very little regard to decency when both the late Attorney and Solicitor General had concurred in opinion, that criminal prosecutions ought to be instituted against them.

Sir P. J. Clerke could not admit that any thing should be brought before the House that might prejudice the minds of a jury; he therefore was for discharging the motion.

The Sol. Gen. said, the prosecution was not yet commenced; but was in forwardness. Their conduct had been represented to him and his learned brother as highly criminal; and they were to meet to consult upon it next morning. And he assured the House it should be carried on in good earnest.

Mr. Burke rose, not in his own defence, he said, but in defence of the two unfortunate gentlemen who were the subject of the present debate. For himself, he felt the sunshine of content so forcibly on his mind, that, were the act undone, he was sure he should do it again. He considered them as committed to his protection by the hand of Providence, and that he had done no more than his duty in restoring them to their places. At the same time, he declared he was far from meaning to impute any blame whatever to the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, his predecessor, who had dismissed them. He might see the matter in a different point of view from that in which he beheld it, and, having acted upon his conscience and his judgement, he had acted warrantably and even laudably. For himself, so conscious was he of the rectitude of their intentions, that it was contrary to the prayers and intreaties of the parties themselves that he had restored them; that the public could re-

ceive

ceive no injury by it the act that he himself had brought in had fully secured; for no cash could remain with them or him; he therefore wished that all enquiry might be suffered to rest till after trial, as the distraction in which he had seen one of the parties [Powell] had overcome him.

Mr. *W. Pitt* stated the danger to which the public would be exposed, by having again in office persons who had been dismissed under strong suspicions of fraudulent delinquency. He thought it a new and dangerous doctrine, that because a criminal prosecution was about to be instituted against a state-defaulter in Westminster-hall, therefore his conduct was not a proper subject of enquiry in that House. Gentlemen surely are not aware to what a length such a doctrine may lead. The cashier and accountant of the Pay-office have all the books of office, as well as cash, committed to their care: and, should they combine together to make erasures or insertions, what hinders their supporting any defence which they may be minded or advised to set up in their own justification?

Mr. *Fox* acknowledged, that his worthy friend Mr. *Burke* had not studied prudence in reinstating the two unfortunate men, because he must know it would raise a clamour; but, as no person attempted to charge him with any unworthy motives, they must attribute it, at the worst, to a mistaken love for humanity.

Ld. Adv. said, Mr. *Burke*, in his opinion, would have acted more wisely, and in a manner more friendly to Messrs. *Powell* and *Bembridge*, had he suffered them to resign, as they requested, before the debate came on.

Lord *North* supported the old argument, that it was cruel to send men to trial prejudiced by that House; and shewed the absurdity of a combination to alter the books in their possession to support a fraud without being detected.

Mr. *Kenyon* said, it was more absurd to talk of cruelty in prejudging delinquents by calling for papers; by parity of reasoning, it was cruelty to take up a highwayman and charge him with robbery before he is tried.

Mr. *Mansfield* contended that the cases were no way parallel. A highwayman could no otherwise be brought to trial; but it was plain the two unfortunate gentlemen could be tried without the minutes in question.

Mr. *Burke* replied to Mr. *W. Pitt's* argument. He said, the books of the Pay-office had formerly been considered as private property; and the books of office, when Lord *Chatham* filled it, were now in the possession of his executors; but that he had established a different regulation.

Mr. *Arden* contended strongly for producing the minutes. He protested against the consequences of such an example, which would lead the public without doors to believe, that any criminals, however atrocious, might be screened and withheld from justice by the strong hand of ministerial power.

Mr. *Sheridan* observed, as not a little remarkable, that such an idea should be thrown out on the present occasion, when the only part Government acted was that of the prosecutor, which, he believed the candour of the House would admit, was not the way to screen a criminal from justice.

Sol. Gen. [Mr. *Lee*] assured the House, that every honourable means of carrying on the prosecution should be exerted; and, as a proof of his sincerity, he invited the late Attorney and Solicitor-General to his assistance; and in the mean time would advise his hon. friend to suspend the unfortunate gentlemen till the issue of the trial should confirm their innocence.

Col. *Barré* insisted, that the cashier and accountant were officers of public trust and responsibility; and, in reply to Mr. *Burke*, said, the late regulating bill took the responsibility from the Paymaster, but left that of the cashier and accountant as it had always stood.

The House divided, for discharging the order 161, for enforcing the order 137. Majority 24.

May 20.

Mr. *Rolle* gave notice, that on some future day he would bring the same business before the House in some other shape.

Mr. *Burke* assured him, he should never find him unprepared to meet him.

May 21.

Mr. *Rolle* seeing the Paymaster-General take his seat, desired he would inform the House, whether he still persevered in keeping Messrs. *Powell* and *Bembridge* in their places? This brought on a full discussion from

Mr. *Burke*, who declared that, when he was appointed Paymaster General, he went into office with the fixed resolution to introduce into it every reform that

he should find necessary and practicable; but he was like those who were thrown upon an unknown coast. Mr. Powell and Mr. Bembridge were his most faithful guides; and notwithstanding the most sanguine hopes he entertained of the power of reducing to practice the reforms he had proposed in theory, he took heaven to witness, that, had it not been for the assiduity, fidelity, and industry of those two gentlemen, he never could have been able to introduce the reforms which he now saw established. To shew the merit which the two unfortunate gentlemen had with the public, in rendering the theory practicable, he stated the balances, which formerly lay in the Paymaster's hands, to be, one year with another, 600,000*l.* and in one year 1,100,000*l.* which at 4 per cent. produced at least 24,000*l.* a year, and with the salary made the place of Paymaster worth at least 28,000*l.* a year, which was now reduced to the bare salary of 4000*l.* a year; here was of course a saving of 24,000*l.* a year to the public, which, with other large sums which formerly brought no superlucration to the public, at present, from the reform in the Pay-office, effected a saving to the Exchequer of 23,000*l.* a year; so that the whole saving amounted annually to 47,000*l.* owing chiefly to the conduct of those unfortunate men who were the subject of the present conversation; men, he said, indefatigable in business, of religious integrity, whom he ever found just in their accounts and attentive to their duty, and, when he went out of office, he knew no men in whose hands he could so safely trust the remaining balances; consequently, seeing no account of misconduct against them, he certainly considered himself as justified in restoring them to their places. He enlarged upon their virtues, drew a very pathetic picture of their present distress, particularly that of Mr. Powell, who was so exceedingly affected, that he could give no rational answer to any thing that was said to him, and was truly an object of pity. He concluded with submitting their case to the humanity and justice of the House.

Mr. Rigby rose in defence of the two unfortunate gentlemen, to whose conduct, he said, he had been witness for thirteen years, during all which time their conduct had been uniformly just and attentive to their duty. He thought, to offer any further motion on the subject, after what had passed, would be the

height of inhumanity, and submitted to the consideration of the House, whether they ought not to allow Mr. Bembridge to continue the exercise of the functions of accountant.

Mr. Arden objected strongly against his continuance. He stated the charge against him to be, that he had suffered certain interpolations and insertions to be made in accounts delivered in to the auditor, and concealed certain matters which he knew of, and which it was his duty to discover, affecting the public to a very considerable amount.

Mr. Burke, after long debate, rose to take the sense of the House, with respect to the two unfortunate gentlemen, whether he was to accept their resignations, or to be responsible for their conduct.

Mr. Perceys was of opinion, and wished it might be held as an established principle, that no person under prosecution should, during that prosecution, hold any office of trust.

Mr. Rolle said, the resignation of the two officers would make any motion he intended to make unnecessary.

Mr. Burke said, in that case, he was not to be considered as responsible for the consequences of the delays in office which their resignation would occasion.

Mr. Kenyon rose to give notice, that, when the legal process was determined, he should move for the minutes of the Treasury.

Ld John Cavendish said, if when the trial at law was decided the learned gentleman meant to revive the business, he might do it; but he could not help saying that his opinion had never been very much in favour of the House; and a part of it had, in his opinion, lowered itself considerably by their conduct in the business that had been so much agitated.

Mr. Arden, in some warmth, replied, that a part of the House had, in the judgment of the public, shewn much zeal in a bad cause. He left it with the noble Lord to draw the inference.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Custom-house bill, when Mr. Daubeny moved, that it be deferred for three months.

Mr. Gascoigne, jun. seconded the motion, and objected strongly to the principle of the bill. He said, it was cruel to take away the places of the deputies to patent offices, as they were by no means sinecure places; all of whom would have to seek their bread by means which they had yet to learn. He described those deputies

puties as a set of honest, industrious, deserving individuals, many of whom had spent the greater part of their lives in the service of the public, and had uniformly acted in such a manner as to deserve the protection of Parliament, and not its desertion. To turn these men adrift, without a provision, was, he said, equally inhuman and unjust. He observed, with respect to the principle of the bill, that it appeared to him calculated very much to diminish the influence of the Crown; and he left it with the House to decide, whether that influence was not too much diminished already.

Mr. *Minchin* was of opinion, that the bill, so far from being an economical bill, would prove the reverse. The compensation that must be given to those persons whose places were to be taken away, would be a fresh means of burdening the public with taxes.

Mr. *Ambler* was of the same opinion. He thought the better way would be to let the present holders continue while they lived; but that after their deaths no more patents should be granted.

Mr. *Holdsworth* supported the bill, on the ground of the enormous fees paid by the merchants to expedite their business.

Mr. *W. Pitt* trusted his motives for bringing in the bill would be allowed to be just, however objectionable some of the clauses might be. He therefore wished it to go to a committee, where every clause might be fairly argued, and what alterations might be thought necessary made. He said, he was sensible the bill was far from being perfect; but that the fees taken at the Custom-house were enormous, burthensome to trade, and served in a great measure as covers for corruption. He owned the compensation to be made would increase the present burdens; but left it with the House to consider, whether it were better to suffer a temporary burden, than to continue the present enormous practice. He answered every other objection, and concluded with pressing the House to let the bill go to the committee, and if, when it came out, it should be thought necessary to postpone it to another session, he should make no objection.

Ld Mayor [Mr. *Newnham*] opposed the bill, on the ground of diminishing the land-tax, and increasing the influence of the Crown. He said the compensation would be enormous, and estimated the abolition of one patent place only at 28,000*l.* He said, in a conversation with an assembly of merchants, he found

but one that complained of the enormity of the fees—the grievance that affected them was the complicated nature of the duties. If they were simplified, the merchants would be contented. At present there was scarce a merchant in London that could make out what his duties amounted to, not one merchant's clerk could do it. His *Ldp* observed, that the reform, as it was called, would diminish the land-tax in the ward where the Custom-house stands, in the sum of 7,500*l.* The removal of other public offices had occasioned a deficiency in the receipt of the city land-tax of 8000*l.* a year.

Sir *Edw. Ashley* observed, that, whenever a proposition of reform came from one side of the House, it was always opposed by the other: which he supposed would ever be the case, so that no material reform could ever be expected. There was always, he said, a vast difference between the conduct of the same gentlemen, in and out of office, relative to reform. He said, if this or some such bill did not pass, there were so many patent places already in reversion, that the heir apparent, when he came to the Crown, would have nothing to give away.

Mr. *Brickdale* observed, that, in point of mercantile experience, the *Ld Mayor* of London ought to have the preference. In conversing with the merchants of London, his *Ldp* had found one who approved the bill. In conversing with the merchants of Bristol, he had not been so fortunate, for he had not found one that approved it.

Mr. *Fox* was for letting the bill go to the committee. If in the committee good and substantial reasons should be given that a much better bill might be formed, he would take upon him to say that the *Rt. Hon. Gent.* who patronized it would consent to postpone it to another session. In reply to the remark of the hon. *Bart.* [Sir *Ed. Ashley*] he must say, it was by no means just with respect to him or the friends with whom he acted; for the reform which his friend Mr. *Burke* had so ably contended for while out of office, as soon as he came in was instantly put in force; and he defied any person to prove, that any one promise had been made whilst out of office, which they had not endeavoured to carry into execution since they came in; if there was, let it be named, and they would immediately set about it.

Sir *E. Ashley* did not particularly charge the present Administration; but he perfectly

fectly well remembered that the reform bill of the Rt. Hon. Gent. who first suggested it, mentioned the abolition of a sinecure place [the dutchy of Lancaster], which, however, was no sooner in the power of the gentlemen who patronised the bill, than they filled it with one of their own friends, Mr. Dunning, [the late Lord Ashburton.] Other instances he produced, and concluded with asserting his independence, his contempt of office, and his love of his country. He had often, he said, voted with the Rt. Hon. Secretary, and should have been glad to have continued his support, had he not coupled himself with others who had involved the British empire in complicated ruin.

Mr. *Marshall* did not think the bill a good bill, but yet was willing it should go into a committee.

Mr. *Daubeny* withdrew his motion.—The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

May 23.

Mr. *Maurice Lloyd* rose, and said, he was happy to see one of the directors of the Bank [Mr. Ewer] in his place, as he could probably give the House some information on a subject which he wished might be explained. In searching into the accounts of the Bank, he found there were large sums on which no interest had been paid for more than 17 years; therefore, if that sum (1,280,000l.) was properly applied, it might be a great relief to the publick. He therefore would take the liberty to move, That the Governor and Company of the Bank of England do lay before the House a copy of all the sums of money on which dividends are due, and had not been paid up to the usual settling day of the year 1780.

No person could be found, throughout the House, to second the motion, which was dropped of course.

The bill to punish idle and disorderly persons, on whom implements of house-breaking might be found in the night-time, came to committee; and two patroles and a thief-taker were called to the bar, and produced several offensive weapons, taken from thieves in the night: after which they were dismissed, and the bill was debated.—The Committee went through the several clauses, with amendments, and the Speaker resumed his seat.

May 26.

Lord *Newhaven*, seeing Mr. Fox in his place, rose to ask him some questions relative to a commercial treaty, which, he understood, was in negotiation at Pa-

ris, between this country and America; which the right hon. Secretary did not chuse to answer explicitly.

Mr. *Sheridan* made some motions for papers; and

Lord *Mahon*, wishing to give the House no farther trouble about the bill which he had brought in some time ago, relative to bribery and corruption, and which had gone through the committee with amendments that had been reported and opposed by him; he therefore prayed for leave to give it up, and to bring in another bill, not exactly the same, but more agreeable to what he understood to be the sense of the House. Accordingly, his Lordship moved for leave to bring in a bill “to prevent bribery and expence at elections for members of parliament,” which was granted.—The order of the day for going into a Committee on Ways and Means being read,

Lord *John Cavendish* entered upon the arduous task of opening the budget of taxes; of which an account has already been given in p. 447.

Lord *Mahon* observed, that, among all the taxes proposed, the noble Lord had not provided for the deficiencies of his predecessors. He expected, he said, to have heard that such great and enormous deficiencies were immediately to have been made good.

Lord *John Cavendish* frankly owned, that he should not be able to provide ways and means to supply the deficiencies of the war-taxes in the course of the present session; but one thing he had the satisfaction to assure his Lordship, that the taxes in question were in an improveable state, and, he did not doubt, would in time produce the sums at which they were rated.

Lord *Mahon* observed, that there were two great objects which a Chancellor of the Exchequer ought always to have in view; one, the diminution of the national debt; the other, increasing the revenue by taking off some of the taxes. This, he said, at first sight might appear paradoxical; but, on second thoughts, nothing could be more clear. To illustrate his argument, he shewed, by official papers, the four articles of brandy, wines, made-wines, and British spirits, produced, on an average for several years before the last duties were laid upon them, 1,300,000l.; but since that, they have fallen short of that sum by near 400,000l. Other articles he enumerated that had fallen in proportion. An old smuggler, who had got rich in France, had told a friend

friend of his Lordship, that Lord North was his best benefactor; for, by imposing such heavy duties on the articles usually smuggled from France, he had made smuggling so profitable a trade, that a man could scarce fail to make a fortune by it. Hence, he said, he would recommend it to the Committee to apply to the House for leave to take into consideration the several acts by which the new duties were imposed upon the articles he had enumerated. The Committee might then sit again to consider of the propriety of taking off those taxes; in order to which his Lordship moved, That the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Fox compared his Lordship's mode of increasing the revenue, by lessening the taxes, to Lord Shelburne's scheme, in the other House, of borrowing money to lessen the national debt. That high duties were friendly to smugglers, he was free, he said, to confess; but what smuggling had to do with the taxes now proposed, he was at a loss to conceive. He could not help considering it, as not only unwise, but highly criminal, for any man, at such a moment as the present, to suggest ideas to the people, that, if their burdens were taken off, the revenue would be increased. He treated his Lordship's notions with a mixture of ridicule and severity.

Mr. W. Pitt, in reply, charged Mr. Fox with such inhumanity to the people of England as to deny them any enquiry whatever into such of the taxes imposed upon them as might probably appear to be such as it would be more advisable to take off than to continue.

Mr. Fox insisted that his argument was wholly misunderstood. He ever did, and ever would, approve of enquiries. The idea which he meant to impress on the House was, that to stop the business of the Committee, by a proposition unconnected with the motion before them, and totally of another complexion, was impolitic, improper, and imprudent.

Lord North, in the most pointed irony, ridiculed Lord Mahon's theory of financiering. Having already so fertile a genius, when his Lordship comes to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, with improved experience, what a shining ornament will he be to his country!

Mr. Dempster approved of the taxes much. He thought they would be paid without a murmur. At the same time he thanked Lord Mahon for having brought forward the deficiencies of former taxes.

Sir Edw. Ashley approved of the new taxes in general, but objected to that on waggons and carts, as farmers were already sufficiently burthened.

Lord J. Cavendish said, if any gentleman chose to object to the clause when the bill came in, he should not oppose an exemption of such as were employed in husbandry.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that the noble Lord [Mahon] could claim no merit for the part he had acted that day. Government had under contemplation the deficiencies alluded to, which, he had authority to say, had undergone a most serious investigation.

Mr. Wilberforce wondered, if the fact was true, that the noble Lord at the head of the Exchequer had not once mentioned them in his speech.

Lord Mahon withdrew his motion; but said, if Ministry neglected what they pretended to have in view, he would certainly bring the matter on again.

[Here the debate ended, and the several resolutions were agreed to.]

May 27.

The resolutions of the day before were reported.—When the resolution relative to bills of exchange came to be read,

Lord Newhaven asked if foreign bills were to be subject to duty.

Lord J. Cavendish said, bills drawn in England on foreign parts would certainly be subject to duty; but bills drawn abroad would not.

When the resolution relative to wheels was read,

Sir P. J. Clerke objected to it as a check upon agriculture. Many farmers had carriages which they seldom used, and most of them had more carriages than they could use at the same time; it would therefore be hard indeed upon them to pay for carriages from which they derived neither pleasure nor profit.

Lord Mahon opposed it, not so much as a tax, as the seed of a tax. Why register all carriages, if not to open a door for Ministers to exhaust the whole resources of the country? By a former law, the carriage of goods was taxed; by this, an additional impost is to be laid upon the carriage of goods. With all these incumbrances how are the people to live?

Mr. Sheridan replied, that when the bill came to be framed, many of the objections might be removed. As to the noble Lord's objection to it as the seed of a tax, that might be seasonable when it came to grow up; and then his Lord-

ship

ship would find a fit opportunity of increasing the revenue by taking it off.

Sir G. Yonge said, he understood, from the noble Lord's manner of expressing himself, that he meant to confine the duty only to travelling carts; and to exempt all those employed in husbandry.

Lord J. Cavendish said, he meant no such thing; only to admit such modifications as to make it as little burthensome to husbandmen as possible.

Mr. Sawbridge threw out a hint, that if gentlemen would consent to wave their privilege of franking, husbandmen might be eased of many of their present grievous burthens.

The Speaker put the question, "That the House agree with the Committee in this resolution (relative to the wheel tax)," which, on a division, was carried, Ayes 47, Noes 20.—The other resolutions were all carried without debate.

May 28.

Gen. Smith rose to move several resolutions, grounded on the reports of the Select Committee, the object of which was to censure Sir Wm. James and Mr. Sullivan; but

Mr. Fox, being willing to put an end to the business, rose, and moved, "That the next order of the day might be read," which was agreed to, and all further proceedings ceased.

May 30.

Lord Mabon's new bill for preventing bribery at elections was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the Monday following.

Mr. W. Pitt informed the House, that, as many objections had been made to the bill for abolishing patent places in the Customs, he was willing to drop it for the present year; but, as the principle of the bill seemed to be honoured with the approbation of the House, he intended to make a motion that should prevent any measures from being taken during the recess that should clog the discussion of it next year. He therefore moved, "That it is the opinion of this House, that his Majesty's Ministers ought not to grant, or advise to be granted, any patent, or reversion of any patent place in the Customs before the next session of parliament."

Sir W. Dolben thought it much more respectful to address his Majesty, than to resolve that Ministers ought not to grant them. It was the King's acknowledged prerogative to bestow places, of which he could not be deprived by a resolution of that House.

Mr. W. Pitt said, there were two reasons for preferring a resolution of the House to an address to the King; one, that it was conformable to precedent; the other, because there were many patent places in the Customs which were in the gift of the Lords of the Treasury, and therefore an address would be no guard.—The question was put, and agreed to without opposition.

June 2.

Mr. Rolle desired to be informed, by the Paymaster-General, whether Mr. Bembridge was yet suspended or not.

Mr. Burke thought, from what had passed, that the hon. member had no occasion to call for any such information. The sense of the House had been collected, and the Paymaster-General must of course be directed by what he conceived to be his duty.

Mr. Rolle was not satisfied with this answer; and

Mr. Burke had very strong reasons for not saying more upon the subject; his feelings were, unfortunately, deeply interested in it. It appeared, however, he said, that the feelings of some other members seemed to be of so very different a texture, that they could debate upon a subject, without emotion, that would harrow up the souls of other men*.

Mr. Rolle insisted on a direct answer.

Mr. Rigby then rose to inform the hon. member that Mr. Bembridge was actually suspended. And

Mr. Rolle declared, that what the hon. Gent. had said had perfectly satisfied him.

Mr. W. Pitt brought in a bill for regulating all the different public offices; which, he said, was to embrace all the different objects pointed out in the king's speech at the opening of the present session. This, he said, would shew that the speech was not full of empty professions, as some gentlemen had thought proper to insinuate, but that the Ministers then in office were seriously determined to make good every promise that was made in it.

Lord J. Cavendish wished to see the bill, but would not have it thought that he pledged himself to support it. On the contrary, he was of opinion that all the purposes of the bill might be as well answered by judicious regulations of office as by act of parliament.

Mr. Burke wished that some attention had been paid, some time ago, to the

* Mr. Powell, since the subject was last agitated, had put a period to his existence.

principle on which the bill was founded, and there would not have arisen such complaints as had been made relative to the fees at the Treasury for pass-ports to America and other ports. The conduct of the late Administration must be brought forward in that respect; and, that the House might be fully enabled to form a truer judgement of that truth and fidelity of which the right hon. Gent. had boasted, he should move for certain papers, so that the House would have before them, at once, their plans of reform, and their practices of abuse.

Mr. *W. Pitt* wished for no better test. The Hon. Gent. knew whether bringing forward plans of theoretical reform, and being guilty of practical abuse, fitted the one or the other Administration best; and the publick, he believed, would need no other proof to direct their judgement in the decision than the part which some people had taken on a late transaction that will long be remembered; but, be that as it may, it is a strong proof how absolutely necessary some such bill as has been just read is to prevent official abuse, which the regulators of office have notoriously permitted.

The motion was carried; as was that for having the bill printed.

Mr. *W. Pitt* then moved, That there be laid before the House accounts of all fees, gratuities, and perquisites, received and taken at the public offices which he named.

Ordered, That there be laid before the House accounts of the annual incidental charges incurred in each of the offices.

Ordered, That copies of the establishment of the said offices be laid before the House, as they stood at Michaelmas 1782, shewing the numbers of the several officers and clerks employed therein, with the salaries and allowances paid to each respectively.

Mr. *Burke* said, if the gentlemen on the other side were so eager to open their pedlars boxes, and lay their hands on every trifling peccadillo, he would produce his pedlar's box likewise. He concluded with moving for accounts of all fees received on pass-ports given to any ships from the 30th of November, 1782, at the office of the Secretaries of State, or any other office, and the quantity of the same, and the distribution thereof.

Mr. *Pitt* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Burke* then moved, That copies of all letters applying for redress, or complaining of the said fees, be laid before the House.

Lord Advocate stated to the House, that the evidence in defence of Sir Tho. Rumbold and Mr. Perring being closed, it would be necessary, before the House could proceed any further, to have the evidence on both sides printed, especially as, during the prosecution, the House had been so thinly attended as frequently to be counted out; and the evidence being so voluminous as not to be possible to print it in the short time the House had to sit, he trusted the House would see the utter impossibility of proceeding any further this session; and therefore he would move, That leave be given to bring in a bill, to provide that the proceedings on the bill, now depending in parliament, for inflicting certain pains and penalties on Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. and Peter Perring, Esq. for certain breaches of public trust, &c. be not discontinued by any prorogation or dissolution of parliament.

Mr. *Kenyon* seconded it.

Earl *Nugent* opposed the motion, on the ground of the House not being competent to decide upon it. If there was no law against murder, he would not have a man suffer for murder.

Sir *P. J. Clerke* was of the same opinion.

Mr. *Sawbridge* expressed himself very warmly against keeping the gentlemen in suspense another year. It was totally subversive of every principle of humanity and justice.

Sir *T. Rumbold* made a most pathetic speech, in which he described his sufferings in strong terms. He called upon Ministers to accelerate his cause; cited Magna Charta as the great bulwark of British liberties, in which it is expressly declared there should be no delay of justice. Whatever the sentence of the House might be, he wished it to be pronounced.

Mr. *Fox* was of opinion the evidence ought to be printed; and, if it could be done this session, he saw no reason to delay it. He declared he had never sat as a Minister on the hon. Baronet's cause, nor ever would attempt it. His cause was, of all others, that on which nothing but candour and justice should govern the minds of those who were to decide upon it; and it was for that reason that he wished the evidence to be printed.

Mr. *Eyre* was confident that the proceedings against Sir T. R. were illegal.

Lord *North* was of a different opinion.

Mr. *Solicitor-General* was of opinion the proceedings against the hon. Baronet were illegal, and would be found so on the day of trial.

Mr. *Dempster* observed, that the whole of the evidence having been heard, and it now appearing that Sir T. R. had not been guilty of the enormous crimes with which he had been charged, he ought not to be restrained by a bill of pains and penalties, but only held to bail.

Lord *Advocate* said, some regulations might be made when the bill was brought in.—The motion was then put, and passed without a division.

June 3.

The Lord *Advocate* brought in the restraining bill.

Sir T. *Rumbold* desired to know if the restraint on his person, for preventing him from leaving the kingdom, was to be continued.

Ld. *Advoc.* answered in the negative. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

A motion was made for the third reading of the Pay-office bill.

Mr. *Estwick* rose, and gave a very minute account of a transaction that seemed to bear hard upon the conduct of some gentlemen in power, who, notwithstanding, cleared themselves of any bad intention, to the satisfaction of the House.—

An alteration, he said, had been made in some clauses of the above bill, on the motion of his friend, Col. Barré, when the bill was in committee; to which, it was generally understood, no opposition was to have been given on the report; and yet, to his utter astonishment, he found that three of them had been totally expunged, and a fourth altered, which he discovered when he went to look into the bill in the engrossing clerks' office.

He instantly made the Speaker acquainted with the discovery, who, he said, addressed him in these words: "Sir, I have

"a very great respect for you; but still I cannot believe what I hear, unless I see the alterations you have been speaking of." On this he produced the bill to the Speaker, who, being convinced, said, "he hoped Mr. *Estwick* did not think that he connived at this business,

"or had been in any degree an accomplice in it." Mr. *Estwick* complained to the House of these alterations, which he ascribed to Mr. *Burke*, observing, at the same time, that if an individual member could thus alter the records of parliament, there was no security for the lives and fortunes of the subjects; and, in order that persons should not avail themselves of such practices, he insisted that the clauses which had been expunged should be restored.

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Mr. *Speaker* then got up, and explained the matter in a light very different from that in which Mr. *Estwick* had represented it. He said, the alterations complained of had been made, not in private, but in the face of the House, before the Speaker, who had put the question on every one of the clauses; but, as he understood, the parties concerned were all agreed, and that no opposition was to be given, he had put the question in a low tone of voice, merely to be heard by the parties themselves, who, at the time, stood all round the chair, as was usual in all such cases where the sense of the parties was known.

Mr. *Burke* said the fact was just as the Speaker had represented it. Nothing could have been farther from his intention than to take the House by surprise. He had given notice to several honourable members, but, he confessed, not so early as he could have wished, because the service pressed exceedingly for the bill, and he had learned, though late, that some of the clauses alluded to would be highly prejudicial to the service. One of the clauses, he said, incapacitated for ever any clerk in office, who should take fees. He thought this too grievous a punishment, and that three years suspension was sufficiently severe. If gentlemen, however, were advocates for the eternity of punishment, he should not oppose them, but would enter his protest against the cruelty of the measure. He diverted the House with the story of a divine at Neufchatel, who, thinking the justice of the Almighty ought to have some bounds, preached against the eternity of the damned. This doctrine scandalised his auditors. The divine persisted in his preaching; a tumult ensued, and the Prussian commandant complained to the king, who returned this laconic answer, *Les Messieurs de Neufchatel soient damnés éternellement.*—Let the people of Neufchatel be damned eternally if they like it.

Sir G. *Yonge* stated the transaction as it struck him, not exactly the same as either the Speaker or Mr. *Burke* had stated it.

Mr. *Fox* defended Mr. *Burke*; and said, if he had been to blame in any thing it was in supposing he should meet with any degree of candour from a certain quarter. He ought to have recollected the observation of the English poet,

"That little things seem great to little men."

Mr.

Mr. *Pitt* insisted, that the clauses expunged should be restored, that such a mode of expunging might not be drawn into precedent.

Lord *North* thought it a little surprising that the Hon. Gent. who preferred the complaint had not so much as attempted to prove the alteration for the worse; this he had wisely declined; but he must state this to the House, that his right hon. friend had, by his alterations, made sense of nonsense.

Mr. *Wilberforce* supported Mr. *Pitt*'s argument, and contended that no alteration should be made in a bill without the full and public consent of the House.

Mr. *Adam*, who had just come in, spoke strongly on the side of Ministry.

Lord *Advocate* supported the argument of Mr. *Pitt*, whom he called the first political character of the age, and predicted that nothing would prosper till that gentleman was pressed again into power.

Mr. *Fox*, in reply, described the Lord *Advocate* as a political weather-cock, ready to veer with every breeze that pointed to self-interest.

Mr. *Hill* said, when he first had the honour of a seat in that House, he was weak enough to suppose that he should find every member voting according to the dictates of his conscience, but experience had taught him wisdom. He had heard an hon. member, who had just entered the House, speak decidedly to the question, while he, who had heard the whole of the debate, could not help differing from him widely in opinion. The question was not, he conceived, as the noble Lord had stated it, which was for the best, but whether a private member of parliament had a right, by his own authority, to alter, change, and mutilate an act of that House? And if a liberty of that sort was to be allowed, there must be an end, not only of the dignity of Parliament, but even of Parliament itself. The noble Lord alluded to had, on some occasions, spoken much against innovations. If he could defend such an innovation as the present, there is nothing so bad that he would not support. He expressed his surprise to see those who, lately, durst not trust themselves in a room together, now cordially embracing each other's opinions. The House might suppose he meant the Right Hon. Secretary for the Whig department, and the noble Lord in the blue ribbon for the Tory department. He would not deny but he did, and begged to assure the loving pair that, if they

agreed for a twelvemonth and a day, they should have his hearty vote for the slice of bacon.

A Mr. *Estwick* moved for leave to bring up the first expunged clause, which, having been granted, was read the first time, but, on the question for the second reading, the House divided, Noes 103, Ayes 75.—The bill was afterwards read the third time, as altered, and passed.

June 5.

B Several petitions were offered from divers places, praying that the tax on receipts might not pass into a law; but the Speaker reminded the House that it was an established rule never to receive any petition whatever against a money bill.

Mr. *Fox* moved for a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the expediency of allowing a drawback of the whole duty on the exportation of rice. A committee was accordingly appointed. And

Mr. *Eden* took the chair, when it was unanimously agreed to allow the drawback, and a bill ordered accordingly.

A committee was appointed to consider of the importation of corn, so far as relates to Scotland, and Mr. *Pulteney* took the chair. Some papers were read in the committee, which proved that many of the poor Highlanders in Invernesshire had died for want; and the different accounts gave a melancholy relation of the indigence of the country, by reason of the late bad harvest.

Mr. *Dempster* said, the poor of the northern parts of Scotland lived chiefly upon oatmeal; that last year the snow fell in great quantities before the time arrived when the oats were ripe enough to be got in, and buried them entirely. In December, after scraping the snow away, the poor farmers got in their corn, but, when they came to thresh it, what little they got out of it was scarce sufficient to sow their land for the ensuing year; and, besides, was so bad, that scarce one-third of it vegetated at all, and what did vegetate came up so weak and sickly that many were obliged to plough their lands afresh, and to sow barley.—Mr. *Dempster* enlarged upon these facts, and observed that the people who were thus visited were a valuable race of men, many of whom had distinguished themselves by their bravery in the service of Great Britain. He therefore moved, That his Majesty should be enabled to allow the importation of corn, for a time, into certain ports of Scotland, under certain restrictions.

The

The *Marquis of Graham* seconded the motion, and recommended it very strongly to Administration to attend to the unfortunate situation of the people, which was truly deplorable.

Sir *J. Marwhey* threw out some contemptuous allusions against Scotland, which he thought should be left to provide for itself.

Ld *J. Carvendish* said, this was not a time for trifling, when calamity was staring us in the face. He wished therefore that not a moment might be lost; and recommended it strongly to those gentlemen to see the indulgence to be granted carried fairly into execution; and that corn should not be taken from one part of the country and carried to another, which would only change the place of distress for the emolument of a few individuals. The question was then put and agreed to.

Mr. *Dempster* followed his first by a second motion, "That the commissioners of land-tax, for the counties before enumerated, be enabled to levy a sum not exceeding £4l. Scots on every 100l. Scots, of the valued rent of said counties, and to apply the same to the relief of such of the inhabitants as are or shall be reduced to poverty by the failure of last year's crop.

Marquis of Graham seconded the motion.

Sir *Adam Ferguson* observed, there were three classes of people in those counties; the rich, who could purchase corn at any price; the middling, who could purchase it at the price which a free importation would reduce it to; and the poor, that were now starving,

Sir *Edw. Aspley* thought there were other parts of the kingdom, as well as Scotland, where the poorest sort of people were greatly in want of relief.

This motion was likewise agreed to. And

Mr. *Dempster* moved a third, That a bounty be granted on 60,000 quarters of corn, to be imported into the ports of Scotland.

This meeting with some opposition as to the mode, Mr. *Dempster* withdrew it; and, in its room, moved an Address to the Crown, most humbly to beseech his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give such directions as may tend most effectually to avert the evils that are to be apprehended from the above calamitous state of the northern parts of Scotland; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will make good,

out of the first aids that shall be granted by Parliament, such expences as shall be incurred by his Majesty in relieving the misery to which his Majesty's unhappy subjects may be reduced by this deplorable calamity. This likewise was agreed to; and

The order of the day read for going into a committee on the tax-bills—This occasioned some poignant conversation, in which almost all the speaking members took a part; but produced no material alterations in the Minister's plan. On the receipt tax, the Ld Mayor of London contended much for exempting all receipts for sums under 5l. from duty, and moved the House upon it.

Sir *Grey Cooper* observed, that, if this exemption did not destroy the whole tax, it would certainly render the residue not worth contending for. The House divided upon it, Ayes 21. Noes 126, against the Ld Mayor's motion.

June 6.

The House in a committee of supply.

Ld *North* moved several small sums, according to custom, for the civil establishments of the two Floridas, Georgia, St. John's, Nova Scotia, and Senegambia. He explained the reasons for moving for settlements that were to be ceded to the enemy, because the balances to the civil officers were still unpaid; but no further application to Parliament, for such aid, would be necessary. He just hinted at some additional expence for Nova Scotia, as the late Deputy Gov. [Commod. Sir And. Hammond], having other employments, had no salary from Government; but as that was not the case with the present Deputy Gov. Col. Fanning, a brave and gallant refugee, his Majesty had ordered him a salary of 500l. a year, an income which he had dearly earned by his attachment and loyalty to Great Britain. Also an increase of 200l. a year to the salary of the C. Justice. His Ldp concluded by moving the different sums, which were granted without opposition.

Mr. *W. Pitt* moved for the second reading of the bill for preventing abuses in different offices, &c. which, he said, he was the more anxious to have passed this session, as a noble Ld [North] had said in a former speech, that in the Treasury there was not the least trace to be found of any of the reforms that were so pompously announced in that grand fabric, the King's speech. This bill was to convince his Ldp that one part of the reform announced was in forwardness, and the remaining parts should be ready

as soon as Ministry was disposed to receive them.

The bill was suffered to be read the second time with little opposition; and the third reading committed for the Tuesday se'nnight following.

The order of the day, for the second A reading of the bill to prevent expence at elections, being read,

Ld *Makon* said, that a bill having passed to prevent bribery, this bill was intended to prevent expence. Among other clauses, he meant, he said, to propose one, to prevent cockades being given B away at elections.

Mr. *Fox* thought it strange to bring in, in a new bill, clauses that had been already regularly negatived by the House. The noble Lord had formerly brought in a bill, some of the clauses of which had been received and agreed to by the C House, and others rejected. Upon this the noble Lord got rid of that bill, and brings in two new ones; one with all the clauses which had been approved; the other, with all the clauses that had been disapproved. The former had passed; and the latter was that now offered to the consideration of the House. Mr. *Fox* wished the House to take notice that the clause for the grand regulation of cockades was wanting, his Ldp not having yet clogged his bill with any new matter, and therefore, as the House had no time for trifling, he should move for the second reading of the bill that E day three months.

Sir *Jos. Mawbey* spoke in favour of the bill. He said, if the Rt Hon Secretary had paid for the cockades at his last election but one, he would have known what a heavy article of expence that was to candidates.

Mr. *Martin* declared himself a friend to the bill. He enlarged upon that article of expence which led to much fraud and imposition; haberdashers not only charging extravagant prices for their ribbons, but sending in bills for twenty times more ribbons than they ever had in G their shops.

Mr. *Pitt* observed, that tho' every clause yet in the bill had been lost on a division, yet that the fact, extraordinary as it might seem, was this: the division took place, and the debate followed. Now, as a debate's coming after a division was an inverse of the usual mode of proceeding, his Ldp's desire was, that his clauses should be fairly debated first, and be decided upon by a division afterwards. Nor could the whole of the bill

be said to have been before rejected; for the clause of which his Ldp had given notice to be intended to make a part, had not yet been offered.

Mr. *Pitt* took notice of what the Rt Hon Sec said of important business, and wished to know what that business was.

Mr. *Fox* mentioned the E. India business, and seemed to hint at an establishment for the Pr. of Wales. And

Ld *Surrey* mentioned another matter of great importance, in consequence of a late decision of the H. of Lords, by which what had been thought the law of the land for more than 200 years had been overturned. (See p. 550.) He then spoke in favour of the bill.

And on a division on Mr. *Fox's* motion, the ayes were 37; noes 45; the bill was therefore read a second time, and committed. The House adjourned till

June 11,

When a motion was made to bring in a bill to repeal so much of an act 35 Henry VIII. as prohibits the exportation of brass.

Sir *J. Wrottesley* opposed the motion, on the ground of its being prejudicial to the great manufactories of Sheffield, Birmingham, &c. that claimed the greatest attention and encouragement of Parliament.

Mr. *Brickdale*, on the contrary, supported it. He shewed that the exportation of brass was no new practice; but was carried on with advantage till it was lately discovered, that there was an old obsolete law against it. So the question was now plainly this, Shall the merchants who had amassed great quantities of that metal be permitted to export it, or be obliged to keep it hoarded in their warehouses, F for no manner of use?

The House divided, for exporting 126. Against exporting 13.

The Sheriffs of London presented a petition from the city, against taxing receipts.—This produced a long debate, in which Mr. *Bonfoy* distinguished himself by a very sensible speech, which, however, produced no manner of effect.

June 12.

The House resolved itself into a committee on a bill for altering the law in many respects relating to property.

A clause was moved, and admitted, H for preventing a tenant for life from alienating estates vested in the remainder man, but in the grants for which the granter had omitted to appoint trustees.

Another clause was moved, That in all cases of distress for rent, when there was

was as much or more due from the landlord to the tenant, the tenant should be allowed to replevy the distress, and the landlord should not be permitted to sell the goods till a jury had determined whether a fair set-off had been made in favour of the tenant. And that, if the jury should find for the tenant, the costs should fall on the landlord.

Lord *Malgrave* opposed the clause, as subversive of the leading principle that was to be traced through all the laws of England, That the land was to be the security to the owner for the payment of his rent, and that nothing should stand in the way of that security.

The Committee divided on this clause, Ayes 68, Noes 78.

Another clause was then proposed for empowering the courts of law to issue commissions for taking depositions beyond the seas. At present, the courts of law having no such power, the persons to whom the evidence of witnesses beyond the seas is necessary, are obliged to apply by bill to the Court of Chancery, at a very heavy expence, and a great delay. This clause was admitted; and the Committee having gone through the bill, the House was resumed; and

The bill for imposing taxes was read the third time, and a very serious debate on the old ground commenced, which, however, had no other effect than to afford amusement to the by-standers. The bill passed, with the contested clause for taxing receipts, just as it stood at first.

June 13.

The House in a Committee of Supply on the army estimates.

Secretary at War [Col. Fitzpatrick] declared it was a most pleasing circumstance to him to have it in his power to announce the intention of his Majesty to make a very considerable reduction of the army, and that no more than 64 regiments of infantry should be kept on foot (excepting out of this regulation, however, the 65th and 68th, which were to be kept up in the room of two regiments now in India), and the reduction of the cavalry to take place downwards to the 13th exclusively. Oeconomy, he said, was undoubtedly the principle on which the reduction ought to be founded; yet he would not hesitate to give a decided opinion on a question often agitated, namely, Which was to be preferred, strong battalions thinly officered, or thin battalions strongly officered? Believing, as he did, that a private soldier was soon trained when placed among veterans, but

that an officer was not so easily formed, he should certainly prefer the latter. On this ground it had been determined to reduce the companies from ten to eight, except in the guards and household troops; but as it must be with reluctance that the country could wish to disband officers who had gallantly discharged their duty, it was therefore purposed to continue the captains of the two reduced companies in full pay, the expence of which would not remain long, and those two captains were to succeed to such companies as should become vacant, as no others were to be appointed captains in their stead. — Some saving, he said, would be made by a regulation which would shortly take place in converting two regiments of heavy dragoons (the 10th and 11th) into light horse, for the purpose of suppressing the smugglers.

As to the reduction of our force beyond sea, he could at present say nothing. Upon the whole, the present intended reduction, he believed, would produce a saving of 100,000*l.* though he feared the expence, for six months to come, would be but little short of what it was at present, as it was not yet known how soon the troops in America could be disbanded.

Having gone through what he called the painful part of his task, Mr. Fitzpatrick concluded with moving for the establishment of 17,483 effective men, for guards and garrisons in Great Britain and the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, from the 25th day of June to the 24th of December, being 183 days.

Lord *Newhaven* asked, Why the foreign troops had not been mentioned?

Lord *North* said, the pay of those troops had already been voted.

Sir *J. Mawbey* wondered the reduction had not extended to the Oxford Blues and the Horse Guards, who had done no service during this war.

Gen. Sir *G. Howard* would never consent to the disbanding the Oxford Blues, the finest regiment, in his opinion, in Europe: nor did he like to hear of the conversion of the heavy dragoons into light horse. The heavy cavalry of this country had established such a reputation in Germany, for being irresistible in their charge, that the French cavalry had not once dared to look them in the face. He approved much of continuing the captains, and at the same time earnestly recommended to the Committee another description of men, many of whom, having served from 20 to 40 years, came recommended to him to Chelsea Hospital, where

where all that he could do for them was to give them 5d a day, though their pay, when on duty, had been a shilling. There was, he said, a charity to which serjeants were recommended, called King's Letter-Men, who were allowed a shilling a day, but their number was only 200; he therefore supplicated the Committee to make the same provision for 200 more. This idea seemed to meet the general concurrence of the House.

Mr. Fox said, it had been suggested to him that the reduction of one drummer in a company might take place without inconvenience to the army. This would produce a saving of 6000l. a year, which might be disposed of in rewarding meritorious serjeants. No reduction had taken place in the guards, Mr. Fox said, because guards were considered, all over Europe, as part of the splendor of monarchs; and, in all the reforms that had been made, the House had always paid attention to the appendages of majesty.

The different resolutions on the estimates were now moved for, and voted without opposition.

June 16. *Wednesday*

The resolution of the Committee for taking away the privilege of compounding for the duty on malt, by persons who brewed beer for their own use only, came to be reported.

Mr. Hill said, he had 500 objections against depriving the subject of that privilege, but would reduce them to five: 1. Because it was oppressive; 2. Because it was partial; 3. Because it was sordid; 4. Because it was odious; and 5. Because it would be found impolitic. It was oppressive, because it rendered useless the erections which the private compounders had been at great expence in completing, merely for their own convenience. It was partial, because the cyder counties felt none of the bad effects of it. It was sordid, because it tended to put an end to that liberal spirit of generosity to the poor that universally prevailed among the class of people who were the principal compounders. It was odious, because the poor were principally affected by it. It was impolitic, because what was gained on the duty would be found to be lost in the consumption. He professed himself a lover of hospitality, and he believed he might say, without boasting, that to feed the hungry, and to give drink to the thirsty, afforded him a singular pleasure; but, if this new regulation took place, it would, in a great measure, tie up the hands of charity.

[Mr. Hill, in his opposition, was ill supported; the resolution was carried, and a bill ordered in.]

Mr. Ord brought up the report of the Committee of Supply on the army estimates: and

Gen. Ross rose and apologised for then entering into an extensive discussion, not being present on the day when the reduction was before the Committee. He wished that a board of general-officers had been convened, who, from a deliberate view of the relative states of Europe and America, compared with this kingdom, might have made their report to Parliament of a suitable peace-establishment of an army. On a peace, the popular cry is, "Reduce, reduce your army and navy;" and, to use the vulgar proverb, "in war-time we are pound-foolish, and in peace-time we are farthing-wise." But let it be considered that political, as well as self preservation, is the first law of nature. Had one year's lavish extravagance of the late war been properly applied, immediately after the peace of Paris, it was more than probable the late war had never happened, and America might still have been in our possession.—

He was led into this consideration from the interest he had in the Royal Manchester regiment, which, he understood, was soon to be brought home; but the instructions sent from the War-Office were, to induce as many of the private soldiers, as could be persuaded thereto, to enlist into the corps that were to remain in that garrison. If the fact was so, surely that was not the kind of reward their services merited. In the year 1778 the Manchester regiment was raised, without expence to Government, or stipulation to name their officers; but was presented to the state with that zeal and liberality which is the characteristic of that great and flourishing town. It was composed from their most healthy, robust, and promising youths; and, as soon as completed, were marched to Portsmouth, under the auspices of a very worthy and respectable member of the House, Sir T. Egerton, who had been active in bringing them together, and training them for war. On their march, near Windsor, they had the honour to pass in review before their Majesties, and, from the benign countenances of the royal personages, they derived fresh animation. Upon their arrival at Gibraltar, they were instantly reviewed, and placed under the parental care of that illustrious soldier the then governor. It would

trespass

trespass on the time of the House to enter into a detail of their services during the siege. Suffice it to say, they were posted at the King's Bastion on that ever memorable day the 13th of September, 1782, when the united force of the House of Bourbon was in vain exerted in the general attack of that fort. He would, then, humbly submit it to the consideration of the House, Whether it would not be more becoming the dignity of Government to bring that regiment home entire, than to moulder it away by piece-meal? And when returned, and refreshed, to march it triumphantly into Manchester, the native town of the greatest part of the soldiers, now become veterans, there to lay down their arms, and to lodge their laurelled colours where they first took them up, amidst the heart-felt applauses of their countrymen and friends? He was confident that, when they then should be disbanded, many of them would again return to the service like Cæsar's veterans, who every man knew where to take his post. He should not, he said, have troubled the House on this subject but in consequence of a letter he had received, that the gentlemen of Manchester intended applying to Government to have the regiment brought home and disbanded in that town.

The resolutions were then reported and agreed to.

Mr. Gascoyne, jun. brought up a report of the committee, to which the petition of Sir Ashton Lever, relative to his museum, had been referred. The report was read, and appeared to be greatly in favour of Sir Ashton's application; but several gentlemen recommended caution.

Ld Mulgrave believed the trustees of the British Museum would scout the idea of annexing the collection alluded to, to their repository.

Sir P. J. Clarke hoped gentlemen would take time to consider before they voted away their constituents money for stuffed birds and butterflies.

June 17.

Mr. Brickdale moved, That the bill for allowing the exportation of brass might be read a second time, on the Friday following.

Sir Rob. Lawley moved an amendment, that the word "Friday" might be omitted, and the words "this day three months" inserted in its stead.

Sir G. Shuckburgh seconded the motion.

Mr. Brickdale said, the bill was absolutely necessary, as a capital of several hundred thousand pounds now lay idle, which the merchants had laid out in brass. The House divided; for the amendment 17; against it 39.

Sir Cecil Wray brought up a petition from the people called Quakers, in behalf of the unfortunate negroes, the traffic of whose persons they prayed, for the sake of humanity, to have abolished. Sir Cecil stated that a bill, now depending in that House, relative to the slave-trade, had suggested to those humane, respectable people, the idea of presenting such a petition.

Ld North paid some very high compliments to the feelings of the most mild and humane class of Christians he believed in the world; but he feared the total abolition of the slave-trade was impossible. As to the bill depending in the House, it mentioned the slave-trade only for the purpose of prohibiting the servants of the African company from engaging in the slave trade, to the detriment of their masters.

The petition was brought up and read, and appeared to be the act of the general assembly at their yearly meeting. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Capt. J. Luttrell presented a previous petition from Henry Philips, Esq; praying the House to dispense with its order, which provides that no petition praying for money shall be received after a particular day, which day had been long elapsed; the reason for the delay, the petitioner set forth, was, that the House having last year passed a bill to grant a der for the invention of a certain powder for destroying vermin in bread, the Lords had rejected it till certificates could be obtained of its efficacy; the petitioner therefore having waited for those certificates, with which, he said, he was now provided, had prevented his earlier application to Parliament, which he now prayed might be permitted.

Ld Surrey said, he would oppose the prayer of the petition, not only on the ground of informality, but likewise on the ground of demerit. He thought the Lords had acted wisely in rejecting the bill.

Capt. J. Luttrell was of opinion, that if the discovery was such as the petitioner affirmed it to be, it highly deserved the attention of Parliament. On the question being put, it passed in the negative without a division.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Nov. 14.*
IN October 1783, some persons digging for gravel, in a yard in Humberstone-gate, Leicester, when they had got about two yards deep, came to a leaden coffin in the gravel; the length 5 feet 4 inches, the breadth 18 inches, on the outside, a parallelogram.

On opening it they found a complete human skeleton; the head eastward, inclining to the left shoulder, teeth perfect, the bones lying in their natural order, but the under jaw fallen on the breast.

The lid was supported on the inside by iron rests across, about an inch broad, and a competent thickness; tho' thro' rust easily broken; forked and bent at the extremities, so as strongly to sustain the lid and under part. The coffin half an inch thick, and 500 weight.

On its outside, towards the feet, stood an earthen vase; there were also six or seven small urns, all plain, and of red clay not glazed. On the right side, near the middle of the coffin, within, several dark balls lying together, as if strung, which might have been held by the right hand, none an inch in diameter, and all to appearance of an equal size; whether they could not sustain the touch but went to dust; or the mob-virtuosi, who made free with the *teeth*, thought *them* worth their notice, they suddenly disappeared.

In the same yard, at times, have been found human and other bones, and many ox horns.

The mention, in page 728 of your Mag. for Sept. last, of a place called "Little-ease," reminded me of the following trait, in my book of Memorabilia:

"From the level of the South wall of St. Mary's church, Leicester, near its centre, and coeval with it, is a closet formed partly by a protuberance, with loop holes, or oblong apertures in front, looking into the church-yard; backed, a few years ago, by a door, which I well remember, opening into the church; called by tradition "Little-ease," supposed to have been a place of discipline; where scarcely above one at a time could be admitted; and *that* only in an erect posture.

See "Little-ease," in page 352, 2d Part of Dr. Jackson's Treatise, on the Essence and Attributes of God; London, printed, 1628. "Lewis XI. of France had caused certain places of Little-ease to be made, or at least did well accept the invention of iron cages or grates,

little more in compass than the square of a tall man's length; wherein he detained such as offended him; some for divers months, others for many years together."

Page 353. "Whether Lewis in entertaining the invention of iron cages, and the use which he made of them; or John Balve, the Cardinal, which, to please his severe humour, first invented them, were more faultie; I cannot tell; nor will I dispute; the rule of retaliation was more conspicuously remarkable in the Cardinal.

"For, as Cominæus tells us [who himself lodged eight months in one of them], the Cardinal was, by Lewis's command, detained prisoner fourteen years together, in the first that was made.

— Nèque lex hâc justior ulla est,
 Quam necis artifices, arte perire suâ.
 A law more just than this, cannot be set,
 Which cruel skill doth catch in its own net."

Yours, WM. BICKERSTAFFE.

MR. URBAN, *Pontoon, Oct. 25.*
ALTHOUGH the intemperature of the air is the principal cause to which we may ascribe the present epidemic disorder, which has so long ravaged this country, and that in the most healthy situations of it; yet there may be some concurrent ones, not to say luxury and indolence as usual concomitants of it; but above all, that putrescent air, caused by the number of inclosures, and the many inland cuts made for navigation, which will ever render this island obnoxious to diseases.

Yours, &c. F. Y.

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 3.*
IHAVE lately been reading much about DUNCAN CAMPBELL, the dumb fortune-teller, who amused the vulgar, and puzzled the wise, about 1720, and am in doubt about the man's character; sometimes I think he was an impostor, his actions and intelligence being so wonderful. He was the talk and gaze of our London about the same time that the entombed Abbé Paris wrought his miracles in the center of the polite city of Paris. I should be happy in having the opinion of some of your ingenious readers on this subject; on his birth, and, if possible, of the circumstances of his death.

XIPHIAS.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 4.

THE following original letters to Dr. Birch from the author of "The Canons of Criticism" (who by the way is not very handsomely treated by a correspondent in vol. LII. p. 288) will doubtless be acceptable to your readers.

Yours, S. J.

"DEAR SIR, March 27, 1750.

"I beg the favour of you to look into Hickee's Dictionary of the Northern Languages, for the etymology of the word *Stalworth*, or *Stalwart*. I have met with it in the Scotch authors in the sense of *bold* or *courageous*; but I should be glad to know the derivations to confirm the use of it in that sense. If I could, I would have waited on you; but, being confined, I must beg your rescript to your most humble servant,

THO. EDWARDS."

"Saturday, March 3, 1749-50.

"Mr. Edwards's compliments to Dr. Birch, and he begs the favour of him to send Mr. Warburton's *Treatise on Prodigies*."

"DEAR SIR, Turrick, Oct. 1, 1751.

"I return you many thanks for Spenser. I was surprised to find, by yours of last post, that you thought I had received it so long ago, whereas it did not come to me till Sunday sevensnight; I found it was advertised for a short time, and therefore went to work as hard as I could, that I might send you the errata as soon as possible. I hope they are pretty exact, at least they are as much so as the time would allow; and I am so much streightened in that, that I can only tell you I hope to see you in less than a fortnight: in the mean while, I beg my respects to all friends, and am your obliged humble servant,

THO. EDWARDS."

"DEAR SIR, Turrick, Jan 29, 1753.

"I return you a great many thanks for your kind and valuable present, the *Memoirs of Archbishop Tillotson*. He was a man of so amiable a character, such an ornament to his Country and Religion, that one is interested in the LEAST circumstances of his life, and in every incident that befalls him; and indeed, the high esteem I have for his memory made me so very desirous of knowing all that was possible concerning him, that I could not help grieving to find you had no more anecdotes from GENT. MAG. November, 1783.

the Lambeth MSS. But curiosity is insatiable, and ought not to be too far indulged. I ought to be, and am, very thankful to you, for informing me of very many things concerning him, which I should never have known but by you; and I cannot help adding, that I think myself obliged particularly to return you thanks for your just vindication of that truly great writer, against the hasty and, I think, ill-judged censure of my friend Mr. M*. I was always both surprised and offended at that passage; but, in my opinion, when he wrote that, he had got a false taste, which, I doubt not, his better acquaintance with Tully, whom he converses much with of late, will correct, if it has not already been corrected.

"Although we are not quite so bad here as the news-papers represent us (for there was no foundation for that article from Quainton about the Glastonbury thorn), yet I am surprised to see what numbers in all parts of the country are infatuated with regard to the old style. They make a distinction between the gentlefolks' Christmas and the farmers', and laugh at those for affecting gentility for keeping the New-day. At Waddeston, five miles below Aylesbury, they in a body petitioned their minister to give them a second sermon on the Old-day (he is one Mr. Loft, a Cambridge-man too), which he, I think weakly, complied with; but he has assured me he used only the common service of the day, not that of Christmas-day, and he had a larger congregation than he had ever seen; and, he says, he will not indulge them so any more. By the way, should not the Parliament, upon the change of the style, have altered those expressions, *on this day*, in the service for Nov. 5, and Jan. 30? I know an honest Whig clergyman, who omitted the service last 5th of November, because he could not use that expression.

"I ask pardon for this tittle-tattle; and am, with my humble service to all friends, dear sir, your most affectionate and obliged,

THO. EDWARDS."

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 5, 1783.

THE following hints towards the lives of three eminent Englishmen, Dr. Newton (of whom you have

* Mr. Melmoth, in his *Fitz Osborne's Letters*. See the passage in our Vol. XXIV. p. 462. EDIT.

already

already some particulars in your last, p. 832.), Dr. Long, and Mr. Samuel Richardson, when compared with the many curious particulars of the latter already printed in the "Anecdotes of Bowyer," will be no unpleasing *morçeau* to the lovers of biography. They are from the papers of Mr. Jones, which have already furnished some communications, and shall furnish more, from

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

Dr. RICHARD NEWTON.

A very sensible, thoughtful, judicious, and a truly honest man. His writings shew his learning, judgement, and integrity, and his life exemplified every Christian virtue.

He was my very good friend, and a promoter of my studies. I entirely loved and respected him living, and shall always revere his memory now he is dead.

Several large pages would not suffice to express his real worth.

Most orderly and exact in his family at Launden Grange (where I often visited him), as well as in his college. Discreet and punctual in every part of his conduct. Highly and justly esteemed by all the wise and good.

He lamented the indolence and inactivity, and was grieved to observe the secular views and ambitious schemes, of some of the Heads of Colleges and Halls.

But he, for his own part, resolved to do his duty, as became a good governor, and a friend to useful discipline and learning.

An example of temperance and decency in every part of his behaviour; and of great moderation also, in respect of the different sentiments of his fellow-protestants. He valued, and occasionally visited, and would converse and sometimes dine with, Dr. Doddridge, when he came to Northampton. He saw that they both aimed at the same great and good end, in fitting up hopeful young students for the Christian ministry.

He usually made excursions, in the long vacations, into various parts of the kingdom, most commonly taking with him, for company and improvement, one or more young gentlemen of fortune in his college, at the request, and with the approbation, of their parents. He was himself, in every respect, a gentleman and a man of refined good breeding. You might see this in every part of his conversation.

At evening, upon such journeys, he would, a little before bed-time, desire his young pupils to indulge him in a

short vacation of about half an hour, for his own private recollections. During that little interval they were silent, and he would smoke his pipe with great composure, and then chat with them again in an useful manner for a short space, and, bidding them good night, go to his rest.

Bp. Compton, who had a kind affection and just esteem for him, collated him to the rectory of Sudbury, in the Doctor's native county of Northampton. He resided there for some years, and, during his residence, discharged all the parts of his office as a parish-minister with exemplary care and fidelity.

Amongst other particulars, he read the evening-prayers of the Liturgy at his church on the week-day evenings, at seven of the clock, hay-time and harvest I suppose excepted, for the benefit of his parishioners, such as could then assemble for public devotions.

When he left the place, returning again to Oxford [about 1724], he en-joined his respective curates successively, three worthy men (Mr. Baker, Mr. ———, and Mr. Saunders), to keep up the same good rule; which they faithfully observed.

He exerted also his best endeavours, from time to time, to prevail with the succeeding Bishops of London (Gibson more particularly) to bestow his said rectory on his curate for the time being, and on each successively, and he would resign the charge: each of the applications without success. By the way, his Lordship was continually teased for preferment (and particularly for ———) by his kinsman Jones, the editor of Horace, &c. whom he afterwards collated to the rectory of Uppingham in Rutland. His Lordship's successor, Bp. Sherlock, readily consented to Dr. Newton's proposal, and Mr. Saunders accordingly succeeded the Doctor in the rectory.

As Jones was the secret adversary, of whose shrewd questions the author of "Pluralities indefensible" takes notice in the subsequent editions of that valuable treatise; you may there see that, for the space of 20 years after the said author left residing upon the spot, he never pocketed a farthing of the profits thereof, freely bestowing them all, partly upon his curate, partly in works of charity to the poor of his parish, and the remaining portions towards the defraying of other necessary expences chargeable upon the said benefice.

At

At the same time, and before, he kept his edifices and fences there in excellent order, and made many useful, though expensive, additions, &c.

He died April 21, in the year 1753, at Launden Grange, extremely lamented by all the poor of that neighbourhood (to whom he was a kind benefactor), and by all his friends and acquaintance throughout the kingdom, &c.

Q. Where and when born? His age at his death, &c.? Probably Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. may give some account of the former, and also of the several dates of his successive preferments. He was canon of Christ Church when he died. He had been student there. Was instituted Principal by Dr. Aldrich in 1710.

Upon his death-bed he ordered all his writings to be destroyed, as his worthy widow informed me: and she was a conscientious person. His friend Dr. Hunt advised her to be cautious, and to be sure that she did not mistake his meaning, especially with regard to some articles. I also, to whom she paid a favourable regard, presumed to suggest the same caution. How far that good lady proceeded in the proposed destruction of the worthy Doctor's papers, I am not able to say; but do hitherto suppose she reduced them all to ashes.

Upon a vacancy of the public orator's place at Oxford, Newton offered himself a candidate; but Digby Cotes (then Fellow of All Souls College, and afterwards principal of Magdalen-Hall) carried the point against him. Newton's friends thought him to be by far the more qualified person for that eminent post; though Orator Digby was also, I think, a man of worth, as well as reputation. Newton survived him.

Dr. Newton was well skilled in the modern foreign languages, as well as in the ancient ones of Greece and Rome.

A well-polished gentleman, and at the same time a sincere Christian. He carried dignity in his aspect, but sweetened with great modesty, humility, and freedom of conversation. This I know, having carefully observed him, and having always found him even and uniform, both in his temper and in his conduct.

One thing comes now into my mind. Being a guest for a night or two at his house at Launden (in the summer 1749, and in my way to Oxford and London, &c.), I had much familiar and free discourse with him, and particularly upon

the subject of a reasonable reform in some particulars relating to our ecclesiastical establishment: a reform to which he was a hearty well-wisher. One evening, there being present his worthy vice-principal Mr. Saunders, and an ingenious young gentleman of fortune, a pupil of Saunders, the Doctor was pleased to propose to us this question: What share are we to allow to *Common Sense* and *Reason* in matters of Religion? Those two gentlemen and myself being silent, he addressed himself particularly to me, who was, in point of age, superior to them both. I freely answered, that, in my poor opinion, the due exercise of common sense and reason, and of private judgement in all matters of religion, ought to be allowed to all Christians. He said, he was of the same mind.

He read prayers in his family at Launden morning and evening, being select parts of the public liturgy. On Wednesdays and Fridays the Litany only. He appointed to his studious guests several separate apartments (being parlours) for private study, with pen, ink, and paper for each, and the use of his library, which was near those apartments, &c. Many more things I could say of this excellent man*.

Dr. ROGER LONG,

Author of the well-known and much-approved treatise of *Astronomy*; Master of Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge†. He is now [1769] in the 88th year of his age, and for his years vegete and active. He was lately [in October] put in nomination for the office of vice-chancellor. He executed that trust once before; I think in the year 1737. A very ingenious person, and sometimes very facetious. At the public commencement in the year 1713, Dr. Greene (master of Benet College, and afterwards Bishop of Ely) being then vice-chancellor, Mr. Long was pitched upon for the Tripos-performance: it was witty and humorous, and has passed through divers editions. Some that remembered the delivery of it told me, that in addressing the Vice-chancellor (whom the university-wags usually styled *Miss Greene*), the Tripos-orator, being a native of Norfolk, and assuming

* For some of his publications, see British Topography, vol. II. p. 169. EDIT.

† He was also Lowndes's Professor of Astronomy, and rector of Bradwell juxta mare in Essex. EDIT.

the Norfolk dialect, instead of saying, *Domine Vice-Cancellarie*, did very archly pronounce the words thus, *Domina Vice-Cancellaria*; which occasioned a general smile in that great auditory.

His friend the late Mr. Bonfoy* of Ripton told me this little incident: That he and Dr. Long walking together in Cambridge, in a dusky evening, and coming to a short *post* fixed in the pavement, which Mr. B. in the midst of chat and inattention took to be a *boy* standing in his way, he said in a hurry, "Get out of my way, boy." *That boy, Sir* (said the Doctor very calmly and flily), *is a post-boy, who turns out of his way for nobody.*

I could recollect several other ingenious repartees, if there were occasion. One thing is remarkable. He never was a hale and hearty man; always of a tender and delicate constitution, yet took great care of it. His common drink, water. He always dines with the fellows in the hall. Of late years he has left off eating flesh-meats; in the room thereof, puddings, vegetables, &c. Sometimes a glass or two of wine.

MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, Printer.
(A GREAT GENIUS.)

Dr. Young tells me, that he has been long and intimately acquainted with him, and has always had the highest esteem for him, on account of the many excellences, natural and moral, which he discerned in him. As the Doctor has had much free conversation with him, he is acquainted with many particulars relating to him, which are known to none, or to but very few, besides himself.

Mr. Richardson having not had the advantage of a complete education (as the situation and circumstances of his father † would not allow him to bestow it ‡), Dr. Young, to whom he was recounting the various difficulties he had passed through, asking him, "How he came to be an author? He answered, "When I was about 12 years of age, I drew up a short character of a certain gentlewoman in the parish, who was reputed a great Saint, but I looked upon her to be a great hypocrite. The character, it seems, was so exactly drawn, that when it came to be privately handed

about amongst some select friends, every one could discern the features, and appropriate the picture to the true original, though no name was affixed to it. This little success at first setting out did, you will naturally suppose, tempt me at different times to employ my pen yet further in some trivial amusements or other for my own diversion, till at length, though many years after, I sat down to write in good earnest, going upon subjects that took my fancy most, and following the bent of my natural inclination, &c."

Dr. Young made this pertinent and just observation, that this man, with the advantages only or chiefly of mere nature, improved by a very moderate progress in education, struck out at once, and of his own accord, into a new province of writing, and succeeded therein to admiration. Nay, what is more remarkable, and seldom seen in any other writers, he both began and finished the plan on which he set out, leaving no room for any one after him to make it more complete, or even to come near him: and it is certain, that not one of the various writers that soon after, and ever since, attempted to imitate him, have any way equalled him, or even come within a thousand paces of him. That kind of Romance was and is peculiarly his own, and seems like to continue so. "I consider him," said Dr. Young, "as a truly great natural genius; as great and super-eminent in *his* way, as were Shakspeare and Milton in theirs."

Mr. Shotbolt tells me, that when Mr. Richardson came down to Wellwyn, with the late Speaker Onslow and other friends, to visit Dr. Young, he took up his quarters with Mr. Shotbolt, there being not room enough at the Doctor's; and that, getting up early, about five of the clock, he wrote two of the best letters in Sir Charles Grandison in one or two mornings before breakfast. Mr. Onslow had a high esteem for him; and not only might, but actually would have promoted him to some honourable and profitable station at court; but the good man neither desired nor would accept of such posts*, &c. being much better pleased with his own private way of living.

Mr. Richardson, besides his being a great genius, was a truly good man in all respects; in his family, in commerce,

* Father to the late Clerk of the House of Commons.

† A farmer in Derbyshire.

‡ He was educated at Christ's hospital,

* His business being very profitable, and his fortune good. EDIT.

in conversation, and in every instance of conduct. Pious, virtuous, exemplary, benevolent, friendly, generous and humane to an uncommon degree, glad of every opportunity of doing good offices to his fellow-creatures in distress, and relieving many without their knowledge. His chief delight is doing good. Highly revered and beloved by his domestics, because of his happy temper and discreet conduct. Great tenderness towards his wife and children, and great condescension towards his servants.

He was always very sedulous in business, and almost always employed in it; and dispatched a great deal by the prudence of his management, &c.

Mem. The tender touches of his compositor Mr. Tewley, in his letter to Dr. Young, soon after the death of his good master.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 2.

IN answer to Mr. Barclay's 1st Question, (p. 674) take the following passage from Madox's *Baronia Anglica*, pp. 133, 134.

"It is true, in ancient times, the earls and barons of England did often call their chief tenants *barones*. The earls and great lords did then in many particulars imitate the form and fashion of the king's court. As the king had, so had they their dapifers or seneschalls, chamberlains, and other officers in their households, and likewise abroad their *barones*, their chief chivalerian tenants.

"The barons properly so called were the *Barones Regis*. Mr. Selden, Sir H. Spelman, and others, seem to have been fond of the distinction of *Barones majores* and *minores*; but I do apprehend it is a frigid distinction, and of no solid use. But the king's barons only, and no others, were properly called *Barons*. For they, and no others, were the king's men or homagers holding of him by barony. Of these some might be, and were, greater than others; i. e. some of them might have, and indeed had, larger baronies than others, a greater number of knights, and a greater extent of demesnes and rents, but in general they were all peers: as some citizens of the same city may be greater than others in household or wealth, but still they are all of the same state and degree. And if a man has a mind to proceed further in trifling, he may sub-distinguish, and say, there were *barones majores*, *minores*, and *minimi*; meaning by the *minimi*, the barons of

ports and boroughs. So that, in truth, it was not worth while to call these persons *barones minores* in opposition to the *barones majores*, the king's barons; for the former were of a class or order different from that of the latter."

Q. 2. The red rose was the badge of the House of Lancaster, and the white rose that of the House of York, for the same arbitrary reason that other houses chose particular badges. The falcon and fetterlock the device of Edmund duke of York, and the eagle and padlock that of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, his elder brother (though, after all, these may be one and the same device differently represented*); the fox-tail dependant, the device of Henry IV. †; a rose within a sun that of Edw. IV. ‡, and others which have had a meaning put upon them. But of the two roses take Camden's account ||. "As John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, "used a red rose for his device in right "of his wife, Maud of Lancaster; so "Edmund his brother took for his a "white rose, which the fautors and followers of their heirs did afterwards "bear for distinction in that bloody war "between the families of Lancaster and "York; long before which assumption "a white-rose tree at Longleat did bear "upon one branch a fair white rose on "the one side, and as fair a red rose "on the other, which might be interpreted to have been a foretoken of "that division."

Q. 4. The rout made about noble blood by Horace, B. II. Ode iv. is mere poetic rant to his friend Xanthias Phocæus, who pretended to be nice in his amours, and at the same time was cruelly jealous of Horace. Every one knows how great is the power of education and circumstances on persons of every condition. They can draw forth a "mute inglorious Milton," or "a Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood." Genius, any more than courage, is not hereditary. There is no doubt but the meanest peasant or slave, with proper cultivation, may rise superior to the most princely blockhead with like advantages. Great allowance must be made for natural parts, which may be alike in all.

Q. 5. Andrew Boorde was physician to Henry VIII. consequently could not

* Sandford, Genealog. Hist. pp. 249, 375.

† Ib. p. 265. ‡ Ib. p. 387.

|| Remains, p. 214.

write nor live in 1643. He took a dose of poison in 1548. The citation from him is not faithful. In his "Compendious Regimēte or Dietarye of Health," printed 1562, 12mo. speaking of ale, he says, "ale is made of malte and water, and they the whiche do put anye other thyng to ale than is reherfed, excepte yest, barme, or goddes good, doeth sophystically there ale;" plainly implying that *yeast*, *barme*, or *godde's good*, are synonymous terms for one and the same thing*. Accordingly that excellent lexicographer Dr. Johnson explains *yeast* by *barm*, and *barm* by *yeast*; but *god's-good* was too antiquated a word to have fallen in his way: and indeed, I know not where else to point it out but in the passage in question.

Q. 7. may be answered by another query. One merit of flour, or any powdered substance, being dryness, is it not a reflection on, or injury to, a miller or vender of such substances when they are debased or moistened by any heterogeneous mixture?

Q. 8. has been already well answered by your respectable correspondent Paul Gemsege in your 24th volume, p. 67. He supposes turning *cat* in pan a corruption of turning *cate*, the old word for *cake*, in pan. See also p. 212 of the same volume. As to Messrs. E. H. and W. H. with their derivation of English words, 1689, in the same volume, p. 172, I know no more of them than of their friends the *Catipani*, a perfidious people in Calabria and Apulia, or of the *gravers*, by which I suppose is meant cutters or parers of turfs, who turn the *top of turves downwards*, as an etymology for *topsy turvy*; which Mr. Upton on Spenser, vol. VIII. 43. more sensibly makes a corruption from the *top-side* of any thing being *turned down*.

If thy friend Ebenezer thinks any of these answers to his queries *vague* and *unsatisfactory*, he will see the reason why his 3d and 6th queries are not answered at all by D. H.

P. S. I know not what honourable mention is made of the Roman general *Ægidius* in Mr. Gibbon's History; but in other histories nearer his time he is represented as an usurper of the crown of the Franks from Childeric, who having by his ill-behaviour justly offended

his subjects, thought it prudent to make a temporary retreat till matters could be brought about again. In the interim Ægidius, who had the chief command of the Roman forces in Gaul, ascended the throne, and maintained possession of it about five years, till a trusty friend of Childeric's disposed the minds of his subjects in favour of their rightful sovereign. Thus Gregory of Tours tells the story, II. c. 12. See Univ. Hist. XIX. 403. n. U. Le Beau † indeed compliments Ægidius on his courage, and speaks of his usurpation as a wonderful revolution, and in high terms of his moderation in not revolting from the Romans when he was at the head of the Franks, or enslaving his new subjects to his old masters, at the same time that he insinuates that he was aware of the intrigues carrying on to restore Childeric. After the assassination of the emperor Majorianus, Ægidius revolted from his successor; but soon after found himself obliged to resign his own crown. He retired A. D. 464 or 5 to Soissons, where he came to a violent end. Montfaucon ‡ understands from the words of Gregory of Tours, *His ergo regnantibus simul*, that Childeric admitted Ægidius to a share of the government. The judicious Henault omits all the uncertain period of the French History before Clovis, and begins his abridgement 30 years later.

All these circumstances considered, the style of the inscription, and the name of the sculptor Morettus, so like an Italian name latinized, induce me to conclude the statue described by your correspondent R. C. to be a work of some later master, and as such excluded from the splendid edition of the *Marmora Oxoniensia*. At the same time I must acknowledge, that among the 13 persons of the name of Ægidius, exclusive of the person before-mentioned, enumerated by Hoffman in his Lexicon, I find but one to whom the statue in question can be fairly ascribed; and he was a *Paduan*, who first modelled the laws of the Venetian state after its foundation, consequently he could hardly be called *Romanus*. If therefore the statue is to be ascribed to the other Ægidius, at least Morettus was an artist of a later period.

* Another correspondent says, "Unless the author meant by 'God's good' God's blessing with and upon you, must not he have meant *hops*?" EDIT.

† Hist. du Bas Empire, VII. 439. 454. 471—479.

‡ Monumens de la Monarchie Française, fol. 8, 9. EDIT.

The most authentic account of the new island in the N. Seas may be found in the London Gazette, subsequent to your account; p. 661.

Your correspondent H. L. is strangely mistaken about John Potter, author of Remarks on St. Clement of Alexandria, on Lycophron, and of the Archæologia Græca in Gronovius. He is no other than the learned Bp. of Oxford of that name, afterwards Abp. of Canterbury, who died 1747. He published first at Oxford, 1693, an edition in folio of Plutarch de audiendis Poetis: a beautiful edition of Lycophron's Alexandra, of which a 2d edition came out 1702. In 1697 he also printed the first volume of his Archæologia Græca, and the 2d volume the following year. This was afterwards incorporated in Gronovius' Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum, and had, in 1728, gone through five editions, each with improvements by the author. In the Preface to the 5th edition it is observed, "in relation to the Latin edition printed in Holland, the publisher of which pretends it was corrected by the author, that it is quite otherwise, for the author never saw it till it was all printed, and therefore the many errors in it must not be imputed to him."

Your correspondent H. p. 677, forgets the flights and rant of Lucan's genius, which, whether in his passion for liberty or irony, transport him beyond all bounds. His poetry, like his uncle Seneca's prose, is run mad. "The whole Pharsalia," says Dr. Welwood (Life of Lucan, prefixed to Rowe's translation of it, p. iv.) "is a continued invective against ambition and unbounded power." On this account it has been observed, that the French never published an edition of it; and though indeed Brebeuf translated it, he has debased it by his poetry, and altered it by his new episodes. Lucan's rhetorical style, as Quintilian calls it, has hurried him to the strangest ideas about Nero's godship, and he might be no more afraid to burlesque it than to conspire against his life, for which he lost his own. Methinks one sees, through the irony of his address, a covered allusion to his setting Rome on fire, and harping while it was burning, rather than to his charioteering or touring. But, after all, what can be more puerile than the poet's desiring the new deity not to lean too much to the N. or S. but to sit directly over the centre of the globe:

*Ætheris immensi partem si presseris unam
Sentiet axis onus. Librati pondera cœli
Orbe tene medio.*

Thus happily imitated by Rowe:
Press not too much on any parted sphere;
Hard were the task thy weight divine to bear:
Soon would the axis feel th' unusual load,
And groaning bend beneath the incumbent
God;
O'er the mid orb more equal shalt thou rise,
And with a juster balance fix the skies.

Et du milieu des cieux tien les cieux en balance.

BREBEUF.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 27.
HAVING just got your July Magazine, let me tell you that I have seen a better copy of the Epitaph, p. 607, the first line of which is;

"Here lies honest auld John Eltingbrod*."

But, as I do not like the sentiment, as I think it tends to lessen our apprehension of the infinite difference there is between the boundless mercy and goodness of the Almighty Giver of all good, and the little limited goodness of the best of the human race, I will not give you the rest of it.

As to the Query in p. 583, what occurs to me at present is, that the Latin names of the days of the week seem to infer, that the Romans used a septenary in reckoning their time; but whether they had any thing analogous to a Sabbath, is what I do not just now remember. But as the Almighty Creator, after he had finished all his works, so solemnly blessed the seventh day, and made it a day of rest; and as St. Paul has made that rest a figure of the eternal rest of the faithful; it is not to be doubted but the observance of it has been coeval with the world, by the express appointment of the Deity; and that there must have been vestiges and traditions of this appointment in all the ancient nations; but I much doubt whether they can now be traced. The greatest part of our writers on the religion and mythology of the ancients seem to have had quite other objects in view in all their different researches, which I take to be the reason of their affording so little satisfaction. As an

* It is thus given in "An Essay towards the Theory of the intelligible World. By Gabriel John, 1700." Part III. 103.

A Scotch Epitaph.

Herelig I Martin Eltinbrode;
Have mercy on my soul, Lord Gode;
As I would do if I were Gode
And ye were Martin Eltinbrode.

instance,

instance, I need only observe how they have succeeded in explaining the Fables relating to the labours of Hercules; but if, with the Chevalier Ramsay in his Philosophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, they had considered all the fables of antiquity relating to a hero conquering monsters, serpents, &c. to be only dark traditions, brought down by different nations, through different figures and vehicles, of the mighty conqueror, foretold to our first progenitor, who was to bruise, or had bruised (for hieroglyphic language has no tenses) the head of that great Serpent that had vomited forth his mortal poison over all the earth, they would have made something beautiful and consistent out of them. W. M.

MR. URBAN,

IN Mr. Barclay's 4th question, p. 675, I should suppose he means to refer to the 4th Ode of the IVth, not IIIrd Book of Horace. He says, "I should be glad to know if any reason can be assigned, why the son of the vilest rogue and whore that ever existed should not, with equal education, be as likely to prove as eminent a man as the son of the greatest prince that ever existed?"

Surely the question would have been more properly put, if, instead of saying *the son of the vilest rogue and whore*, it had been said, "the son of a man of low birth and station." On this supposition, which is giving the strongest ground to the querist, the answer seems so obvious as to be little necessary; but if you have not better employment for half a column, you may, if you please, say, that though the son of a man of obscurity may become as eminent as the son of one of birth and education (and of this there certainly are strong instances), yet it is not so likely to happen. The son of a man of rank will receive earlier those ideas of learning and of manners, those impressions which strike most forcibly and usefully on the tender mind, and which can only be received from one who has previously received them himself. But if the abilities and education of the two should be equal, the example of worthy and distinguished ancestors, the fear, the shame, of disgracing those who have stood high in the opinion of the world, and transmitted to their posterity honours derived from superior merit, must have no small effect on a generous mind. It may be added, that the brightest abilities are often lost for

want of that opportunity of shewing them to the world, which is more likely to offer itself to a man of birth than to a man deriving no assistance from family connections.

I may ask Mr. B. whether that *pagan* Horace's observation as to horses is not verified by constant experience? And, whether a cart-horse ever begets a racer?

Cat in pan, Quest. 8, probably means, *cate*, or *cake*, which, when the lower side is made brown in the frying-pan, is turned the other side downwards.

When things are in confusion, they are said to be turned *topsy turvy*. I apprehend this expression to be derived from the way in which turf cut for fuel is placed to dry on its being cut; the surface of the ground is pared off with the heath growing on it, and the heath is turned downward, and left some days in that state, that the earth may get dry before it is carried away. It means then, *top-side turf-way*.

It is to be wished that H. J. p. 578, had mentioned *where* the customs prevail which he gives an account of, and that he had explained what they are. *Lambs-wool on Christmas-eve*, I never heard of, and cannot guess the meaning. It may be my ignorance not to know *Mothering-Sunday*, but it may also happen to be the case with others. *Lifting* wants explanation.

The Epitaph on Sackette *, in p. 606, seems common in sea-faring townst, but I have seen it better expressed than by bringing Neptune and Christ together, as thus:

Though stormy winds and rolling seas
Have toss'd me to and fro,
In spite of all, my God decrees
A harbour here below.

Safe at an anchor here I lye,
With the surrounding fleet,
In hopes one day we shall set sail
Our Adm'ral CHRIST to meet.

* The following epigram has been sent us by a John Sackette†, on a widower:

"Such a liar is *****
no one can lie faster,
Excepting his maid, and she'll lie with her
master."

[This John Sackette, minister of Folkestone in Kent, was an old facetious correspondent of Mr. Urban, to whom he sent many epigrams, and this among them. See Vol. XVI. p. 435. EDIT.]

† It may be seen, *exempli gratia*, in Thorpe's Rochester. See the next page.

One of our correspondents copied it in the churchyard at Wells in Norfolk. EDIT.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

IN your volume for 1781, p. 421, notice was taken of Dr. Johnson's unreasonable objection to Gray's use of the word "honied," instances of which from Shakspeare and Milton are exhibited by himself in his Dictionary. As I have an additional remark to offer upon the passage containing the objection, I will copy the whole of it for the consideration of your critical readers:—"There has of late arisen a practice of giving to adjectives, derived from substantives, the termination of participles; such as, the *cultured* plain, the *daised* bank; but I was sorry to see, in the lines of a scholar like Gray, the *bonied* spring."—Our great Aristarchus had surely forgotten the instance produced also by himself, from Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," under "*Daized, adj.*"; where he makes no detection of the word, and only adds, "rather *daised*." As to *cultured*, he likewise admits "*To Culture, v. a.*"; which, however, he observes, "is used by Thomson, but without authority." Hence it appears that the practice, with regard to two of the words, has not arisen of late; and that the other word may be considered as a participle of the verb "To culture."

Permit me to add an observation or two on that stupendous work, the "Dictionary of the English Language." The fourth sense of "*A Dab, n. s.*" is explained thus: "[In low language.] An Artist." Your ingenious correspondent T. Row, in your XXXVIIth vol. p. 442, has irrefragably proved it, in this low language, to be an evident corruption of *Adept*, "a term peculiar to the Hermetic philosophy, being allotted to the consummate proficient in alchemy, and from thence applied metaphorically to other matters." In Dr. Johnson's explanation of the first sense of "*Drachm. n. s.*" for "Roman" we should substitute "Greek." His second sense of "*Fresco n. s.*" is thus more accurately described in the Vocabulary prefixed to Wright's Travels: "*Fresco, Fresh.* It is used to describe painting in water-colours upon fresh plaster; i. e. before the plaster is quite dry." Our lexicographer confesses that "he knows not the original of *Hist! interj.*" Surely, without the least doubt, the Latin interjection *St* is the original of this English word. See Ainsworth. In Dr. Johnson we meet with "*Skilt, n. s.* [a word used by Cleaveland, of

which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]

Smeetymnus! ha! what art? Syriack? or Arabick? or Welsh? what *skilt*? Ape all the bricklayers that Babel built.

CLEAVELAND.

The word in *Cleiveland* should have been printed, as it is in Ruggles's "Ignoramus," Act v. Sc. ii. "*skilt*," for "*skills it*;" that is, "*matters it*;" as the passage from *Herbert* fully evinces under the second sense of "*To Skill, v. n.*" in our author's Dictionary; from whence we may now safely venture to expunge "*Skilt, n. s.*"

Perhaps some of your correspondents will inform me where Dr. Johnson met with the observation quoted from Lowth in p. 240, col. 1, l. 7, of your present volume.

SCRUTATOR.

P. S. In Mr. Nichols's Life of W. Bowyer, reviewed by you in December last, the industrious biographer has omitted the mention of the two following tracts by Dr. Zachary Grey in the enumeration of his various publications, pp. 355, 356:

"An Attempt towards the Character of K. Charles I. Lond. 1738," 8vo.; and,

"The imperious Style of the Turks exemplified. Lond. 1739," 8vo.

It is greatly to be wished, that a complete collection of this truly intelligent and communicative writer's fugitive pieces should engage the attention of the indefatigable and liberal successor of Bowyer.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 12.

THE epitaph in your Mag. for July, p. 606, in memory of John Sackett, 1753, was copied *verbatim*, by the Sacketts, from the gravestone of Capt. Robert Porten, mariner, in Shorne church, who died April 1, 1711. See Regist. Roff. p. 761.

J. T.

Sketch of the Character of a PUPPY.

A PRETTY fellow is distinguished by simpering and effeminacy. A beau is characterized by a studious attention to his dress and person. A puppy is to be known by his impertinence. If a gentleman is conversing on chemistry or astronomy, he immediately insults him by saying aloud to his companion, "Twig the philosopher;" or perhaps he will go far enough to address the speaker with, "I find, Sir, you understand the stars; I suppose you can tell fortunes." If the conversation is

on State affairs, he exclaims, "Mark the politicians." He will accost a person in the street, and shake hands with him, under the pretence of being an acquaintance, and then retire laughing at his folly, and exulting at the trouble he has occasioned. If he can tap an old lady on the shoulder, and make her look on the right side, while he passes on the left, he has, in his opinion, reached the height of excellence. Ignorant of every art and science, nay even of common sense, himself, he insults such as possess them; and feebly attempts to ridicule those accomplishments, to which he is a total stranger. At the playhouse, having no zest for any thing rational, he interrupts the entertainment of others, and does all in his power to destroy the effect of an amusement which soars far above his slender judgement. In this career he continues, till some man of spirit canes him for his impertinence, and makes him look as contemptible in his own opinion, as he ever must do in that of every sensible character.

MR. URBAN,

IN the abstract which you have given last Mag. p. 876, of the Act imposing a stamp-duty on the entries of burials, &c. the mode prescribed for collecting it is, by providing stamped books at the expence of the parish, which it is to receive back from the person authorized to take it as it arises on the entry of any burial, &c. It deserves to be considered how this will operate. A parish register has seldom less than twenty folio leaves, each of which will contain about forty three-penny stamps. Of these there must be three, one for burials, another for christenings, and a third for marriages, which will serve most country parishes for twenty years. The stamps of these books alone will amount to 30*l.* which may possibly be repaid to the parishioners in about sixty years; for three-fourths of the country parishes will not raise above ten shillings per annum. This may be esteemed a disadvantage, but it will be the less to be regretted, as the benefit of it will accrue to the popular Ministry of the present year. But should the next year's Ministry, deceived by the false lights held up by this means, take it into their heads to impose an additional three-pence on each entry, what comfort shall we then have, when either new books must be

purchased, or the old ones sent up to the Stamp-office to be re-stamped, when the entries which have been already made will probably be torn out by some choice spirit, to the great entertainment of himself and companions, and the public emolument?

It must not, however, be dissembled, that there is another method of collecting the tax prescribed in the act, which provides, that no Parson, Vicar, or Curate, shall be subject to the penalty for entering a burial, &c. in an unstamped book, where a licence shall have been granted for that purpose by the Commissioners of stamps. In this case, he is to permit the Commissioners' agent at all times to inspect the register, to keep account of, and to pay, as often as required, to the Receiver General of the stamp-duties, the sums he receives in respect to the entry of all burials, &c. But, I believe, no Curate, much less a Parson or Vicar, will chuse to be burdened with this office*. The salary, certainly, will not tempt him; for in three-fourths of the nation it will not amount to a farthing. Nor will it increase his inclination to engage in it, to have the opinion prevail amongst his parishioners, which, when considered in this view, is more than probable that he is connected with tax-gatherers to pillage them. Of the two methods, it will be more honourable to him to be concerned in reimbursing the parish officers, to say nothing of the undesirable situation of being subject to the insolence of Government minions.

I cannot conclude without expressing my indignation at the unworthy footing upon which this detestable act has placed a body of men, who are, or ought to be, respectable throughout the kingdom; I mean, the parochial clergy. It requires them, under a penalty, to collect the tax of their parishioners, and, if these refuse to pay it on demand, to proceed against them for a forfeiture, half of which is given to him as informer. To add to the insult, it assigns them a paltry salary, which, indeed, in most places, will be merely nominal; and having thus assimilated them, in all respects, to the exciseman of their parishes, it became necessary to exempt

* We believe, on the contrary, and are assured, that most parsons and vicars, as well as curates, prefer this mode, as being much less burdensome, if at all so, than the other, and to save the trouble and expence to their parishes above specified. EDIT.

them from the disqualifications under which revenue officers were laid by a late act. Had the penman studied to render the order contemptible, he could not have devised more effectual means. To express myself with less warmth on the occasion, would be, in some measure, to betray that dignity which every ingenuous person will honour me for feeling, though

A CURATE.

MR. URBAN,

WE have often heard, that nothing was to be depended on but taxes and death; but taxation seems to be run hard, when it condescends to take three-pence from a dead person. Indeed one hardly knows whether to laugh or cry at such a tax, and such a wording of its title: First and foremost come burials, then marriages, and, to conclude the whole, births and christenings. One should have thought the reverse of all this would have been more agreeable to natural order; and to make the scheme quite complete, Hansen Kelder should by all means have been taxed: but it is not worth while to spend one's time about words, or their arrangement, when the subject matter is so disagreeable. The poorest persons * in every parish are generally those that are most exact in sending for the parson to name the child immediately, though there is no appearance of danger, and the minister much at home. One woman gave as a reason for this practice, that she should think it very hard, if her child died without a name for God Almighty to call it by: but I have often thought that the true reason was, to exhibit such a scene of distress to the clergyman, as to make it impossible for him, not to give somewhat; which indeed they commonly ask for: surely, in such a case, it would look like insult to the feelings of both parties, to demand the smallest payments from them. But the necessities of the state and the propriety of knowing the number of the people is the plea. But is there no reason to apprehend, that both ends may be compleatly defeated, by these poor declining to have the ceremony performed at all? and with this rank of people three-pence is a sum which is

considered in a very different light from what as many hundreds or thousands of pounds are by some of our rulers, who make quick transfers. Why should they not then tax such handsomely, as by statute of 6, 7, 9 and 10 of William and Mary? and then there would be no occasion to wring their three-pences (a quarter or half a day's hard labour, on which perhaps the sustenance of a large family depends) from the poor.

Quere 1. Will a clergyman's compounding at six shillings expence authorize him to enter articles in more registers than one, supposing, that he serves two or more churches, as minister or curate?†

Quere 2. What is a clergyman to do who officiates occasionally in the absence of another, that hath compounded? May he make an entry; or must nothing be done till the incumbent himself returns? Suppose that the former has the caution to make a memorandum on a loose paper, may not that be lost; and duty, and discovery of population too; which would not have been the case of the last, in the present mode? If he may not make a regular entry, (and he is obliged to do so in his own name, by the marriage act) will the absent minister be liable to any penalty or punishment?‡

Quere 3. Who is to call on the clergyman thus licensed, to take the money he has collected§? And how often is this visit to be made||? Is the exciseman, &c. to take the clergyman's word for the downright paupers, that may have been excused**? or, how is he to be satisfied, if this last has been at all liberally managed? It is likely, that in most small villages the receipts will hardly pay for the trouble of his visit.

Quere 4. Supposing the clergyman not to take out the licence, but the parish to provide a book stamped as the act directs; where are entries of the very poor, who are excused payment, to be made, surely not on the stamps, for which government have been paid††? And if they must be done in a separate book, then we must say, that tho' the rich and poor meet together in the same church-yard, they may not do so in the same book.

* The "poorest persons," being relieved by the parish are exempted. EDIT.

† No: Each parish must pay for a separate bond and licence. EDIT.

‡ The words of the licence are, "to enter and write, or cause to be entered and written;" which obviates this objection. EDIT.

§ The stamp distributor, or any other officer, or agent, duly authorised. EDIT.

|| Yearly. ** Surely. †† This is another reason for taking a licence. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

IT has been already observed, that Dr. Blair, in his late elaborate publication, has lapsed into more inaccuracies and inelegancies, than are pardonable in a master of the Belles Lettres, and a lecturer of rhetoric by profession. In his account of Cowley's writings, he observes, without the least qualifying of the expression, that Cowley is at *all* times harsh. In a succeeding sentence we are told that his *Anacreontic Odes* are *smooth and elegant*. If they are smooth and elegant, can they be harsh? And as they undoubtedly are of his composition, how can he be said to have been at *all* times harsh?—Having mentioned, in his *Essay on Pastoral Poetry*, that Sannazarius, in the age of Leo X, had changed the scene from woods to the sea, he adds, that “the innovation was so unhappy that he has gained *no* followers.” Is it not strange, that the learned Doctor should hazard such a peremptory and unwarranted assertion? Is it not strange, that a critical writer on the subject of poetry should never have seen, or heard of, Browne's *Piscatory Eclogues*; or those of that elder bard, Phineas Fletcher? The compositions of this poet, notwithstanding they are frequently degraded by a rude grossness or a quaint playfulness of thought and expression, abound in melody, imagery, pathos, and simplicity. His *Piscatory Eclogues* have been republished within these twenty years. Every body knows and admires the very beautiful manner in which the person of Pity is introduced, and her tender offices described, in Collins's *Ode for Music**. Let the lovers of true poetry, and those who in matters of taste and imagination dare to think for themselves, compare the passage alluded to in Collins, to the following extract from Phineas Fletcher, and I shall leave them to make their own comments:

FORTH stept the just Dicæa, full of rage,
The first-born daughter of the almighty
king,
Ah sacred maid, thy kindred ire assuage?
Who dare abide thy dreadful thundering!

Soon as her voice but ‘father’ only spake,
The faultless heavens, like trees in autumn, shake, [palpable quake.
And all that glorious throng with horrid

Heard you not late, with what loud trumpet sound [fire?
Her breath awak'd her father's sleeping
The heavenly armies flam'd, earth shook,
holl frown'd, [three-fork'd fire.
And heaven's dread king call'd her his
Hark! how the powerful words strikes
thro' the ear, [hair,
The frighted sense shoots up the staring
And shakes the trembling soul with sad and
shuddering fear.

But see how, twixt her sister and her fire,
Soft hearted Mercy, sweetly interposing,
Settles her panting breast against his fire,
Pleading for grace, and chains of death
unloosing! [flows;
Hark, from her lips the melting honey
The striking thunderer recalls his blows,
And every armed soldier down his weapon
throws.

Some of the fairest flowers of English Poesy might be culled from this amiable author, who abounds in a flowing ease of expression and naiveté of sentiment, that do not frequently occur in more modern poets. In a very distant number (I forget the date) of the *Gent. Mag.* appeared, from this author, the story of Orpheus and Eurydice, and a charming morsel of genuine poetry it is! If I was not unwilling to burden your valuable pages with extracts, I could lay before your readers some very uncommon beauties from this almost forgotten author. I am tempted to transcribe the following short stanza, which concludes an engaging picture of a shepherd's tranquil life. The whole account is replete with those tender and natural touches with which truth and simplicity interest the human heart:

His bed of wool yields safe and quiet sleeps,
While by his side his faithful spouse hath
place;
His little son into his bosom creeps,
The lively image of his father's face;
Never his humble house or state torment
him, [him;
Lest he could like, if less his God had sent
And when he dies, green turfs with grassy
tomb content him.

* By the bye, what must we think of Dr. Johnson's heart or acumen, who could pass over this immortal production of his friend Collins with contemptuous silence? The good Doctor, when weighing in his critical scales the poetic merits of *the man whom he loved*, such I think is his expression, has been most rigidly cautious that the words of justice should not be overbalanced by the tender remembrances of friendship. But, in good truth, the unhappy Collins, doubly unhappy in his life and in his friend, is not much indebted, either to the partiality of the man, or the decrees of the critic.

I earnestly recommend the whole of Phineas Fletcher's productions to the attentive perusal of your poetical readers.—To Fletcher, perhaps, rather than to Passerat (vide Johnson's Life of L. Rochester) Rochester is indebted for the idea of his excellent poem on *Nothing*. In Fletcher's Miscellanies there is a poem on that subject.

Doctor Johnson has observed that "Cowley has given one example of representative versification, which perhaps *no other English line can equal*." This famous line is a translation of Horace's "Labitur & labetur in omne volubilis ævum."

"Which runs, and, as it runs, for ever shall run on!" COWLEY.

Dr. Hurd has likewise made his observations on this celebrated line; and he forsooth tells us, that, "considering it as a translation, it is indeed no unfaithful vehicle of the sense of Horace, but is deficient in elegance." Therefore he proposes what he esteems a better in its stead. Take it, "Flows the full stream, and shall for ever flow!" I quote from memory. Is it not strange that these two learned Doctors should differ so very widely in their opinion of one poor line? What must the unlearned think of the infallibility of criticism! "Who shall decide when Doctors disagree!" I have often thought that it would be very useful to young students, if the discordant assertions, as positive as gratuitous, of first-rate critics should be gathered together, and presented to their disciples in one view, that they might perceive how necessary it is, amidst the conflict of jarring opinions, to acquire the art of judging for themselves. See in Warton's Essay on Pope the praise lavished on Akenfide's *Odes*, and see Mason's and Johnson's very different judgement of them. If, however, we agree with Dr. Johnson, that the line above quoted from Cowley is super-excellent, shall we not give the same praise of happy construction to the following from Fletcher?

Else had that endless pit too quickly caught me,
That endless pit, where it is easier never
To fall, than being fallen, to cease from falling
ever.

Compare this line with Cowley's, and you must allow that his representative harmony *can* be equalled, because it has been equalled.

An ingenuous critic, Mr. Jackson,

author of *Thirty Letters*, has treated us with some beautiful extracts from that once admired, then derided, then forgotten author, Quarles. The two-fold pleasure that I received from their perusal, the pleasure of seeing justice done to the manes of an honest man, and the pleasure of reading some beautiful verses, new as it were from their antiquity, will induce me, with your permission, to attempt, from time to time, the entertainment of your readers, by extracts from authors in the poetical line, who have scarcely been honoured with other notice than that of the antiquary. It will be seen that many a precious pearl has been involved in obscurity by surrounding dust.

M. C. S.

MR. URBAN,

I Have sent you a few quotations from Shakspeare, with remarks and some parallel passages, such as they are. I have said very little about them, well knowing that things of this kind which do not strike at first sight, but want explaining and enforcing, are of very little value.

T. H. W.

Tempest. Act V. Scene I.

Ariel sings

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;

— — — — —

Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.

— — — — — Fairies. — — —

Ranged in flow'ry dales, and mountains hoar,
And under every trembling leaf they sit.

Pairefax's Tasso. Book IV. Stanza XVIII.

In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit
Ulmus opaca, ingens: quam sedem Somnia
vulgò [hærent
Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus
Virg. *Æn.* 6. v. 282

Pistol says in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act I. Scene III.

Then did the sun on dung-hill shine.
"The sunne shineth upon the dunghill."
Lylie's *Euphuus*.

Much ado about nothing. Act I. Scene I.

Bene. And so I commit you —

Claud. From my house, if
I had it, —

Pedro. The sixth of July; your loving friend Benedick.

Bene. Ere you flout old ends any further, examine your conscience; and so I leave you.

Ere you flout old ends, &c.] Before you endeavour to distinguish yourselves any more by antiquated allusions, examine whether

whether you can fairly claim them for your own. This, I think, is the meaning; or it may be understood in another sense, *examine, if your sarcasms do not touch yourself.* JOHNSON.

Johnson's note on this passage does not explain it, "so I commit you," &c. is spoke in ridicule of the formal endings of letters, that were in use in Shakspeare's time.

A& V. Scene I.

Pedro. I think, he be angry, indeed.

Claud. If he be, he knows how to turn his girdle.

To turn his girdle.] We have a proverbial speech, *If he be angry, let him turn the buckle of his girdle.* But I do not know its original or meaning.

JOHNSON.

A corresponding expression is used to this day in Ireland.—*If he be angry, let him tie up his brogues.* Neither proverb, I believe, has any other meaning than this: If he is in a bad humour, let him employ himself till he is in a better. STEEVENS.

Large belts were worn with the buckle before, but in wrestling the buckle was turned behind, to give the adversary a fair grasp at the belt; therefore turning the buckle behind was a challenge.

As you like it. A& IV. Scene I.

Ros. — — You
Shall never take her without her answer.

Now by my mother Ceres' soul I swear
I shall give her sufficient answer.

Chaucer's Merchant Tale.

A& V. Scene IV.

Duke Sen. By my faith, he is very swift and sententious.

Clo. According to the fool's bolt, sir, and such *dulcet diseases.*

Dulcet diseases.] This I do not understand. For *diseases* it is easy to read *discourses*: but perhaps the fault may lie deeper. JOHNSON.

Dull set Distics, or Distiches?

The fool's bolt
Is soon shot.

Twelfth Night; or What you will. A& I. Scene III.

Sir And. Fair lady, do you think, you have fools in hand?

Mar. Sir, I have not you by the hand.

Sir And. Marry, but you shall have; and here's my hand.

Mar. Now, Sir, *thought is free.*

"I know not how I should commend your beautie, because it is somewhat browne, nor your stature being somewhat too low, and of your wit I cannot judge. No (quoth she) I believe you, for none can judge of wit but they that have it; why then (quoth he) dost thou think me a fool? *thought is free,* my Lord (quoth she) I will not take you at your word." *Lyly's Euphues.*

The Winter's Tale. A& IV. Scene II.

Autolycus singing.

The lark, that *tirra lirra* chaunts.

La gentille allouette avec son dire-line

Tire lire a lire et tire-lirant tire

Vers la voute du Ciel, puis son vol vers ce lieu
Vire et desire dire adieu Dieu, adieu Dieu.

Du Bartas.

Ecce suum tirile tirile: suum tirile tractat.

Linnæi Fauna Suecica.

The first part of King Henry IV. A& I. Scene III.

Hot. By heaven, methinks, it were an easy leap,
To pluck bright honour from the pale-faced
Or dive into the bottom of the deep, [moon;
Where fathom-line could never touch the
ground,
And pluck up drowned honour from the lake
Of hell.

Whatever Warburton may say in defence of this passage, it is plain that others, besides Gildon and Theobald, looked on it as bombast. Beaumont and Fletcher thought it a proper object of ridicule, and as such have licentiously quoted it in *the Knight of the Burning Pestle.*

Wife. Speak a huffing part. — —

Ralph. By heaven
(Methinks) it were an easie leap
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd
moon,
Or dive into the bottom of the sea,
Where never fathome line toucht any
ground,
And pluck up drowned honor from the lake
of hell.

A& II. Scene IV.

Fal. — — — —
For though the camomile, the more it is trodden
on, the faster it grows, yet youth, the more
it is wasted, the sooner it wears. — —

"Although iron the more it is used,
the brighter it is, yet silver with much
wearing doth waste to nothing; though
the Cammock, the more it is bowed the
better it is, yet the bow, the more it is
bent and occupied, the weaker it wax-
eth:

eth: though the camomile, the more it is trodden, and pressed downe, the more it spreadeth, yet the violet, the oftner it is handled and touched, the sooner it withereth and decayeth."

Lylie's Euphues.

An Oxbow, not the plant *Ononis*.
Easily crook'd that will a *Camocke* bee.

Drayton. Eglogue 7.

Timely crooketh the tree, that will a good *camok* bee.

Heirwood's Dialogue, 2d part. cb. 9.

Shakspeare, undoubtedly, in this highly comic scene, intended to ridicule the quaint antitheses of *Lylie* in his *Euphues*, a book much in vogue in Shakspeare's time.

Falstaff afterwards says in the same speech,

— — There is a thing, Harry, which thou hast often heard of, and it is known to many in our land by the name of pitch: this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth defile, so doth the company thou keep'it.

"He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled."

Lylie's Euphues.

Antony and Cleopatra. Act III.
Scene II.

Cæs. Farewell, my dearest sister, fare thee well;

The elements be kind to thee, and make
Thy spirits all of comfort! fare thee well.

The elements be kind, &c.] This is obscure. It seems to mean, *May the different elements of the body, or principles of life, maintain such proportion and harmony as may keep you cheerful!*

JOHNSON.

The elements be kind, &c. I believe means only, *May the four elements, of which this world is composed, unite their influences to make thee cheerful!*

STEEVENS.

"*The elements be kind to thee,*" (i. e. the elements of air and water.) Surely this expression means no more than, *I wish you a good voyage*; Octavia was going to sail with Antony from Rome to Athens.

Romeo and Juliet. Act I. Scene V.

Rom. — — —

Like a rich jewel in an *Æthiop's* ear.

A fair pearle in a *Morian's* eare.

Lylie's Euphues.

Hamlet. Act III. Scene II.

Ham. — — —

— — — I could have
Such a fellow whipped for o'er-doing *Termagant*.

— — — *Termagant* —] *Termagant* was a
Saracen deity, very clamorous and
violent in the old moralities.

PERCY.

The Saracens were Mahometans before the Crusaders were acquainted with them, and consequently had no *deities*; the *unity* of the *deity* being the principal part of the creed that Mahomet enjoined his followers.

Othello. Act III. Scene III.

Oth. — — —

— — — *bellow* hell!

Warburton says, "this is a poor unmeaning epithet." It is plain Milton thought otherwise when he wrote, He call'd so loud, that all the *bellow* deep
Of *bell* refounded.

Paradise Lost, b. i. v. 314.

MR. UREAN,

Nov. 7.

THE pig of lead^a was found on the verge of Broughton-brook, near Stockbridge, Hants, on the Houghton side of the water, Aug. 11, 1783. It weighs near 156lb. and is now in the possession of Thomas South, Esq. of Boffington in the said county, who having very obligingly favoured me with a copy of the inscription thereon, of which the letters are as perfect as when they first came out of the mould, I send it you for your miscellany, and hope the learned antiquaries may be induced to give the public an explanation thereof.

Y. Z.

HAVING communicated this to one of our antiquarian correspondents, we had the pleasure to find he had received a copy of it, somewhat different, from the Rev. Mr. Price of Oxford, with the same view of obtaining an explanation. — Our correspondent has accordingly favoured us with the following:

Neronis Augusti ex Keangis IIII Consulis Britannici.

I read the inscription on this eighth^b pig of lead cast by the Romans in Britain, and discovered in the course of two centuries, thus:

The

^a Engraved in our miscellaneous-plate, fig. 7. and 8.

^b The two first are described by Mr. Camden in Cheshire, Brit. p. 463, ed. 1507. The third near Bruton in Somersetshire. Hordl. Brit. Rom. p. 328. Stuk. It. Cur. l. 143. The fourth and fifth, 1734, found in Yorkshire. Phil. Trans. No. 459, and vol. xlix. p. 686; one of which is now in Brit. Mus. (Archæol. V. 370); the other at Ropley-hall, the seat of Mr. John Ingoldby. Pennant's Wales. The sixth on Hints common, co. Stafford,

The fourth Consulship of Nero falls A. U. C. 813, A. D. 60, when he had for his colleague *Cornelius Cossus*, as Tacitus^c calls him; or as the *Fasti Consulares*, published by Almeloveen^d *Cossus Cornelius Lentulus*; and in an Insc. Grut. CXVIII. GOSSO LENTVLO COSSI FILIO COS. also VIII. 5.

Thus far our way is clear: the former inscriptions of this kind exhibiting the Emperor's names, titles, and consulship. But here Nero seems to have assumed the title of *BRITANNICVS*, which no other of his monuments or coins give him. He certainly was entitled to it, for in his reign the Romans continued to gain fresh conquests in this island, though the Britons, who were very uneasy in this state of servitude, made several efforts to regain their liberty, and particularly under the conduct of Queen Boadicea^e.

The letters *HVLPMCOS* have the appearance of a consulship, but to whom to ascribe it is the difficulty.

There is but one Consul of the name of *Ulpianus*, in the whole series of *Fasti Consulares*, and that was 178 years after the date here given, viz. A. U. C. 228. See Gruter, civ. 3, (a reference which I cannot find;) and Censorinus de die nat. c. 21.

On the other side are the words *EX ARGENT* and *CAPASCAS*; and the sigles like *XXX* may be the numerals expressing thirty.

"The intent of making the blocks of lead with the Emperor's name might be to authorise the sale of them by virtue of his permission. The year likewise, and the name of the people where the mines lay, were necessary to be added for the sake of the proprietors, in order to adjust their accounts with the officers, and prevent frauds in the execution of their trust. And it is observable, that the method now made use of in the lead mines is not much different from this. For the pigs are upon an average nearly the same weight with that preserved in the draught of that found in Yorkshire, viz. 1^c. 14. 16^{lb}. and they are likewise commonly marked with the initial letters of the name of the smelter, or factor, and sometimes both, before they are sent from the mines^f."

No ancient people of Britain have given our antiquaries so much trouble to settle as the *Cangi*. Mr. Horsley^g, after a good deal of argumentation, inclines to place them in and about Derbyshire, with the addition of the counties of Stafford, Warwick, and Worcester. If we admit with him and Professor Ward^h, that it is by no means necessary that the pieces of lead should have been cast in the county where they were found, this new discovery will not help us at all to ascertain the situation of the *Cangi*. As the Professor supposes Camden's twenty pieces found at the mouth of the Mersey, in Cheshire, may have been the remains of the cargo of some vessel laden with them, and wrecked on that shore, so we may suppose the present pig was lost or dropped in its passage from the mines, perhaps those of Mendip in Somersetshire, which are the nearest I recollect to the spot where it was found. It may have been on its way down the Rumsley river to the port of Southampton, whose ancient name of *Glausentum* is by Baxter and Salmon derived from *Clauz* the British word used for a fort, and *Auton*, the name of the river, perhaps synonymous with *Aufona*, or *Avon*.

Dr. Galeⁱ places about the river Itchen a people of the *Iciani* distinct from those commonly known by that name, and takes them for Cæsar's *Icenimagni* or *Cenimagni*, whose name the Dr. fancied he saw preserved in *Meanstoke*, *Meanborough*, *Mean*, places hereabouts. But not to mention that he errs in saying that Ptolemy places *Portus Magnus* [Portsmouth] among the *Icenimagni*, which is not true (for Ptolemy never mentions them.) Mr. Horsley proposes to read *Iceni*, *Cangi*, or *Iceni*, *Regni*, making them two distinct people.

To return to the *Cangi*. If I am right in my conjecture that they are meant on the present piece of lead, it may be objected that there is a difference in the orthography; to which I answer, that on the Hants pig the *N* is omitted, but a space left for it. On the lead mentioned by Mr. Camden the name is spelt *Ceangi*. It will be therefore no material variation in orthography, especially considering who the workmen were that

1772. Gent. Mag. xlii. 558; xliii. 61. The seventh on Cromford on the moor, co. Derby, illustrated by Mr. Pegge. Archæol. v. 369.

^d P. 75.

^e Ward, in Phil. Transf. xlix. 690.

^f Ward, Ib. 696.

^g P. 34, 35, 36.

^h Ubi sup. p. 697.

ⁱ Comment on Antoninus' Itin. p. 109.

made or composed this stamp, to find it here written KIANGI, or the second letter may be an imperfect E.

The dimensions of the present pig, as expressed on the plate, correspond within an inch to those of the Kirshaw and Hints pigs. The weight is near 156lb.; that of the Kirshaw ^{re.} 19, 16^{lb.}; of the Hints, now in Mr. Green's collection at Lichfield, 150lb. Mr. Pennant^k says, this last weighs 152lb. about 2lb. more than the common pigs of lead.

We have now a succession of these pieces for the reigns of *Claudius*, *Nero*, *Vespasian*, *Titus*, *Domitian*, and *Hadrian*.

The words EX ARGEN may be explained by Mr. Pennant's observation^l that the Romans found such plenty of *silver* in the Spanish mines, that for some time they never thought it worth their labour to extract it from lead^m. In later times they discovered an ore that contained silver, tin, and lead, and these three metals were smelted from it. It appears that the first product was the tin, the second the silver, and what Pliny calls *galena*, which was left behind in the furnace, and seems to be the same with our *litharge*, and being melted again became lead, or, as this writer calls it, *black lead*, to distinguish it from white lead, or tinⁿ.

The piece of lead now under consideration is, like all the others, of a wedge-like shape prolonged, a transverse section of which would form a wedge, with the acute angle flattened for the sake of the inscription: the letters in fig. 7. are embossed therein, fig. 8. indented. On the basis is a hole, seemingly for the insertion of an instrument, whereby it might be lifted by a crane.

* * Whilst this letter was in the press, we received from the gentleman, in whose possession it now is, a third copy, in all respects agreeing with that here engraved; and with it drawings of two celts, which are engraving for next month.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR Correspondent who (p. 832.) enquires after Awnsham Churchill, may find in Hutchins's History of Dorset, II. 127 (misprinted 129), that the manor of Henbury in Sturminster Marshall was "purchased, 1704, by Awnsham Churchill, Esq; an eminent stationer, and M. P. for Dorchester. "This family, whose arms are S. a lion

"rampant, Az. debruised by a bendlet
"G. was descended from Wm. Churchill, of Dorchester, Esq; who had issue, Awnsham, John, and Col. Joshua of Gussage All Saints. Awnsham died unmarried; his brother John succeeded to the estate, and had issue, William, Awnsham, and John of Gussage All Saints, and Mary, married [1714] to Joseph Damer, of Dorchester, esq; William married Magdalen, daughter of Abp. Wake, and died without issue 1753. Awnsham married Sarah, dau. of — Lowndes, esq; of Shepherdswell, co. Kent, by whom he has 3 children; William, married [1770] to Lady Louisa [Augusta] Greville, dau. of the Earl of Brooke and Warwick; Henry, rector of Birdbrook, co. Essex*; and Mary, married [1762] to Henry [Edward, now Major], 2d son of the late Henry Drax, of Charborough, co. Dorset, esq;." A pedigree of the Churchills of Colliton, a tything in the town of Dorchester, where they were settled from 19 James I. may be seen in Hutchins, I. 397; where Awnsham is not indeed entered; but his being chosen to represent Dorchester 4 and 7 Anne; the latter time in the room of John Churchill, esq; of Colliton, who died 1709, may be admitted as collateral evidence of his alliance with that family.

The first edition of Bp. Gibson's Camden, 1695, was printed for A. and J. Churchill (J. was probably A's brother before-mentioned); the 2d, 1722, for Awnsham Churchill alone. If I am not mistaken, many materials, communicated to the Bp. through his bookseller, are or were lately in the hands of his nephew and representative Awnsham of Henbury; among others, the original MS. of Aubrey's Monumenta Britannica, of which Mr. Hutchins made a faithful abstract, with copies of the rude sketches, while it was lent him for the use of his excellent history of the county. From these rude sketches Francis Perry engraved still ruder prints of the several styles of windows, &c. in England, while the abstract was in the hands of one of Mr. Hutchins's London friends.

Col. Joshua Churchill was seated at Gussage All Saints, where he built a handsome house, which at his death,

^k Wales, I. 56. ^l Ib. 58.

ⁿ Plin. xxxiv. c. 6. * Q this?

^m Strabo III. p. 221.

1720, he left to his nephew Joshua, son of his brother John before-mentioned. This Joshua was one of the commissioners of the salt duty 1742, and died suddenly 1773. The house at Gussage was let in his life-time to different persons, and in it I passed some days, about 12 years ago, with a very worthy friend, who hired it for several summers. In one of the rooms was a half-length portrait of, I believe, the Colonel's lady, or some lady of the family.

Joseph Damer, the husband of Awnsham Churchill's niece Mary, was, if I mistake not, a bookseller at Dorchester, which town he represented in parliament 1722. He retired to Ireland, and died there 1736, aged 60, the richest private gentleman, and the greatest miser there, having raised a fortune for his family, which was ennobled by his son, the present Lord Milton.

I suppose Mr. Awnsham Churchill's name will be found to the principal publications about the period between the Revolution and his death 1728, if he did not retire from business before he died; and that he may vie with the Tonsons of our time, who attained to the honour of a seat in parliament, which no others of their profession have done since, unless you chuse to consider his Majesty's printer Mr. Strahan as a bookseller, from his name being joined with Mr. Cadell's in the titles of Gibbon's History, Cook's Voyages, and some other considerable works.

Some other correspondent may perhaps furnish you with memoirs of Mr. Chiswell, another eminent bookseller, probably contemporary with Mr. Churchill, whose fortune and library centre in his grandson Henry Chiswell Muliman, esq;

Before I quit this subject of booksellers and stationers, which formerly seem to have been an united profession, let me ask some of your correspondents to point out the site of *Peter College* on the W. side of St. Paul's, where William Seres the printer lived at the sign of the Hedge-hog, 1566 (Aines, p. 247.). Stowe (Ed. 1633, p. 413.) speaks of Stationers-hall as "*lately* builded on the place of Peter College, on the S. W. side of St. Paul's, where [1549] several persons were killed in digging a well." In p. 372, he mentions the purchase of a different spot, where the present Stationers-hall has been since rebuilt. Tanner (Not. Mon. 323.), after mentioning *Holme College* for chantry priests in St. Gregory's church adjoining to St.

Paul's, queries if that be not also called *Peter College*. Peter college cannot be put for Lancaster chantry in the same church, because Stowe says, Bp. Braybrook gave the priests of that chantry part of his old palace; and Stowe tells us, the Bp. of London's palace was on the N. W. side of St. Paul's cathedral. Stowe mentions Peter college in the editions of his Survey, 1603 and 1618.

R. G.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

A Constant Reader desires any of your correspondents would oblige him with the meaning of the term LIBERAL in its fullest extent, as understood among us at present, and as first introduced by writers of the dissenting persuasion.

In Dr. Johnson's Dictionary this adjective bears the three following senses:

Not mean; not low in birth;

Becoming a gentleman;

Munificent, generous, bountiful.

These are the senses it bears in the classic writers of antiquity, to which Ainsworth adds a fourth, implying Liberty or Freedom, from Plautus, Pen. V. ii. 4. *Eas liberali causa afferes manu: i. e.* "You shall assert their freedom," or "prove them free." He is speaking of two young women, the daughters of Hanno the Carthaginian, who had been stolen and sold for slaves. *Liberali* may even here be understood in the two last of the former senses. *Liberalitas* as a substantive is never applied in the sense of *Liberty* by the Antients.

What the liberal-mindedness of the present age amounts to may be in part learned from the plans of education held forth by the Warrington Academy, by Dr. Price's political plans, by Dr. Harwood's translation of the New Testament, and by Dr. Priestley's last publication on religious subjects. But as I doubt not any of these gentlemen can reduce their ideas to a definition, I wish they may be induced to favour us with their real sentiments in as ample a manner as your plan admits. Q. Q.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 9.

IT will be fixing an epoch in a great man's life to say, that ATTERBURY (see Gent. Mag. p. 395) was licensed lecturer of St. Bride's by Bp. Compton (who had particularly recommended him to that office) in Oct. 1691; and resigned that lectureship in Dec. 1698.—Q. WHEN did he become preacher at Bridewell? and WHEN at the Rolls? And did he not retain BOTH those preacherhips till he became a Bishop?

CURIOSUS.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 20.

HAVING observed frequent mention made of a species of golden coins, formerly current, denominated *Multones Auri*, and particularly in a patent of 33 Edw. I. cited by Sir Henry Spelman, in which are contained the words, "Rex tenetur Ottoni de Grandifono in decem millibus *Multorum Auri*;" though it has not been my good fortune, with all my diligence, to have hitherto had a sight of one, yet that there have been such pieces of gold money admits of no doubt at all. Bp. Fleetwood, in his *Chronic. Pretios.* edit. 1745, p. 18, in his 'Account of his Gold Coins,' names the *Moton*, 1358, a French piece of gold, then valued at 100 l. 0 s. 0 d. And we are told elsewhere, that the several pieces were impressed with an *Agnus Dei*, a sheep or lamb on the one side, and from that figure bore the name of *Multones*. Notwithstanding they bear the mark of being a French coin, and were certainly such, yet they appear to have been also current in England from the above-cited authorities. But although I have never read or heard of such pieces as the *Multones AURIS* in any author or elsewhere, so far as I at present recollect; yet that there have actually been such may be the less doubted, since my slender cabinet is able to produce two, and of different sorts, of which those in the Plate (fig. 9, 10,) are as exact drawings as I am able to make of them, and which from the metal being brass, and the characteristic figure of an *Agnus Dei* thereon, must entitle them to that denomination. It may, indeed, admit of a question from the silence of authors about them, whether they were ever current in this kingdom? As I take them to be rather curious and uncommon, and that therefore they will be no unacceptable offering, by affording no little amusement in investigating their origin and use, to some, at least, of your numerous antiquarian readers, I beg leave to trouble you once more, and in case you deem them not unworthy of a place in your useful publication, hope, in return, that some one or more of those gentlemen may think it worth their while to give a short dissertation thereon, of their age, use, &c. and fill up and explain the legends which appear not only somewhat imperfect, but not a little unintelligible, when each legend is taken together by itself; but, when taken partially, each is sufficient of itself to shew its own relation to the *Motons* or *Multones* alluded to.

I also send you (see the Pl. fig. 11.) a fac simile of an elegant and very fair Saxon silver coin of King Eadred, who succeeded in 946, lately dug out of very dry ground, and now in my collection. I will not pretend to affirm, that it is an unique as to the reverse, because I am not certain of its being so; but on consulting the several prints of Saxon coins in Spelman's *Life of Alfred*, and those in Gibson's *Camden's Britannia*, as well as other books treating thereof in my possession, I am not able to find one similar to it in that respect, unless I have happened to overlook it. Whether *Randulf* was one of the king's *Monetarii* may be very justly questioned, as the letters *MO*, or some other or greater part of that appellation, are usually added at the end of the moneyer's name on the reverse, which is intirely omitted here.

Yours, &c. FRED. SCARISBING.

MR. URBAN,

I AM much obliged to you for the sight of the above curious letter; in answer to which I send you the following abstract from *Du Cange's Glossary*, v. *MULTONES*, *MUTONES*, which will define the coins in question more fully.

"They were gold coins of the kings of France, impressed with the figure of a lamb bearing a cross (*agnus lanatus cum crucicula*) commonly called *Agnus Dei*, or the *Holy Lamb*: whence they had the name of *Denarii* or *Floreni ad agnum*, *Deniers* or *Florins à l'aignel* or *Moutons*. Their value was equal to 12 sous 6 deniers Touraine, which sous being of pure silver amounted to 7 livres 9 sous modern money."

After citing the debt of Edw. I. to Otto de Grandifon, he adds, a legacy of *Hervey de Leonia*, lord of Noion [1363], to the abbess and convent de Gaudio near Hennebaut, of 100 *mutones aurei*.

Repairs [1436] in the seneschalshy of Carçonne amounted to 25 *mutones auri*, each worth 16 sous 8 deniers.

Advisamenta styli curiæ ecclesiæ Brioc. "In causis excedentibus valorem unius mutonis auri veteris summam triginta duorum solidorum et 6 denariorum usualis monetæ valentes, edatur libellus, nisi causa et persona fuerint de exceptis."

Froissart, vol. I. c. 171, says, these coins were first struck after the battle of Poitiers. "Item, en cel an au mois de Janvier fit faire le roy florins de fin or "appelez *Florins à l'aignel* pourcequ'en "la pile avoit un aignel, et estoient de "52 ou marc, et le roy en donnoit lort-
"qu'ils

"qu'ils furent faits 48 pour un marc de fin or, et defendit l'en lors le cours de tous autres florins."

Lastly, the register of the chamber of accounts at Paris has these words: "Ordinatio curfus florenorum ad agnum et evaluationis ad scuta et marcam argenti; in contractibus communibus advaluatione fiet faciendo de 74 scutis Joannis unam marcam auri quod advaluabitur ad pretium marchæ auri in agnis nunc currentibus, viz. pro dictis 74 scutis 48 florenis ad agnum quolibet computato pro 20 solidis Paris: aut faciendo pretium quod habebunt, 6 Febr. Anno 1354."

But these gold coins were struck by the kings of France long before this time. The parliament of Paris were urgent with Philip the Fair to restore the current coin of the kingdom to the goodness and value it had under St. Lewis, and the gold *Mutones* to the value of 5 sous, which they had in that reign. In proof of this Du Cange brings two original records from the Royal Archives, too long to be inserted here. Philip the Fair himself [1310] and Lewis le Hutin [1315] coined such of the same standard as under St. Lewis. Philip [1312] had so lowered the coin as to occasion a general murmur. (Montfaucon, II. 209.)

Peiresc carries them still higher; to the crusade against the Albigenses, the persons concerned in which bore a holy lamb in their banners. Certain it is, that this type occurs on 2 coins of 2 counts of Toulouse, in Le Blanc's *Monnoyes de France*, who however dates the *Mutones aurei* from St. Lewis, and their continuance to the reign of Charles VII.

Tillet de *pactis inter Franc. et Angl.* 1351 and 1361, p. 273, mentions Flemish *Mutons*. And Covarruvias de *veterum numismatum collatione*, c. v. n. 9. speaks of "*Agnus Dei*, a coin current in Spain before the time of Hen. III.; at first equal to a *maravedi*, and afterwards so debased as scarce to be worth a *cornado*. This coin is also mentioned in Mariana de *ponderib. et mensuris*, c. 22.

It obtained also in Dauphinè."

Thus this learned and diligent antiquary.

His continuator Charpentier adds a variety of other quotations to the like purport, and mentions *Florins de Brabant* appelez doubles *Moutons*, 1377.

But neither of these writers give us a single instance of these coins in brass or copper, nor a print of the impression or legend of the gold ones. In the brass

ones furnished by your correspondent, the legend of N° 9. is *Mouton suis bi*, or in modern French, *Mouton suis je*; round the holy lamb, as usually represented, his head environed by the nimbus, a cross and banner supported by one of his fore feet. On the other N° 10. the legend is not so plain. It begins *MOVTOUN DE JE* the rest is obscure till the last letters *UME*. On the reverse may be read *SIS QUINT* *PROTERNOANES*. Have these words any reference to the value of the Mouton in *Touraine* money? The cross, &c. on the reverse is the same as on the French and English money of the time.

Du Cange, art. *Moneta*, has engraved the coins struck under the different kings of France, from Philip II. to Lewis XV. Among these are *Denarii aurei cum agno*, struck by Philip IV. Lewis X. Charles IV. John, and Charles VI. Their legend round the lamb is uniformly, *Agn. Dei qui tollis peccata miserere nobis*; and on the reverse, *Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat*. The first king's are called *Les petits Moutons*, and weighed 3 den. 5 gr. value 15 sous Tournois. *Agnels* value 16 sous Paris, or 20 sous Tournois. St. Lewis', *l'aignel* of 16 sous Paris, and so for 8 sous *de Bourgeois fors*, and 16 sous *de Bourgeois petits*, and of 58 den. and $\frac{1}{3}$ *au marc de Paris*.

Thus far I had collected what may pass, if you please, Mr. Urban; for an illustration of the current coins of France, known by the name of *Moutons* or *Aignels*, which were confined to the gold coinage, when it occurred to me that something might be found illustrative of the subject in Snelling's treatise on Jettons. Accordingly I find all further reasoning on this matter superseded by this industrious collector, and the 2 pieces which you have engraved reduced to the low rank of insignificant counters, and their legends deemed unintelligible. He has in Pl. 3, fig. 9 and 10, two similar to yours, circumscribed round the lamb,

Mouton beurte rien,

and, *Mouton sul de bri.*

Which last comes nearest the legend of your N° 9. His reverses are the same, but without any legend. His N° 8. has *Agnus Dei qui tollis*, and on its reverse, round a V crowned; *Peccata mundi mise*; and his N° 22. has round the lamb, *Getes sans falir**; and on the reverse, round a plain cross between 4 fleurs de lis, *Ave Maria mater*. These 4 he justly con-

* Q Was this for play, and the legend mean, *Throw without missing*?

cludes to have been of the class of private jettons made of base brass, with a larger mixture of lapis calaminaris than usual, and very thin within, and taken in part from the French gold coins called by them *Moutons* and *Aignels*. The use of these jettons was for presents from princes, or for the use of communities, &c. See him, p. 6, 7, 8.*

MR. URBAN, Nottingham, Nov. 5.

AN anonymous and (what is for some reasons very inconvenient) an *unsigned* correspondent in your admirably improved Magazine, p. 832, seems to make some enquiry after the author of a *now* quite obsolete and forgotten pamphlet, intituled, "The Virgin of Eden," with "the Eternity of Hell Torments;" both which I have been in possession of for many years, but are now mislaid. I will give him, with your permission, the best information I can. His name was *Povey*, a man of a very singular turn of mind, somewhat of the cast of the late respectable, but enthusiastic, Mr. Alex. Cruden, but more rational. He appeared first as a writer in defence of the Revolution, within one year after that event. His piece was called, "A Challenge to all Jacobites, &c." soon answered, and reprinted with his own reply.

In 1690 he published another "Challenge in Vindication of the Revolution, against the vain-glorious and self-important Sir Roger L'Estrange, the High-Church Dr. Sherlock (father of a late Bp. of London), and Eleven other Jacobitical Divines;" which are still to be found in the first volume of State Tracts in fol. 1705.

In 1711 he printed his "Judgement of whole Kingdoms and Nations, &c." which I have now before me; and making a proper allowance for the peculiarity of his style and turn of thought, an admirable performance. It is an octavo pamphlet of 71 pages, and, like all his other pieces, printed in a miserable type and bad paper, at the same time wanting on the title-page, what all his other publications have, a sort of *crest*, very much resembling what we often meet with in the bills of quacks and mountebanks.

I will now, Mr. Urban, add to the foregoing, an anecdote of this extraordinary man, that, I believe, is very little known. He was the original institutor of the present *Penny-post* †, by forming

a design of conveying letters by messengers to different parts of the city and its environs, and which for some time he executed with much approbation; but the *then* ministry suspecting it to be too *lucrative* for a private subject, laid their injunctions on the inventor, and (without making him any satisfaction) their hands upon the *job*.

If your correspondent has any inclination to know any further particulars of this singular writer, there is a gentleman, a man of the most respectable character (one Mr. G. formerly a coal-merchant near Bishopsgate), and who, I believe, still frequents Old Will's coffee-house; and who, I am persuaded, will give him the satisfaction he requires.

I have now, Mr. Urban, to beg a favour or two of any other of your ingenious and obliging correspondents, from whom I shall take an answer to the following queries as a very particular obligation.

1. *Where* is that account of the murder of the two De Witts to be met with, that mentions *that* circumstance of one of the brothers *reading to the other in the Bible*, at the time of their being seized by the mob?

2. *Where* is that account of Charles the Second's escape, that mentions his chaplain's recognizing him, as he himself *was sitting at his door to observe some rustics playing at quoits*? And,

Lastly, *Who* is or *was* the author of that most inimitable poem, intituled, "BALAAM, or the Antiquity of Scandal," printed for M. Cooper in 1757, Price 6d.? Yours, &c. CASTORIUS.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 8.

IN answer to the Query in your last month's useful Miscellany, as to the rise of Circulating Libraries, an honoured relation of mine says, "that he well remembers having frequently heard that the first circulating library was opened by the Rev. Mr. Fancourt, a dissenting minister, 50 or 60 years ago: the place where it was first opened he does not recollect, but it was afterwards removed to Crane-court, Fleet-street." Has not your friend, the Editor of the Biographia Britannica, some account of this man? Are Lieut. Col. Bulleine Fancourt, and Lieut. Edward John Fancourt, both of the 56th regiment, descended from him?

Yours, &c. E.

* We have engraved Snelling's 4 pieces in our Plate, fig. 12, 13, 14, 15. EDIT.

† The Penny-post office was established in 1683. We have been informed that Mr. Povey was distinguished by the title of "The Halfpenny Carrier." EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN we reason for ourselves, sometimes we may probably be deceived; but we are generally sure to be so, when we suffer others to reason for us. This *deputation*, vested in *certain commissioners*, as proxies of our thoughts, is a very ancient tenure. It arose from the ignorance of the many, in the ancient ages of the world, and the learning of the few. The learned few advanced their interest, in the propagation of opinions and sentiments, which were sure, when they commanded acceptance, to induce belief. No ancient error has been more universally adopted, than that of a divinity, existent, by a peculiar mystical inhesion, in the serpent. This must have had its rise from the narrative of the serpent in the beginning of the sacred-writings. "Now the serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field, which the Lord God had made." But this is not to be understood as literally signifying the animal-serpent, or reptile: for it will be difficult to conceive, how the woman could be said to carry on a conversation with a serpent erect, and having the gift of speech; which circumstances must rather have excited terror than familiarity in the woman: and what is still more destructive of the literal interpretation, it is said, the punishment of the serpent for the temptation of Eve was, "to go from that time upon his belly;" which surely could have been no punishment, if it had been a reptile, or had crept upon its belly before the temptation. Here therefore the *Apocryptic* or *Calyptic* vehicle of language is to be considered: which will teach us, that the serpent speaking to EVE was the devil, who had assumed an human shape, that he might have the most likely prospect of success to his insinuations. He is described in the *Apocalypse* by the terms of *the old serpent, which is the devil*. As his attacks upon EVE's innocence were immediate, single, and impetuous, his punishment was, from thenceforward to be deprived of that direct power, and, whenever his onsets were made, to creep into the soul by degrees, to be slow and deliberate in his temptations, to make his approaches by gentle and successive modes of address, whenever in future he should encounter the human mind with evil suggestions. This seems to be the meaning of the words, *upon thy belly shalt thou go*. In this particular,

the Deity seems to have fortified the souls of *Adam's* posterity with the armour of resistance, by putting the soul into a posture of defence, whenever the adversary should present the temptation at a distance, or, in other words, whenever the adversary should creep about the earth, and suggest the commission of a great sin, by slow, gradual, and progressive incentives of transgression.

From this passage in the sacred volume streamed, in benign irradiations, the divinity of serpents. The ancient *monologists* of wisdom and knowledge saw *divinity* even in the motion of this reptile, *incessu patuit Deus*; for, said they, it is not carried forward by pressure, but by an inward secret power, which enables it to command every species of volubility; and to this was added, the great age, at which they were supposed to arrive, and likewise the restoration of its youth, by shifting its skin at certain seasons. See *Pierius Valerianus*, and *Vossius*. *Hieroglyph. lib. 14. Physiol. Christ. lib. 9. Cap. 11.* If peace, abundance, felicity, victory, health, were considered, serpents were supposed to have been the very powers, by whose benignity such blessings were obtained. We are told more rationally by *Justin Martyr, Apolog. 2.* that serpents were added *symbolically* to the figures of the several deities, on the medallie productions of Greece and Rome. *Arrian*, a venerable ancient, *lib. 3.* gravely assures us, that the great master of the world by conquest, did not know so much of what he had conquered, as two serpents did; which, when he and his train had lost their way in the sandy deserts of *Libya*, upon a visit to the oracle of *Jupiter Ammon*, conducted them into their right course, and led the way to the sacred object of their wishes. In the coins of the *Chian* cities, mentioned and explained by *Seguinus*, it appears, that upon most of them a serpent was introduced, in spiral volutions embracing the world, with this *Epigraphe*, ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, alluding to the *Epidaurian* serpent, which entered the *Roman* ships, when they went in search of *Æsculapius* to that city: which serpent they supposed to have been *Æsculapius* himself under that form; whom they accordingly conveyed to *Rome*, to assuage a pestilential disorder, which had eluded all medical efforts to eradicate it. *Ælian, Hist. Animal. lib. 8. cap. 12.* asserts, that such serpents, as

were

were contributory to the good of mankind, had no noxious qualities. *Trifstanus*, in one of the coins of *Julia Sabina*, of which he has given an engraving, has represented the serpent, which was so great a favourite of that Empress, and which had been rendered so tractable, as to take its food out of her mouth. *Suetonius*, in his biographical sketch of *Tiberius*, cap. 72. affirms, that this Emperor had a serpent constantly in his chamber, which he had accustomed to such a familiarity with him, as to be fed out of his hand. Nay, such has been the opinion of the *Pantocratorial* qualities of this animal, that former ages extended their efficacy to the test of lady-virginity. Who has read *Propertius*, and could at the same time suppress a smile, when he was told of the annual solemn rites performed by the *Lanuvian* ladies, who resorted, at a certain season, to a sacred grove, for the purpose of offering food to serpents? Hence arose a charge of impure love. For if the animal greedily devoured what was offered, such voracity was deemed a testimonial of immaculate manners: on the contrary, if the food was coldly rejected, the lady, tho' spotless, was left to deplore the loss of her honour, till she and the *augur* could agree together about the matter and manner of the atonement by sacrifice. This custom is described in the coin-tables of the *Metitian* and *Papian* families by *Ursinus*, vol. I. II. III. where a *Lanuvian* lady is seen, on the reverses of two *Denarii*, in the action of feeding a serpent. *Trifstanus*, in his specimen of the coins of *M. Aurelius*, *Fausina minor*, *Geta*, *Elagabalus*, *Gallienus*, acquaints us with the same custom: for, on the reverses of these coins, the Emperors are seen, or else some signal personage to represent them, with a *patera* in their hands, out of which a serpent receives its nourishment. Among the *Ægyptians*, this *Ophiubic* persuasion prevailed much. Their *Isis* and *Osiris* were figured under the veil of the serpent. This popular faith is largely set forth by *Smetius*, in *Antiq. Neomag.* p. 134. We are told by *Ælian*, lib. 6. cap. 58. that the *Aspis* constituted part of the regal diadem in *Ægypt*; by which were to be understood the power and stability of the empire. *Valerius Flaccus*, in his *Argonaut.* lib. 4. says, that the figures of *Isis* were usually ornamented with the *aspis*, which encircled the

head of the figure, in form of a crown.

— — — *hæc præcul Io*
Speñat ab Arce Poli jam Divis addita, jamque
Aspide cincta comas.—

In the *Bembian* table, the like disposition of this animal appears upon the head of *Isis*: and in the *Numismat. Oisellii* tab. 47. numm 6. which is a coin of the Emperor *Julian*, we see two alated figures of *Isis*, with the *Aspis* rising from the head of each, and in each of their hands a compass, both which are in contact above their heads. In the *Isiacan* rites, a serpent always formed part of the procession, and was a companion to the figure of *Apis*:

Pigraque labatur circum donaria serpens,
Et comes in pompâ corniger Apis eat.

Ovid. Amor. lib. 2.

The figure of a serpent, made of silver, was usually placed close to the image of *Isis* in the time of *Juvenal*, Sat. 6.

Et movisse caput visa est argentea serpens.

The motion of the head, if the comment of *Lubinus* is satisfactory, signified the favourable acceptance of the prayers and addresses of those, who made their sacred applications to this earth-born deity; and this is seemingly confirmed by *Tibullus*, Eleg. 2. lib. 2. where *Cerintus* is supposed to have sacrificed to his *Genius*, or *Tibullus* for him, on his birth day:

Annuat, & Cerinthe, tibi quodcunque rogabis:
En age quid cessas? Annuat ille, roga.

Ovid. Fast. lib. 4, has the same observation:

Mota Dea est, operique favet.

On the *Marmor Isiacum* dug up at Rome 1719, near that preeminently distinguished library of Cardinal *Casimata*, is a bold representation of a serpent entwined on the top of the altar, which constitutes one of the sides of that exquisite fragment of antiquity.

These are the several opinions of the ancients relating to this reptile: and indeed they all seem to be founded upon the errors of tradition, and hereditary ideas. The artifice of learning first brought forth the fallacy, and ignorance gave it afterwards nurture. Do we at this day discover any supereminent sagacity in the serpent? Is not the elephant, the fox, nay the common dog, endued with more sensibility? HE indeed, through whose merits, when this world shall receive the Almighty FEAR of its dissolution, we shall either stand or fall, says, "Be wise as serpents: but this he seems to have said, in conformity to generally received opinion,

as he has done in many instances, wherein popular persuasions prevailed; which he neither controverts, nor confutes, as they did not any way interfere with the grand design of his divine mission.

RUBEN D'MOUNT.

MR. URBAN,

BE pleased, Sir, to inform your correspondent *Græculus*, that Dr. Horsley has not asserted of the Greek pronoun εἶς, that it is spoken of persons *only**. He renders it indeed in the 2d verse of the 1st chap. of St. John's Gospel, by the words "This person," and he says, in a parenthesis, that "this is its natural force." And this, Sir, may be; although by the usage of the Greek writers, it is applicable, as *Græculus* with great truth remarks, to any thing of which the writer is speaking, that happens to be of the masculine gender: for few words, in any language, are confined to their natural and primary meaning. But, since the application of the word is confessedly so general in the best writers, *Græculus* will, perhaps, be apt to put the question, how should Dr. Horsley know, that "this person" is more the natural sense of εἶς, than "This Loaf," or this any thing? Perhaps Dr. Horsley has observed, that it is peculiar to the two pronouns εἶς and αὐτός, to be used for any one of the three persons; which is one argument that their proper sense is personal. Perhaps Dr. Horsley has observed, that the pronoun εἶς, when it is demonstrative of any thing which has no person, and which the writer would not personify, is often put in the *neuter* gender, although the noun which it represents be masculine. —ἐπειδὴν δὲ ταῦτα λυσιτε—after you have abrogated these LAWS—νόμους. Demosth. Olynth. III.—τὸ ἐστὶ τὸ σῶμα μὲν. this [i. e. this bread, αἶψος] is my body," Matt. xxvi. 6. This is another argument that εἶς is naturally demonstrative of a person. For there are but three causes, to which the various anomalies of speech may be referred; ignorance, negligence, design. Those which are frequent in the best writers can be ascribed to neither of the two first causes. They must have arisen therefore from the third. But

the third, design, implies an end. And what should be the end of this anomaly of gender in the word εἶς, but that it was the means of avoiding an appearance of a *prosopopœia*, where no *prosopopœia* was intended?

Perhaps *Græculus*, though perfectly right in his remark, that εἶς may be demonstrative of any thing of which the Greek name is masculine, has been unfortunate in his selection of passages in proof of it. Perhaps of the three, which he has produced, two are nothing to his purpose. Perhaps εἶς ἐστὶν ὁ αἶψος, &c. in both the texts in St. John, should be rendered "This person is the bread, &c." i. e. I am the bread, &c. It may be supposed that our Lord pointed to himself when he said this: as the Baptist points to himself, when he says Οὗτος γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ ῥηθεὶς, &c. For "this person is the person spoken of &c." i. e. For I am the person spoken of &c. Matt. iii. 3. For that these are the baptist's, not the historian's words, is evident from the form, in which the following sentence is begun: Αὐλὸς δὲ ὁ Ἰωάννης.—"Now this same John, &c." a form which marks the writer's resumption of his narrative, interrupted by the insertion of John's words.

Perhaps Dr. Horsley had not erred, had he affirmed that, in John i. 2. εἶς must necessarily be rendered by "this person." The utmost liberty of choice, which the context leaves, is between *two* expositions only; "this person" or "this word." If the latter be adopted, this second verse will be only a useless repetition of what had been before affirmed. Whereas in Dr. Horsley's view of it, it contains an explicit assertion of the personality of the *logos*, which with great propriety and significance precedes the mention of his agency in the next verse.

Perhaps to have read some two or three difficult authors with a master may have made *Græculus* almost a match for the brightest boys in the upper forms of our public schools. Perhaps something more should be done in the study of the Greek language, before a man begin to play the critic in it. ἡ γὰρ τῶν λόγων κρείσσις πολλῆς ἐστὶ πείρας τελευταίου ἐπιγνήμα.

Yours, &c.

PERHAPS.

* See Gent Mag. for Oct. p. 842.

146. *Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions.*
For the Year 1783. Vol. LXXIII. Part I.
410. (Concluded from p. 868.)

ART. VI. *Account of several Lunar*
Iris. By Marmaduke Tunstall,
Esq. F. R. S.

These phænomena have been esteemed very rare, ever since the time of Aristotle, who is said to have been their first observer. He saw only two in 50 years, and since, Plot in 1675, and Thoresby, in 1710, are almost the only English authors who have mentioned them. Yet three, here announced, have been seen, in a short time, in one place, viz. at Wycliffe, near Greta-Bridge, in Yorkshire, on Feb. 27, July 30, and Oct. 18, 1782, the first and last with prismatic colours, the second without colours. The first at the full of the moon, the second (which is rather singular) six days after the full, and the last, though it continued from nine till past two, three days before it. "They seem evidently (says the observer) to be occasioned by a refraction in a cloud, or turbid atmosphere, and, in general, indications of stormy and rainy weather, so bad a season as the late summer (1782) having, I believe, seldom occurred in England."

By the way, as Mr. Tunstall did not observe them himself, he should have transmitted the name of the gentleman who did, of whose letter his is only the conveyance, and thus have given *honour where honour is due*.

ART. VII. *Account of an Earthquake.*
By John Lloyd, *Esq.*

This earthquake was felt in several parts of Wales, viz. at Mold, in Flintshire, at the palace of Bangor, and in many places in the Isle of Anglesey, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening of Oct. 5, 1782. It seemed to move from N. E. to S. W. and was very alarming.

ART. VIII. *An Account of a new Eudiometer.* By Mr. Cavendish, *F. R. S.*

This instrument is intended as an improvement on the Abbé Fontana's method of determining the degree of phlogistication of air, by means of nitrous air, agreeably to Dr. Priestley's discovery. But it requires a diagram.

ART. IX. *Experiments upon the Resistance of the Air.* By Richard Lovell Edgeworth, *Esq. F. R. S.*

For these we must refer to the article.

ART. X. *An Answer to the Objections stated by M. de la Lande, in the Memoirs*
GENT. MAG. Nov. 1783.

of the French Academy for the Year 1776, against the Solar Spots being Excavations in the luminous Matter of the Sun; together with a short Examination of the Views entertained by him upon that Subject. By Alexander Wilson, M. D. Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

In a paper published in the Transactions for 1774 (see vol. XLV. p. 28), from observing the great solar spot of November 1769, in a certain critical situation on the disk, and from other phænomena perfectly similar in other spots, Dr. Wilson drew a general conclusion, that "all spots, small as well as great, which consist of a dark nucleus and surrounding *umbra*, are excavations in the luminous matter of the sun." To the objections offered by M. de la Lande, particularly "that the absence of the *umbra* on one side, when spots are near the limb," which has also been started by Mr. Wollaston, our author replies with great ingenuity, allowing these few to be "exceptions from a certain general law." But we cannot follow him farther without his diagrams. In conclusion, Dr. Wilson makes some strictures on M. de la Lande's theory, which is, "that the spots, as phænomena, arise from dark bodies like rocks, which, by an alternate *flux* and *reflux* of the liquid igneous matter of the sun, sometimes raise their heads above the surface. That part of the opaque rock which at any time stands above, gives the appearance of the nucleus; whilst those parts, which in each lie only a little under the igneous matter, appear to us as the surrounding *umbra*." This theory is nearly the same that was advanced by M. de la Hire; and we shall only add, that the writer of the *Histoire de l'Acad.* for 1719, p. 76, as well as the present observer, has given several substantial reasons for thinking it erroneous.

ART. XI. *An Account of the Earthquakes which happened in Italy from February to May, 1783.* By Sir William Hamilton, *K. B. F. R. S.*

An abstract of this very curious and authentic account has been given in p. 785. How it came to be anticipated in all the papers we cannot say. Probably from the communication of some of the author's friends.

ART. XII. *Account of the Earthquake which happened in Calabria [Citra] on*
March

March 28, 1783. *In a Letter from Count Ippolito to Sir William Hamilton, K. B. F. R. S.* [In Italian and English.]

This writer is a gentleman of Catanzaro, and an able naturalist. Sir William Hamilton visited only a part of Calabria Citra. This paper concludes thus: "God grant that the pillars of the earth may be again fastened, and the equilibrium of both natural and moral things restored!"

ART. XIII. *Account of the Black Canker Caterpillar, which destroys the Turnips in Norfolk.* By William Marshall, Esq

The canker is supposed to be the caterpillar state of the yellow-fly, and from their first appearance on the Eastern coast, and from the numbers washed up by the tide, or lying in heaps on the cliffs, it seems probable that they are not natives of this country, but come across the ocean. In 1782, when this account was given, half the turnip-crop in Norfolk, the basis of its husbandry, was cut off by this voracious animal, which is here particularly described, and which, "from the generic characters of the fly," Mr. Marshall, but with diffidence, concludes to be "a *Tenthredo* of Hill."

ART. XIV. *A Letter from Mr. Edward Nairne, F. R. S. to Sir Joseph Banks, P. R. S. containing an Account of Wire being shortened by Lightning.*

Mr. Nairne, in 1780, related a method of shortening wire by the effect of electricity. He has since met with a similar circumstance, produced by lightning on June 18, 1782, at Mr. Parker's house at Stoke Newington. The wire of a night-bolt was there shortened several inches. Mr. Nairne never observed this effect before, but is now convinced that it is always the case.—On being tried with different acids, the globules into which the iron was melted scarcely shewed any signs of effervescence, even when heated over the fire.

ART. XV. *An Account of Ambergrise.* By Dr. Schediawer.

"Ambergrise, or, properly speaking, Grey Amber, is a solid, opaque, inflammable substance, of a white grey, sometimes of a blackish colour, and which, melted or inflamed, yields a peculiar smell, agreeable to most persons, but disagreeable to others. . . . It is found swimming upon the sea; or the sea coast, or in the sand near the sea-coast; especially in the At-

lantic Ocean, on the sea-coast of Brazil, and that of Madagascar; on the coast of Africa, of the East Indies, China, Japan, and the Molucca Islands; but most of the ambergrise which is brought to England comes from the Bahama Islands, from Providence, &c. It is also sometimes found in the abdomen of whales by the whale fishermen, always in lumps of various shapes and sizes, from half an ounce to an hundred and more pounds. A piece found some years ago in a whale weighed about 130 pounds, and sold for 500l. sterling." The beaks of the *Sepia Octopodia* (or cuttle-fish), found in all the pieces of ambergrise of any considerable size, which our author has seen, are the substances, he thinks, which have hitherto been always mistaken for claws, or beaks, of birds, or for shells. This proves that the ambergrise containing them must, in its origin, have been of a very soft or liquid nature. "Pretty in amber," Pope says, "to observe," &c. and he concludes with wondering "how the devil they got there." As to these beaks, Dr. Schediawer can tell us; namely, by the spermaceti whale, (which only produces ambergrise) swallowing them, that fish being its constant and natural food. For some other new observations relating to it, and also to that sebaceous substance, generally "called spermaceti," we must refer to this curious article.

ART. XVI. *Extract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon in Rutland, 1782.* By Thomas Barker, Esq.

This concludes the volume.

147. *Adelaide and Theodore: or, Letters on Education, &c. (Concluded from p. 862, by the same Hand.)*

THE two last volumes of this work proceed with the same animation, the same knowledge, instruction, and entertainment, which the variety of character and incident rendered so delightful at first setting out, with young folks so amiable, and with parents so wise and good; but, alas! with all its great merit, the same error continues through the whole, that of allowing deceit, as if unavoidable in the best education; and yet the author seems sensible of the difficulty by making her exemplary pupil require an explanation when, where, and how it may be proper for her to deviate from truth; she herself having proved

proved the bad consequence of the lessons taught her in that respect, by telling a direct lie, with an intention to save a little friend from anger. Her intention, as it ought, produces more blame and embarrassment than would have accrued from truth plainly unfolded. However, her excellent mother appears more confused in that conversation than any other, and cannot draw the line to the satisfaction of any honest mind on a subject so palpably erroneous. And, upon the whole, the general system can very rarely be adopted, as high rank and great fortune are absolutely necessary for the extensive and very liberal plans here given; and the author has likewise bestowed on the pupils such dispositions as neither rank or fortune can insure, nor education form, since it must be the bountiful gift of Heaven to bless children with docility and sweetness of temper. Education may do much, but can never do all; no toil, no attention of a mother, ever so angelic, could form an Adelaide so tender and affectionate, if the good seed had not been happily sown for the labour of her mother to improve and enrich, till it brought forth the delightful and plentiful crop of accomplishments, tender affection, and every grateful return that the best of filial hearts could bestow. The Prince, and Theodore, and Charles are equally fortunate in the stock they brought their worthy tutors for the pleasing though arduous task of improving and bringing to maturity.—Madame Genlis is thought, by the mother who writes this, to be equal herself to any task she undertakes; she therefore, and perhaps she only, could instruct in cases not uncommon, though not chosen for a book where delight mixes with instruction in every page; she might inform how to deal with children intractable, obstinate from the cradle, as are some poor infants, passionate, fretful, or sullen. These are difficulties the Baroness, &c. had not to encounter; yet more or less, in common life, every teacher will find such impediments to the practice of the best code of laws for education ever instituted, and a variety of humours will set all regulations at defiance.

Another small objection to a work which has too many beauties and too much solid worth for specks to pass unseen is, that it seems improbable that a character so near perfection as Madame

d'Almane, and whose understanding is so superior, should have formed so strong a friendship with one so unworthy as the Viscountess, and so inferior in abilities. It is evidently an advantageous contrast for the reader, and her defective education demonstrates the strongest lesson, yet the connection is too improbable, and the moral carried too far, if the whole of the young peoples' merit is supposed to depend on their different informations and examples from parents.

It is also generally thought that the marriages are too soon brought on after the death of Mr. d'Aimeri, as no dramatical unity of time was requisite; decency and proper feelings are offended, and joy and happiness could not be so properly relished as all parties deserved.

148. *An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Britain during the present and four preceding Reigns; and of the Losses of her Trade from every War since the Revolution.* By George Chalmers. To which is added, *An Essay on Population, by the Lord Chief Justice Hale.* (Continued from p. 58.)

IN our former account of this work we gave in detail the rise and progress of our navigation and commerce, from an early period to the Revolution. In this, we shall follow our author from the Revolution to the commencement of the American war.

The value (he says) of our merchandizes exported in 190333 tons of English shipping amounted, at the Revolution, to £4086087. The taxes which were then levied on the people amounted only to £2061856. But at that æra we had no public debt for which any interest was paid. The value of merchandizes that were exported at the demise of K. William, in 273693 tons of English shipping, amounted to 6045432. The taxes which were levied on the people during the greater part of his reign amounted to £4515360; and during his peaceful years to £3355000. But a national debt remained at the accession of Q. Anne to £1067103. Notwithstanding these burdens, and the obstructions of the subsequent war, there were exported, at the arrival of Geo. I, in 421431 tons of British shipping, products of the value of £7696573; yet there had been annually levied on the people, during the foregoing reign, taxes amounting to £5272758, besides the charges of collection; and the national debt

debt had now swelled to the immense sum of £50644306, which induced wise though unexperienced men to prophecy what would be the danger when it should amount to one hundred millions. Nevertheless there were exported at the accession of Geo. II, in 432832 tons of British shipping, merchandizes of the annual value of £7951772; yet the gross sum that had been yearly levied on the people, during the foregoing reign, amounted to £7224175; and the annual debt, which still remained unpaid, continued at £47581531. Notwithstanding there were exported, in 1750, soon after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 609798 tons of British shipping, products of the yearly value of £12599112, yet the foregoing war had cost the nation £64032957, all the different branches of the standing revenue had been considerably augmented, and the national debt had swelled, before December 1749, to £74221686.—Notwithstanding these unexampled burdens, and the superadded obstructions of the subsequent war, there were annually exported, upon the return of profound peace in 1763, in 639872 tons, of British shipping, products of the yearly value of £1492590; yet the foregoing war, the events of which had assuredly brought on the calamities of the present, had cost the nation £105756639. Many additional taxes had been imposed; so that there were henceforth annually levied on the people between ten and eleven millions of pounds, and the national debt had swelled, before 1764, to £146582845. Nevertheless there were annually exported, at the commencement of the present hostilities in 1774-5, in 756187 tons of British shipping, merchandizes of the value of £15613003, which is clearly superior to that of any former period. The national debt indeed had in the mean time been lessened to £135943061 in 1775, because £10639784 had been actually paid; yet, though taxes had been meliorated and changed, the burden of the people remained nearly the same, as all savings and surplusses were thrown into a sinking fund, which undoubtedly would perform wonders, were it constantly applied as it was originally intended. Such is the language of theory, which cannot however be always carried into the practice of the world, because statesmen, while they are men, will be directed by the circumstances amidst which they are successively placed.

Thus it plainly appears that our agriculture and manufactures, our commerce and navigation, are growing up, from the Revolution, hand in hand with our taxes and our debts.

The Revolution may justly be regarded as an event in our annals the most memorable and interesting, because its effects have been the most happy with regard to the security, the comfort, and the prosperity of the people. And yet Dr. Price and others have insisted, with a plausibility and force which preclude the charge of intended paradox, "that every cause of depopulation, a devouring capital, the waste of war, the drain of a standing army, the emigrations to the Colonies, the engrossing of farms, the inclosing of commons, the high price of provisions, and an unbounded luxury, all had concurred, since that fortunate æra, to dispeople the nation, whose numbers have decreased a million and an half, and continue to decrease."

To refute this general proposition, Mr Chalmers proposes to review briefly the principal occurrences that have happened during the period in question.—Having done that, he proceeds to enquire into the exact amount of our increase and declension.

The grand argument of Dr. Price in favour of the depopulation of this kingdom, and on which he judiciously lays the greatest stress, is at once extremely clear, and comprehended in a very narrow compass, as appears by the following statement. The number of houses, as stated from the Hearth-books of 1690, said to have been then in England, is 1319215; which, multiplied by 5, the number calculated by Dr. Price to inhabit every house, would shew the whole people to have been 6,596,075.—The number of houses returned by the proper officers to the Tax Office, in 1777, were 952734; which, multiplied in the same manner, by 5, shews the whole number to have been, in 1777, 4,763,670. The pretended decrease, in 87 years, is 1,832,405.

Nothing can be more intelligible than this argument, and nothing more decisive, were we to admit of the very doubtful data from which the calculation was made.—To refute this argument, Mr. Chalmers states 4 periods in which the number of the people was precisely known. The first is 1066, when the numbers were 2,00,0000: in 1377 they were 2811,204; in 1575, when they were 4,69,0696;

4,69,0696; and in 1695, when Dr. Price admits they were 6,017,797.

Thus it appears that the increase of population went hand-in-hand with cultivation, manufactures, and navigation, before the Revolution: and there being no apparent reason against the continuance of the same regular progression since the Revolution, Mr. Chalmers very justly supposes that the inhabitants must have advanced in proportion, and that therefore the present number must exceed eight millions. He goes still farther, and, by stating the full extent of our trade with foreign powers, shews what resources Government may form a well-grounded hope of deriving from the advantages resulting from trade. This he does by stating the full extent of our trade with foreign powers, and calculating the average of the balances made to England during the years 1771, 2, and 3, by each corresponding country, and of the balances England paid to them, in the following manner:

Countries Debtors to England.		Countries Creditors to England.	
	£.		£.
Denmark and Norway	78478	East Country	100230
Flanders	780088	Russia	822607
France	190605	Sweden	117365
Germany	695484	Turkey	100497
Holland	1464149	Venice	11369
Italy	43289		
Portugal	274132	Balance	1172068
Madeira	9314		3636504
Spain	442539		
Canaries	23347		
Streights	113310		
Ireland	663516		
Isle of Man	13973		
Alderney	1229		
Guernsey	6269		
Jersey	8850		
	4808572		4808572

Mr. Chalmers, having thus found a neat balance of £.3636504 in favour of England, next proceeds to enquire into the state of profit and loss by our factories in Asia and Africa.

Loss by remittances to India	1105511
Gain by balance from Africa	656599
	£.448912

Lastly, he examines the state of our trade with the Colonies, which, he observes, has too often been considered as the only commerce worth our care; as if we had gained every thing, and lost nothing, by it.

Balances in favour of us.	£.	Unfavourable Balances.	£.
Newfoundland	29484	Antigua	44168
Canada	187974	Barbadoes	44969
Nova Scotia	34434	Carolina	108058
New England	790244	Hudson's Bay	2501
New York	343992	Jamaica	753770
Pennsylvania	521900	Montserrat	46628
Virginia	165230	Nevis	47238
and Maryland		St. Christoph.	149259
Georgia	360	Grenades	288962
Florida	37666	Dominica	158447
Bermudas	9541	St. Vincent	104238
		Tobago	16064
	2121125	New Providence	2094
		Tortola	23032
		St. Croix	11697
		St. Eustatia	5096
		Spanish W. I.	35852
		Greenland	18274
		Balance	261291

The above averages shew, with as much certainty as the nature of such a complicated subject is capable of, that our annual gain before the commencement of the late American war was £.3,636,504.

Mr. Chalmers has taken infinite pains to establish truth, and detect error, even in matters of mere curiosity. In the scale of commercial greatness London has always been thought to hold the first place; Bristol the second; Liverpool the third; Newcastle the fourth, and Whitehaven little noticed. The following comparison for the year 1771 of the tonnage cleared outwards from the five following ports will shew the fact, and that Whitehaven, for English shipping, should be ranked foremost.

A Table of Shipping cleared outwards from the Five following Ports in 1771.

	Tons English	Foreign	Total
London	196230	38335	234565
Whitehaven	203368	203368
Liverpool	69808	7988	77836
Newcastle	52154	3478	56632
Bristol	31482	7333	38815

Account of Money coined since the Restoration.

By King Charles II.	7524105
By King James II.	2737637
By King William	1011963
By Queen Anne	2691626
By George I.	8725921
By George II.	Gold 11662216
	Silver 304360
	11966576
By George III.	Gold 30457805
	Silver 7126
	30464931
	It

It is but justice to say of Mr. Chalmers's work, that there is not a book in the British language so full of useful information with regard to the political and commercial state of the British empire, comprised in so small a compass.

249. THE REPOSITORY: *A Select Collection of Fugitive Pieces of Wit and Humour, in Prose and Verse. By the most eminent Writers. 4 Vols. fm. 8vo.*

THIS Collection is not so well known as it deserves. The following, which is truly original, is alone sufficient to stamp its credit.

"The entertaining and facetious History of
JOHN GILPIN;
Shewing how he went further than he intended,
and came home safe at last.

To the Tune of — Chevy Chase.

"JOHN GILPIN was a citizen
Of credit and renown,
A train-band captain eke was he
Of famous London town.

"John Gilpin's spouse said to her dear:
'Though wedded we have been
These twice ten tedious years, yet we
No holiday have seen.

"To-morrow is our wedding-day,
And we will then repair
Unto the Bell at Edmonton,
All in a chaise and pair.

"My sister and my sister's child,
Myself and children three,
Will fill the chaise; so you must ride
On horseback after we.'

"He soon replied, 'I do admire
Of womankind but one,
And you are she, my dearest dear,
Therefore it shall be done.

"I am a linen-draper bold,
As all the world does know,
And my good friend, the callender,
Will lend his horse to go.'

"Quoth Mrs. Gilpin, 'That's well said;
And for that wine is dear,
We will be furnish'd with our own,
Which is so bright and clear.'

"John Gilpin kiss'd his loving wife;
O'erjoy'd was he to find,
That though on pleasure she was bent,
She had a frugal mind.

"The morning came, the chaise was brought,
But yet was not allow'd
To drive up to the door, lest all
Should say that she was proud.

"So three doors off the chaise was staid,
Where they did all get in,
Six precious souls, and all agog
To dash through thick and thin.

"Smack went the whip, round went the wheels,
Were never folks so glad;
The stones did rattle underneath,
As if Cheapside were mad.

"John Gilpin at his horse's side
Seiz'd fast the flowing mane,
And up he got in haste to ride,
But soon came down again.

"For saddle-tree scarce reach'd had he,
His journey to begin,
When turning round his face he saw
Three customers come in.

"So down he came, for loss of time
Although it griev'd him sore,
Yet loss of pence full well he knew
Would grieve him still much more.

"Twas long before the customers
Were suited to their mind,
When Betty scream'd into his ears,
—'The wine is left behind.'—

"'Good lack! quoth he, yet bring it me,
My leathern belt likewise,
In which I bear my trusty sword
When I do exercise.'

"Now Mrs. Gilpin, careful soul!
Had two stone bottles found,
To hold the liquor which she lov'd,
And keep it safe and sound.

"Each bottle had two curling ears,
Through which the belt he drew;
He hung one bottle on each side,
To make his balance true.

"Then over all, that he might be
Equipp'd from top to toe,
His long red cloak, well brush'd and neat,
He manfully did throw.

"Now see him mounted once again
Upon his nimble steed,
Full slowly pacing o'er the stones,
With caution and good heed.

"But finding soon a smoother road
Beneath his well-shod feet,
The snorting beast began to trot,
Which gall'd him in his seat.

"So, 'Fair and softly,' John did cry,
But John he cry'd in vain,
That trot became a gallop soon,
In spite of curb or rein.

"So stooping down, as he needs must
Who cannot sit upright,
He grasp'd the mane with both his hands,
And eke with all his might.

"Away went Gilpin, neck or nought,
Away went hat and wig;
He little dreamt, when he set out,
Of running such a rig.

"The horse, who never had before
Been handled in this kind,
Afrighted fled, and, as he flew,
Left all the world behind.

"The

"The wind did blow, the cloak did fly,
Like streamer long and gay,
Till loop and button failing both,
At last it flew away.

"Then might all people well discern
The bottles he had flung :
A bottle swinging at each side,
As has been said or sung.

"The dogs did bark, the children scream'd,
Up flew the windows all,
And every soul cried out, 'Well done!'
As loud as he could bawl.

"Away went Gilpin, who but he!
His fame soon spread around,
'He carries weight, he rides a race,
'Tis for a thousand pound.'

"And still as fast as he drew near,
'Twas wonderful to view,
How in a trice the turnpike-men
Their gates wide open threw.

"And now as he went bowing down
His reeking head full low,
The bottles twain, behind his back,
Were shatter'd at a blow.

"Down ran the wine into the road,
Most piteous to be seen,
And made his horse's flanks to smoke
As he had basted been.

"But still he seem'd to carry weight,
With leathern girdle brac'd,
For still the bottle-necks were left
Both dangling at his waist.

"Thus all through merry Islington
These gambols he did play,
And till he came unto the Wash
Of Edmonton so gay.

"And there he threw the Wash about
On both sides of the way,
Just like unto a trundling mop,
Or a wild goose at play.

"At Edmonton his loving wife
From the balcony spied
Her tender husband, wondering much
To see how he did ride.

"'Stop, stop, John Gilpin, here's the house!'
They all at once did cry,
'The dinner waits, and we are tir'd'—
Said Gilpin, 'So am I!'

"But ah! his horse was not a whit
Inclin'd to tarry there,
For why? his owner had a house
Full ten miles off at Ware.

"So like an arrow swift he flew
Shot by an archer strong,
So did he fly—which brings me to
The middle of my song.

"Away went Gilpin, out of breath,
And sore against his will,
Till at his friend's, the callender's,
His horse at last stood still.

"The callender, surpris'd to see
His friend in such a trim,
Laid down his pipe, flew to the gate,
And thus accosted him :

" 'What news, what news? the tidings tell,
Make haste and tell me all,
Say, why bare-headed you are come,
Or why you come at all?'

"Now Gilpin had a pleasant wit,
And lov'd a timely joke,
And thus unto the callender
In merry strains he spoke.

" 'I came because your horse would come;
And, if I well forebode,
My hat and wig will soon be here,
They are upon the road.'

"The callender, right glad to find
His friend in merry pin,
Return'd him not a single word,
But to the house went in.

"Whence straight he came with hat and wig,
A wig that droop'd behind;
A hat not much the worse for wear,
Each comely in its kind.

"He held them up, and in his turn
Thus show'd his ready wit—
'My head is twice as big as yours,
They therefore needs must fit.

"But let me scrape the dirt away
That hangs about your face:
And stop and eat—for well you may
Be in a hungry case.'

"Said John, 'It is my wedding-day,
And folks would gape and stare,
If wife should dine at Edmonton,
And I should dine at Ware.'

"Then speaking to his horse, he said,
'I am in haste to dine,
'Twas for your pleasure you came here,
You shall go back for mine.'

"Ah! luckless word and bootless boast,
For which he paid full dear,
For while he spoke, a braying ass
Did sing most loud and clear.

"Whereat his horse did snort, as if
He heard a lion roar,
And gallop'd off with all his might
As he had done before.

"Away went Gilpin,—and away
Went Gilpin's hat and wig;
He lost them sooner than at first:
For why? They were too big.

"Now Gilpin's wife, when she had seen
Her husband posting down
Into the country far away,
She pull'd out half a crown:

"And thus unto the youth she said,
That drove them to the Bell,
'This shall be yours when you bring back
My husband safe and well.'

"The youth did ride, and soon they met;
He tried to stop John's horse,
By seizing fast the flowing rein,
But only made things worse:

"For not performing what he meant,
And gladly would have done,
He thereby frightened Gilpin's horse,
And made him faster run.

"Away went Gilpin,—and away
Went post-boy at his heels;
The post-boy's horse right glad to miss
The lumber of the wheels.

"Six gentlemen upon the road
Thus seeing Gilpin fly,
With post-boy scampering in the rear,
They rais'd the hue-and-cry.

"Stop thief!—stop thief!—a highwayman!"
Not one of them was mute!
So they, and all that pass'd that way,
Soon join'd in the pursuit.

"But all the turnpike-gates again
Flew open in short space,
The men still thinking as before
That Gilpin rode a race.

"And so he did, and won it too,
For he got first to town,
Nor stopp'd till where he first got up
He did again get down.

"Now let us sing—long live the King,
And Gilpin long live he;
And when he next does ride abroad,
May I be there to see!"

A farther account of the whole work
shall be given in a future Magazine.

150. *The Life of Henry Chichele*, Archbishop
of Canterbury, Founder of All Souls Col-
lege in the University of Oxford. 8vo.*

"THIS work is the production of Mr. Spencer, a fellow of All Souls College, and may be considered as a well-written piece of biography. It does not contain merely an account of the Archbishop. A concise history of the times in which Chichele lived is ingrafted in this volume. He acted a very conspicuous part in the public drama during the reigns of the fifth and sixth Henry. There are several curious accounts of ancient ecclesiastical customs interspersed through this volume, from which we will select the following for the entertainment of our readers.

"To understand in what manner these papal presentations interfered with the sovereign rights of the Crown of England, it may not be improper to take a view of the matter a little more at large. That the Catholic church, of which the popes claimed

the sole direction and superintendence, might not be injured by neglect of service, or the appointment of unfit ministers, these holy fathers assumed the privilege of disposing of the most valuable ecclesiastical benefices by way of *provision*; a term originally confined to the assignment of a benefice before it became vacant, but applied indiscriminately, in process of time, to any presentation of the pope. This privilege was collaterally secured, by the long-established custom of drawing to their own tribunals every cause that was in any wise connected with spiritual matters. Edward III. endeavoured to stem this torrent of papal encroachments by the statutes of provisors and præmunire, which prohibited the subject from accepting any benefice at the pontiff's hands without the royal licence, and from prosecuting any suit in a foreign court. These statutes were revived by Richard II. and continued through this and several succeeding reigns, though ineffectual for the purpose of restraining papal usurpation. The pope still asserted his pretensions, and his provisions took place; only the claimant under them was obliged to renounce all title conferred by them to the temporalities, and every expression contained in the bull that could be construed in prejudice of the crown."

The description of the state of France at the death of Henry V. of England affords a shocking picture of the horrors of war:

"To every lover of his country the condition of the French dominions must have appeared truly deplorable. The incessant ravages of seven years of war had reduced a great part of that realm to the most ruinous state: exclusive of some villages, which were rather military posts than the peaceful habitations of peasants, from the banks of the Loire to the sea-coast, all was desert. Agriculture, the most necessary of human inventions, suffered in the common wreck of every useful art; the few labourers who remained to till the soil retired from fields infested by nightly marauders at the sound of the evening bell, a warning that even the cattle instinctively obeyed. To add to the horror, the wolves were so multiplied that officers were appointed expressly for the destruction of them; and they were entitled to levy a contribution on every family within two leagues of the spot on which a wolf was killed; an extent that implies a great want of population.

"Any attempt to draw the character of a prince so well known as Henry V. might, in this place, be considered as impertinent. One of the leading features in it seems to have been inflexible firmness, of which Hollinshed may be thought, perhaps, to have given a whimsical example when he tells us, *That he was never seen to turn his nose from an evil savour, nor close his eyes from smoke or dust.*"

* See his portrait in April Magazine.

The following account of Duke Humphrey's quarrel with *the haughty Winchester* is well drawn :

"An unhappy difference between the Protector and the Bishop of Winchester called aloud, at this season, for the friendly interposition of some powerful mediator. The dissension of these noble adversaries had attained to such a height, that the general peace and welfare of the metropolis was in the most imminent danger. The shops were shut, all traffick obstructed, and the citizens occupied in keeping watch and ward, to prevent the mischiefs which the hostile appearance of the partisans in this alarming quarrel hourly threatened. Neither the benevolence of his heart, nor the dignity of his station, would suffer Chichele to remain an indifferent spectator of an occurrence pregnant with such disastrous consequences. With the Duke of Coimbra, Prince of Portugal, then on a visit to the English court, he rode eight times in one day between the two competitors to bring their dispute to an accommodation. This timely interference restrained the violence of their animosity, but did not extinguish their secret resentments. In a letter to the Duke of Bedford the Bishop of Winchester expressed himself in terms that by no means implied a sincere reconciliation. 'Haste you hither (says the Bishop), for, by my troth, if you tarry, we shall put this land in adventure with a field, such a brother have you here.' Bedford thought it too urgent a business to admit of any delay, and hastening over, summoned a parliament at Leicester. Articles were here exhibited by Gloucester against the Bishop, and referred to the arbitration of Chichele and a committee of spiritual and temporal peers, who, upon a candid and deliberate discussion of them, judged that the Duke and Bishop should, after reciprocal concession, in a form of words prescribed to them for that purpose, take each other by the hand, and exchange forgiveness in presence of the King and Parliament. We need not look for the origin of this disagreement in any particular insult; personal provocations, however trivial, soon inflame a misunderstanding occasioned by a rivalry. The haughty prelate of Winchester could ill brook the superior power of a youthful Protector; and Gloucester was not inclined, by any show of deference, to gratify the pride, or conciliate the friendship, of an overbearing churchman. The effects of an imprudent attachment had recently given too solid a plea for complaints against the protector, who had weakened the few forces left for the defence of the kingdom by a considerable levy of men for the prosecution of his wife's claims in the Netherlands; and estranged from the interest of the English government the Duke of Burgundy, its most powerful ally. But while we condemn the Protector for a marriage highly unjustifiable

in a political light, we should temper the severity of our censures by a recollection of the temptations that solicited Gloucester to this connection. Jaqueline of Hainault, the object of his passion, possessed attractions sufficient to have inflamed a bosom less susceptible of love and ambition than that of this prince. The only daughter and heiress of William Duke of Bavaria was born to the rich reversion of the provinces of Hainault, Holland, and Zealand. With her person a joint interest in all these hereditary possessions was first conferred upon a son of France. His death soon left her at liberty to bestow them elsewhere. Contiguous dominions, and the request of a dying parent, rather than any personal affection, induced her to make choice of the Duke of Brabant for her second husband. Difference of age and sentiments, and a wide disproportion in their abilities, combined to produce a coolness which shortly terminated in a separation. He was of tender years, of a sickly constitution, and a slow and dull intellect; indolent and unimpassioned in private life, and blindly abandoned to the guidance of a worthless set of favourites in his public capacity. Jaqueline was in every respect the reverse: in the bloom of health and full vigour of age, she possessed an understanding superior to that of any contemporary of her sex. Her personal charms did not disparage the endowments of her mind: a beautiful and expressive countenance, an elegant shape, and winning manners, gave a commanding influence to the dictates of a high spirit and strong passions. Having, under pretext of their nearness in blood, quitted the society of her husband, she fled into England, and was received in a manner suitable to her rank and the dignity of her crown. She was married, in the course of a few months, to the Duke of Gloucester, and in 1423 accompanied him into Hainault. On his return, she was left at Mons to the protection of the inhabitants, who had sworn to defend the person of their mistress at all hazards. Their allegiance was not proof against the menaces of the Duke of Burgundy, to whom the garrison soon surrendered her, having received no reinforcement from England. She had sent repeated intelligence of her calamitous situation to Gloucester, and omitted in her letters no consideration that could urge him to come to her relief; she calls upon him, by the tender and endearing address of lord and father, to succour the distress of a sorrowful and beloved child, whose only consolation is, that she suffers on his account; she assures him, that to do his pleasure has been, and ever shall be, her chief happiness, and that she is ready to meet death for his sake. Language like this must have been either the result of warm and sincere affection, or of womanish fears; her subsequent conduct will scarcely permit us to adopt the latter suspicion. After a short confinement at Ghent, she made her escape in

man's

man's clothes, and, mounting a horse in this disguise, did not alight till she reached Antwerp. Here she resumed the habit of her sex, and pursued her journey to Holland. The Duke of Burgundy followed her with a formidable power. Undaunted, she appeared at the head of her troops, led them in person to the siege of Haerlem, and underwent all the fatigues of a severe campaign with a resolution that amply compensated the absence of masculine strength and a more robust frame. Gloucester's desertion of her, and the death of the Duke of Brabant, released her at once from all engagements, and she survived about ten years, in peace and security, a treaty by which she constituted her cousin, the Duke of Burgundy, heir to all her possessions."

The Maid and Bastard of Orleans are thus introduced when the author is relating the declining state of the English interest in France:

"Among many incidents which had conspired to produce a change in the face of affairs, the late singular successes of the Maid of Orleans were certainly not the least important. Her extraordinary mission, and the rest of those marvellous forgeries which formed the texture of her mysterious story, whether they are to be considered as the dreams of a visionary enthusiast, or the bold fictions of an enlightened politician, were well calculated to inspire her countrymen with confidence, and give new vigour to their arms; and, however ill founded the terror of her name may have been, it struck so universal an awe into the English soldiers that they deserted in large bodies*. No less than three proclamations were issued in one year to check this spirit of defection†, which was communicated even to the troops not yet embarked for the French coast.

"The persevering courage and masterly conduct of the Bastard of Orleans consummated the great work which the fortunate but short-lived efforts of this enterprising heroine began. He has been celebrated by contemporary‡ writers as one of the bravest and most skilful captains of his age. After hav-

ing signalized himself in all the brilliant actions of this period, and wound up the clue of his military fame by the recovery of the whole province of Guyenne to the French Crown, he died full of years, and to the titles of Count of Dunois and Longueville he added the glorious appellation of the Deliverer of his Country."

To this work are added seven Appendixes. The first exhibits a Latin letter from Chichele to the Pope, with the *Preces regie Domino Papa*, transcribed from the manuscripts in Lambeth Palace. The second contains the Archbishop's defence against the charges of his rival. In the third we find an epistle from Chichele to King Henry, taken from Duck's Life. The fourth is the charter of the foundation of All Souls College. The fifth presents us with the bull of Eugenius. The sixth affords a list of the purchases and grants made for the original site of the college. The seventh, after an account of the stone and timber employed in the building, informs us, that

"The workmen were the ablest that could be procured. Masons were hired, in the 4th year of the building of the college, from London, and the distant counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; who appear to have been well skilled in their art, since they were soon sent for, by the King's mandate, to assist in repairing his castle of Windsor. The wages of the different persons occupied in carrying on this work were, to carpenters and sawyers six pence a day—masons eight pence—stonediggers and common labourers four pence halfpenny—joiners from six pence to eight pence—dawber five pence—master carpenter three shillings and four pence a week—carvers and image-makers four shillings and eight pence a week, bed and board found them. A woman-labourer three pence a day. The windows were glazed at one shilling a foot.—From this detail of the wages of the mechanic and the labourer, at the period under consideration, they will appear to have

* "The effects of Joan's termagant spirit were not, if we may believe a contemporary writer, restrained to her enemies. She had been a very short time in possession of the sword which she boasted to have been discovered to her by divine revelation, when she broke it upon two or three loose followers of the camp, much to her sovereign's dissatisfaction, who chidingly told her that she should rather have taken a good stick to them. 'Il y avoit' (says this author) 'plusieurs femmes debauchées, qui empêchoient les gens d'armes de faire diligence au service du roi; quoi voyant icelle Jeanne, elle tira son épée, et en battit deux ou trois tant qu'elle rompit sa dite épée: dont le roi fut bien déplaisant, lui disant qu'elle devoit avoir pris un bon baton, et frapper dessus, sans abandonner ainsi celle épée, qui lui étoit venue devinement, comme elle disoit.' *History of Charles VII. by Jean Chastrier, p. 29, in D. Godefroy's Collection.*"

† "The punishment inflicted on deserters at this time was imprisonment during the King's pleasure, with loss of horses and accoutrements; but this mild penalty being found ineffectual, a law was enacted in the 18th of this reign, by which desertion, after a soldier had been once mustered, was made felony. *Art. Pub. and Statutes at large.*"

‡ "Charrier, De Coucy, Bouvier, and others, collected and published by D. Godefroy."

been, after allowing for the decrease of value in money, both from the diminution in coin, and the great influx of specie since that period, nearly double of what they are at present *."

151. *De Arte Medendi apud Priscos Musices Ope atque Carminum. Epistola ad Antonium Relhan, M. D. Collegii Medicorum Londinensis Socium et Censorem. Editio altera et auctior. 8vo.*

THIS literary imposition, or *jeu d'esprit* (for such it is), is ascribed to Michael Gaspar, of Marpurg. The former edition (if published) escaped our notice. To the present is prefixed a serious dedication to the Earl of Shelburne, whom the author aptly compares to Nicias; that distinguished patriot, who, when all the Greeks had united against Athens, by joining the party who favoured peace, saved his country. But this writer professes obligations to his lordship of a private nature, styling him "one of the few Mæcenases to the English, but to foreigners the only one;" and pretending to have had the honour of his company under his humble roof, where he "divinely discoursed, not on government; glory, or riches, but on learning and true philosophy, a discourse which (he adds) he shall not even in death forget."

The Epistle is dated from Utrecht † (we suppose) Nov. 1, 1765, and is said to have originated from a recent conversation between the author and (the late) Dr. Relhan at that place. After exemplifying in general the great use of ancient music in alleviating and dispelling diseases in general by some examples, both in sacred and profane history, our Pseudo Gaspar proceeds to enquire, 1. What effects were produced by physicians, with music or verse, song and the lyre, among the ancients? and 2. What are the dictates on this subject of nature and right reason? But we pre-

tend not to detail the learning and humour eminently displayed in this work, and that with such adroitness that some, particularly Dr. Burney, have mistaken it for a serious performance. I. Among the ancient physicians who cured diseases by music, he reckons Apollo, their father and god (and supposes that the swan affixed to his statues is intended to mean that, "as that bird sings a little before its death, so music, like other medicines, is generally followed by death,") Chiron, Æsculapius, Orpheus, Hercules, Achilles, and Thales, as well as Hippocrates, Theophrastus, and Agathemerus, the latter a Lacedæmonian physician, contemporary with Augustus. Then, proceeding to the writers on "medical music," and among the historians he produces Herodotus on the Babylonians; &c. Thucydides on the plague of Athens, rather forcing indeed than finding his conclusion, Plutarch, and Ælian; among the poets, Homer, Sophocles, Theocritus, Pindar; and of the Romans, Cicero, Pliny, Lucian, A. Gellius, M. Varro, and Macrobius.—That music is hurtful as well as beneficial to mankind, and also a narcotic, he produces the testimony of Apuleius, Virgil, Horace, Propertius, and Tibullus. And from the whole M. Gaspar draws these conclusions:

1. "That from the rise of the medicinal art, whoever was the author of it, down to Hippocrates, all physicians employed music, as a medicine, in healing the sick.
2. "That afterwards it was divided into two parties, of which one followed Æsculapius, the other Hippocrates.
3. "Not only the poets, but most of the gravest philosophers, favoured the Æsculapians.
4. "The Æsculapians flourished till Macrobius, that is, to the end of the IVth century; but soon after they were abolished, either by the Barbarian conquerors of the Roman empire, or by the Arabian physicians."

* "Hall, in his Chronicle, fol. 104, reports, that this Bastard was a natural son of the Duke of Orleans, by the wife of the Lord Cawny, constable of one of the Duke's castles on the frontier towards Artois; and that, upon the death of his parents, the next of kin to the Lord Cawny challenged the inheritance; that, in conclusion, the matter was brought before the presidents of the Parliament of Paris, and there remained in litigation till the boy was eight years of age; when, on a day appointed for a final hearing, the infant hero being asked whose son he was, contrary to the lessons and expectations of his mother's friends, boldly replied, 'My heart giveth me, and my noble courage telleth me, that I am the son of the noble Duke of Orleans; more glad to be his bastard, with a mean living, than the lawful son of that cowardly cuckold Cawny, with his four thousand crowns.' A passage which I have been induced to mention, rather from the resemblance it bears to some circumstances in Shakspeare's interesting character of Falconbridge, than from any conviction of its authenticity."

† "TRAJECTI." But there are several *Trajecta*; viz. *ad Rhenum*, Utrecht; *ad Mosam*, Maestricht; *ad Mænam*, and *ad Oderian*, the two Frankforts, &c. No river is added here.

Proceeding next, as was proposed, to authorities from holy writ, the chief stress is laid on the effects of David's harp on the black bile, or melancholy, of Saul, and on the power of medicinal music among the Hebrews, as explained by Grotius on that passage, 1 Sam. x. 5.

II. As to the dictates of nature and true philosophy, examining the 4 parts in which Plato has classed human nature, this author shews,

1. "The power of music on *earthly* substances by the human voice breaking glass, and even stone and wood, according with fingers, the diseases and chimæras produced by impressions on the nerves, the setting the teeth on edge, &c.

2. "Though no power of music is yet apparent on *vegetables*, it cannot be allowed that stones are moved by music, and not trees; that one shrub, at least, has the same sense, appears in the sensitive plant: and "music," says Congreve,

"has charms to bend the knotty oak."—But

3. "On *animals*, its effects are visible and

allowed. Witness Shakspeare, in his *MERCHANT OF VENICE*,

"—do but mark a wild and wanton herd," &c.

Aristotle, *De Animal.* ix. 5, Theocritus, Virgil (*on bees*), the Psalmist's *deaf adder*, the Indian charmers of snakes, the Egyptian *Psylli*, a knight of Navarre, mentioned by Bayle, on whom a bagpipe had a strange *animal* effect, and the remedy for the bite of the Tarantula.

4. "The power of music on the *mind* is acknowledged by all, and testified particularly by the example of the prophet Elisha, 2 Kings, iii.; by Pindar, Aristotle, Pythagoras, Xenophon, Cratinus, Shakspeare, Addison, Dryden's *Alexander's Feast*, the war-hoop of the Indians, &c."

In conclusion, Dr. Relhan is advised, in conjunction with their common friend B——, who is characterised as "an excellent judge of singing, though no good singer," to give music a share in medicine, nor longer to let it be rejected by the faculty, "to the great prejudice of mankind."

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R.

DRURY-LANE.

- Oct. 2. Hamlet—High Life below Stairs.
 4. Ditto—Englishman in Paris.
 6. Ditto—Robinson Crusoe.
 7. The Conscious Lovers—Comus.
 8. Isabella—Englishman in Paris.
 9. Love in a Village—Robinson Crusoe.
 11. Jane Shore—Catherine and Petruchio.
 13. Hamlet—Triumph of Mirth.
 14. Grecian Daugh.—All the World's a Stage.
 16. As You like It—High Life below Stairs.
 17. Venice Preserved—The Lyar.
 18. Suspicious Husband—Gentle Shepherd.
 20. Edward the Black Prince—Apprentice.
 21. The Fair Penitent—The Alchymist.
 22. Edward the Black Prince—The Citizen.
 24. Mourning Bride—The Deuce is in him.
 25. Edw. the Black Prince—Gentle Sheph.
 27. Venice Preserv'd—All the World's a Stage.
 28. Hamlet—The Citizen.
 29. Edw. the Bl. Prince—Who's the Dupe?
 30. Lionel and Clarissa—Robinson Crusoe.
 31. Isabella—Irish Widow.
 Nov. 3. Measure for Measure—Apprentice.
 4. Suspicious Husband—Thomas and Sally.
 5. Meas. for Meas.—Triumph of Mirth.
 6. Richard the Third—Thomas and Sally.
 7. Measure for Measure—The Quaker.
 8. The Busy Body—Fortunatus.
 10. Richard the Third—Ditto.
 11. Meas. for Meas.—Who's the Dupe?
 12. The West Indian—Fortunatus.
 13. Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
 14. New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.
 15. Hamlet—Comus.
 17. New Way to pay Old Debts—Fortunatus.
 18. Lord of the Manor—Deaf Lover.
 19. Grecian Daughter—Irish Widow.
 20. The Wonder—The Camp.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Oct. 2. Lionel and Clarissa—Retaliation.
 3. Hamlet—The Padlock.
 6. Macbeth—Choice of Harlequin.
 8. Conscious Lovers—Rosina.
 9. The Winter's Tale—*Rival Knights*—Devil upon Two Sticks.
 10. Lion. & Clar.—Ditto—Cross Purposes.
 11. Mer. Wives of Windsor—Country Madcap.
 13. Richard III—*Rival Knights*—Rosina.
 14. The Beggars Opera—*Rival Knights*—Three Weeks after Marriage.
 15. Span. Fryar—*Riv. Knts.*—Tom Thumb.
 16. Artaxerxes—Barnaby Rattle.
 17. King Henry IV.—*Riv. Knts.*—Rosina.
 20. King Lear—Choice of Harlequin.
 21. Duenna—*Riv. Knts.*—Tristram Shandy.
 22. Lionel and Clarissa—Choice of Harleq.
 23. Hamlet—Rosina.
 24. Maid of Mill—*Riv. Knts.*—Trist. Shan.
 27. Romeo and Juliet—Rosina.
 28. Castle of Andalusia—The Author.
 29. Hamlet—Choice of Harlequin.
 31. A Bold Stroke for a Husband—*Rival Knights*—Flich of Bacon.
 Nov. 1. Ditto—Ditto—Wives Revenged.
 3. Richard III.—Choice of Harlequin.
 4. Tamerlane—*The Poor Soldier*.
 5. Ditto—Ditto.
 6. Cast. Andal.—*Riv. Knts.*—St. Pat. Day.
 7. Bold Stroke for a Husband—*Poor Soldier*.
 8. The Magic Picture—Ditto.
 10. Henry VIII.—Lord Mayor's Day.
 11. Castle of Andalusia—Ditto.
 12. Bold Stroke for a Husb.—*Poor Soldier*.
 13. Douglas—Ditto.
 14. The Magic Picture—Ditto.
 15. Douglas—Ditto.
 17. K. Henry IV.—Lord Mayor's Day.

THE RELIEF OF GIBRALTAR,

Translated from the Latin. See pp. 245. 334.

WHERE to the southward Spain extends no more, [shore,
But, swelling, seems to touch the Libyan
A mountain there its double head displays,
Renown'd in old, but more in modern days.
That rock, by great Alcides rent in twain,
Now gives free passage to the pent-up main;
Still, thro' its bosom as the waters flow,
Still to its ancient soil it longs to grow.

Oft has this mountain rung with dire alarms,
Oft shaken with the crash of hostile arms;
What countless numbers here of warriors slain! [swoln main!
What floods of gore have dyed the high-
Tho' rival nations various plans pursue,
By force or fraud this fortress to subdue,
Their force and fraud alike proud Calpe braves,
High on her ramparts England's standard waves.

In vain Iberia's warriors trac'd the line,
In vain their fleets the hostile powers combine;

Gallia in vain her chosen army lends,
And vain the force the House of Bourbon sends;

Vain as the tales which lying prophets form,
Their force shall perish in one common storm.
For England here has plac'd a chosen band;
Her ELIOTT plac'd, whose firm experienc'd hand

Full oft the British youth thro' toils hath led,
Whose breast full oft in Britain's cause hath bled.

Hail, hoary warrior! whose immortal name

Knows no superior in the roll of fame;
Unconquer'd ELIOTT! thine it is from far
To hurl the dreadful thunderbolts of war!
'Tis thine to conquer; and, far nobler praise,
'Tis thine the conquer'd suppliant to raise!

But now, with conquest flush'd, great CRILLON calls

His victor army from Minorca's walls:
His victor army pleas'd the call obey,
And long to seize their scarce-resisting prey.
But, CRILLON! here far greater toils remain,
Wars still to fight, and blood still spilt in vain!

Amidst the youthful band, whom glory draws
A willing army in their country's cause,
A Prince * above the rest conspicuous shone,
New to the camp, to war's rude toils unknown;

Youth's purple glow, fair honour's open grace,
Spread a mild lustre o'er the hero's face.
With glad surprize surrounding camps admire

His animated soul and generous fire.
Him ELIOTT saw, and him among the rest,
A generous foe, with noble praise carest;

* The count d'Artois.

Grac'd him with martial honours, that appear'd

The foe was not despis'd, tho' nothing fear'd.
Not fear'd indeed—for calm, from Calpe's height, [sight;

He view'd th' approaches of the threaten'd
Beheld, far-stretch'd, combining fleets surround, [sound.

And heard, unmov'd, the battle's distant
And now, in pomp of terrible array,

The floating battle keeps its heavy way;
See! towers immensely huge, as mountains strong,

With steady pace move dreadfully along:
From their deep caverns flows sulphureous breath;

There hidden fire, and lurking forms of death.
The fort they seek—yet, gallant youths, forbear;

Tempt not your fate—destruction riots there!
Still they approach—still trusting in their force,

They still advance to urge a desperate course.
Brave ELIOTT sees their courage spent in vain,

With pity sees th' unhappy fate of Spain.—
But war's harsh laws no pleas of pity know,
And his own safety bids him crush the foe.

He gives the word—within the mountain's side [hide;
Their murderous heads a thousand cannons
A thousand mouths with horrid noise conspire,

And seem'd to vomit glowing orbs of fire.
Not Ætna's self e'er burst such hellish sound,
Not Ætna scatter'd such destruction round.

Down on the fleet the fiery tempest pours;
Quick spread the flames, the burning vengeance roars.

In dire amaze the trembling Spaniards fear
An instant universal ruin near.

Here rage the flames; there ocean's gaping womb
Threatens the horrors of a watery tomb.

Of every refuge, ev'n of flight bereft—
No chance for life—no hope of safety left!—
Th' affrighted crowd that throng'd Iberia's shore, [plote.

Their warriors dead, their ruin'd hopes de-
Whilst he, who once ere now on Jersey's plain
Led his bold troops, and then too led in vain,

Unhappy NASSAU, 'midst the fire's fierce rage,
Curst the war he vainly swore to wage.

But now the fire, with unremitting force,
Spreads, where the powder lies, its dreadful course:

Quick spreads—and, instant, thro' the black-
en'd sky, [vessels fly.

Wide-dash'd, with thund'ring noise, huge
Far thro' the air unnumber'd warriors spread,
And falling crowd the ocean with the dead.

With deafening clamour Calpe's heights rebound, [sound.

And Spain's long coast returns the dismal
Unhappy Spain! thy wealth, thy heroes all,
Here sink; here fall thy hopes, thy labours fall!

Mean

Mean time from England's fort no weapon flies,
And all the rage of war subsided lies.
The victor ELIOTT sees the direful woe,
And mourns the fate of his now conquer'd foe.
A foe no more, with eager haste he saves
Their ruin'd army from the threat'ning waves;

Each kind relief with friendly zeal supplies,
And once more opes to light their languid eyes.
He, with whose rage of late Iberia rung,
Cheers with the soothing of a parent's tongue.

Nor, ELIOTT! is thy conquest won in vain;
Not famine now, the last resource of Spain,
Not famine threatens.—O'er the swelling tide,
A wish'd-for sight, thy country's bulwarks ride;

On their tall masts HOWE's standard, waving high,
Proclaims the joyful hour of triumph nigh.
With truth proclaims—by winds tempestuous tost,

In their own port the hostile fleet is lost;
While, strange to tell, conducted by those
To Calpe safe the British navy sails. [gales,
Nor facts admit of doubt. Struck with the fight,

Spain cry'd, *The elements for England fight* *.
Here, Gallia, urge thy vain pursuit no more,

Thy fleet returning seeks Britannia's shore.
Nor arms to Asia the stor'd ships convey,
Nor tempt thro' unknown seas a dangerous way.

Expect them here, nor then the battle shun—
But England's warrior, his great service done,
While Calpe's sons secure in plenty sleep,
Bids his bold fleet its steady passage keep;
Repels the offer'd fight, and safe restores
His victor comrades to their native shores.

And long shall Britain, wide-extended, reign;

Long rule securely o'er the captive main.
And thou, great GEORGE! belov'd above the rest

Blest in thy consort, in thy offspring blest!
Shalt bid thy people's anxious terrors cease;
And, arm'd for war, shalt give the nations peace.

In vain with solemn league both worlds prepare

From thy firm grasp the sceptred rod to tear;
In vain attempt thy throne with impious hands,

Which on its triple base securely stands.
Thy three-fold kingdom shall its powers combine— [thine;

Thrice-favour'd England, mighty HOWE is
Her hoary ELIOTT Caledonia claims,
And freed Ierne boasts as noble names.

*Affini Optimo * Patri ejus, Octogesimo Ingre-*
dientis Annum, maxime venerandi,
Natales congratulatur
G. L. SPALDING.

FELIX, nepotum qui sobolem piam
Sancti parentis ducis ad oscula,
Et res, avo narrante, priscas
Aure vides cupidâ bibentem!

Hærent tenellis pectoribus senis
Præcepta divi, quem, sapientiæ
Exemplar antiquæ, capillo
Suspiciunt niveo decorum.

Jamjam coronâ cinctus amabili
Largis docebit non sine lacrymis,
TE, TE moram instanti senectæ
Indomitæque tulisse morti.

“Tales,” trementi voce precabitur,
“Tales suos huic cernere liberos
“Detur”—nec amplexu, volentem,
Dicere plura fines repentî.

Quas si parentis mi liceat preces
Audisse—molli tunc mihi lumina
Nox ingruens condât sopore,
Comprimat & pater ipse dextrâ!

MR. URBAN,
I TAKE the liberty to send you three
Imitations of three of our most celebrated
poets; and am
Yours, &c. V.

I.

*On the early and late blowing of the vernal and
autumnal Crocus.*

SAY, what impels, amidst surrounding
snow,
Or frost, the Crocus' flamy buds to glow?
Say, what retards, amidst the summer's blaze,
Th' autumnal bulb, 'till pale declining days?
The God of Seasons! whose pervading power
Controls the sun, or sheds the fleecy shower;
He bids each flower his quick'ning word o-
bey,
Or to each lingering bloom enjoins delay.

II.

An Harvest Scene.

Wak'd by the gentle gleamings of the
morn,
Soon clad, the reaper, provident of want,
Hies, chearful-hearted, to the ripen'd field:
Nor hastes alone; attendant by his side
His faithful wife, sole partner of his cares,
Bears on her breast the sleeping babe; behind
With steps unequal trips the infant train.
Thrice happy pair, in love and labour join'd!
All day they ply their task; with mutual
chat
Beguiling each the sultry tedious hours;
Around them falls in rows the sever'd corn,
Or the shocks rise in regular array.

* This alludes to a well-known passage of
Claudian, quoted to that purpose in the Ma-
drid gazette and other news-papers;

militat æther,
Et conjurati veniunt in classica venti.

* F. G. Sack, of Berlin. See p. 686.

But when high noon invites to short repast,
Beneath the shade of sheltering thorn they sit,

Divide the simple meal, and drain the cask:
The swinging cradle lulls the whimpering babe

Meantime; while growling round, if at the tread

Of hasty passenger alarm'd, as of their store
Protective, stalks the cur with bristling back
To guard the scanty scrip and russet frock.

III.

"Look upon the Rain-bow, and praise him that
"made it: very beautiful is it in the bright-
"ness thereof." Ecclus. xliii. 11.

ON morning or on evening cloud impress'd,
Bent in vast curve, the watery meteor shines
Delightfully, to th' levell'd sun oppos'd:
Lovely refraction! while the vivid brede
In list'd colours glows, th' unconscious swain
With vacant eye gazes on the divine
Phænomenon, gleaming o'er th' illumin'd fields;

Or runs to catch the treasure which it sheds.

Not so the sage: inspir'd with pious awe
He hails the federal arch*, and looking up
Adores the God whose fingers form'd this bow

Magnificent, compassing heaven about
With a resplendent verge:—"Thou mad'st
"the cloud,

"Maker omnipotent, and thou the bow:

"And by that covenant graciously hast sworn

"Never to drown the world again: hence-
"forth,

"Till time shall be no more, in ceaseless
"round

"Season shall follow season; day to night †,

"Summer to winter, harvest to seed-time,

"Heat shall to cold in regular array,

"Succeed:"—heaven-taught, so sang the
Hebrew bard ‡.

HORACE, EP. II. B. I. MODERNISED.

By Dr. D—N, of S. W—rmb—r—gb,
as a moral Lesson for his Son at
Winchester School.

(Concluded from p. 606.)

FROM avarice, envy, pride, abhorrent
start. [heart.

Thou dost. The mention pains thy gen'rous
Unnatural these: with caution stricter, shun
One failing too congenial to my son.

Though gentler than the waft of zephyr's
wing,

Thy temper livelier than the blush of spring,
I've mark'd it, boy, enchas'd at slight offence,
To sudden tempest swell. Decorum, sense,
In passion lost; no longer, 'mid the storm,
I trace thy laughing eye, thy placid form.

* Gen. ix. 12—17.

† Gen. viii. 22.

‡ Moses.

Yet soon, in love revered, a father's frown,
Like Neptune's trident, awes the surges down.
Ingenuous nature straight recurs, relents
In blushes, tears; her fallies rash repents;
And owns the wretch, whom fancy late en-
flav'd

In frantic fit, the voice of reason braved.

Ah! slight no more that warning voice, my
In mind be spirited, in manners mild. [child,
That warmth of heart, ordain'd for noblest
ends, [thy friends,

Shall bless, shall charm, shall fix mankind
Check, check its rage; uncheck'd it masters
thee:

Now, now 's the time to be for ever free.

Thy Jet, so pliant to thy guiding hand,
John train'd a colt, obedient to command,
Ere her stiff neck disdain'd it. Stawell's
hound,

At Reynard wont o'er hill and dale to bound,
A whelp, at kennel door, the scented brush
Snuff'd,—bark'd at, ere let loose in woods to
rush.

Now flexible to good, thy tender breast
Receives the stamp of precepts pure impress'd;
From good to better; to the best at length,
Thy mind advances with maturer strength.
Well principled in virtue, persevere.

My choice, well-flavour'd cask,—from Cha-
lie's here,

Fresh, at thy birth, did I the cask import,—
Retains its flavour still of genuine port.

Of all behind regardless, on proceed;

Eye still the foremost, and o'ertake their
speed.

SEVERAL fugitive poetical pieces, by
the author of the above, were inserted in
this Magazine near forty-six years ago. One
in particular in vol. VII. p. 376, is a ludi-
crous trifle upon Small-Beer, written when
he was very young, as it was not till two
years after that he was admitted a scholar or
probationer fellow of St. John's college, Ox-
ford. His only contributions of this sort,
which we can trace with certainty, of late
years, are, I. An Ode of Alcæus para-
phrased, beginning *With civic wreaths*.
II. An Ode of Hor. "Quo, quo, scelesti,"
imitated, and applied to the American War.
III. An Italian Sonnet, beginning "Rime
darne."—The only publications hitherto
known to be his are, I. "An Address to
"the rational Advocates of the Church of
"England." It respects some proposed im-
provements in its established forms, for the
excellency of which above all others, upon
the whole, he strenuously contends. II. and
III. Two "Visitation Sermons," breathing
the same spirit. IV. "An Essay on Hap-
piness," a poem, in four books, with ample
notes and illustrations. V. "The Evidence
"of Reason, in proof of the immortality of
"the Soul," collected from the MSS. of the
late Mr. Baxter, with an introductory letter
of the editor to Dr. Priestley.

EPITAPH in ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S
Church at MARGATE.

MICHAEL BOVELL, of Snow-Hill, London,
died July 10, 1771, aged 47 Years.

THE sculptur'd stones that throng the fa-
cred wall,
Elaborate tributes of sepulchral fame!
Our fleeting homage commonly recall
To wealth, to wit, to power, or to a name.

This humbler tablet from oblivion's end
Would raise one trophy on a simpler plan,
To the kind husband, and the faithful friend,
The careful parent, and the honest man.

Through many years of unremitted toil
In others' service he maintain'd his own;
He saw a decent numerous offspring smile,
Nor seldom heard the poor man's benison.

Known by the ends of being to have been,
This tale so brief shall well record his
praise,
If, pausing here upon life's shifting scene,
One reader imitates his well-spent days:
Then, at his death, the tear, the moral given,
Though dropt on earth, shall be exhal'd to
heaven.

E P I T A P H
in ST. MARTIN'S Churchyard, LEICESTER.
Written by — ROSSIL, a Schoolmaster
in that Town.

ENQUIRING MORTAL,
whoe'er thou art,
ponder here on an incident
which highly concerns
all the progeny of Adam.
Near this place lieth the body of
JOHN FENTON,
who fell by violence May 17th, 1778,
and
remains a sad example
of the incompetency
of Juridical institutions
to punish a murderer!
He left, to mourn his untimely fate,
a mother, a widow, and two children.
These,
but not these alone,
are greatly injured;
Personal security
received a mortal wound
when vengeance was averted
from his assassin
by the sophistical refinements
of natural justice.
Obiit anno ætatis sue 32.

Fenton was killed in his own house by
François Soulés, a French teacher. (See vol.
XLVIII. p. 47.) The jury, by direction
of the judge, returned a special verdict,
grounded on the plea that he went to the
house in search of his property (a pistol
which Fenton had taken from him). This
plea was not allowed by the twelve Judges;

but Soulés afterward received his Majesty's
pardon. Perhaps your ingenious correspon-
dent Mr. Bickerstaffe might furnish you with
further particulars of this remarkable story,
which I do not find recorded in your vo-
lumes. That gentleman would also oblige
not a few of your readers by continuing his
amusing researches into the Antiquities of
Leicester, where every chancel is filled with
curious epitaphs.

IMITATION of HORACE, B. II. Ode iv.
"Ne sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori."

By Lord Viscount TOWNSHEND.

Addressed to Dr. ANDREWS, late Provost
of Trinity-College, Dublin.

BLUSH not, dear Andrews, nor disclaim
A passion for that matchless dame,
Who kindles in all hearts a flame,
By beauty's magic force:
What though o'er Dolly's lovely head
Summers twice ten are scarcely fled,
Is it on that account decreed
She must refuse of course?
Miltown, coeval with thy fire,
Durst to a blooming maid aspire,
And felt or feign'd a lover's fire
At seventy-three and more:
Bligh, who in Churchill's battles bled,
Took a young virgin to his bed,
No horrid dreams disturb'd his head,
Though tottering at fourscore.

Intrepid Lucas, lame and old,
Bereft of eye-sight, health, and gold,
To a green girl his passion told,
And clasp'd the youthful bride:
Then, prythee, quit this face of care,
Let not your looks presage despair,
Be jovial, brisk, and debonnaire,
My life you're not denied.

Nor think, my friend, because I praise
Her breasts, that gently fall and rise,
Her auburn air, her radiant eyes,
I envy your espousals:
No rival passion fires my breast,
Long since from amorous pains at rest;
Nay more—to prove what I've profess'd,
I'll—carry your proposals.

EPIGRAM on a fat Gentleman of Oxford.

WHEN Tadlow walks the streets, the
pavours cry,
"God bless you, Sir!" and lay their ram-
mers by.

EPIGRAM on a lussy Gentleman of Cambridge,
remarkable for his constant Attendance
at Chapel.

THAT the stones of our chapel are all
black and white,
Is a fact most undoubtedly true;
But, since T*****R walks over them
morning and night,
'Tis a wonder they're not black and blue.

*Letter of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. concluded
from p. 876.*

THEIR counterpart of the treaty is ratified, and in our actual possession; and, such is the character of the man whom we made our principal and the guarantee of it, that it will insure us against any change of sentiment, which might arise, from any cause, in the breasts of his countrymen. I am happy in having been the sole instrument of the accomplishment of so great an event. It originated in a scene of universal revolt encompassing my own person: it began with the immediate separation of the first power of the Mahratta state from the general war, and was followed by the instant and general cessation of hostilities; in effect, by a permanent peace; for I have a right now to affirm this, having positively assured you that it would prove such, while the formal confirmation of it remained so long in a state of suspense. In every progressive state of it, it has met with obstructions which might have discouraged even the most determined perseverance; in the known indisposition of the Presidency of Bombay; in the calamities of the Carnatic; in the alarming interference of the Presidency and Select Committee of Fort St. George, by the exaggerated portrait of their affairs in a letter addressed to our minister, and sent in circulation through the midst of the Decan and Indostan, intreating him at all events, and with whatever sacrifices, to precipitate the conclusion of the treaty, and save them from destruction; but, above all, in the vehement exclamations for peace from men of every description in Great Britain. To all these counteractions I have opposed the principle of firmness and defiance; and, aided by the peculiar talents, wariness, and incomparable perseverance of Mr. David Anderson, I have at length brought my wishes and yours to the destined point. Perhaps with a less able minister I might yet have failed; but even the merits of his services I claim as my own; for it was my choice which called his mind into action, and my confidence that gave it its best exertion. Pardon, honourable Sirs, this digressive exultation. I cannot suppress the pride which I feel in this successful achievement of a measure so fortunate for your interests, and the national honour; for that pride is the source of my zeal so frequently exerted in your support, and never more happily than in those instances in which I have departed from the prescribed and beaten path of action, and assumed a responsibility which has too frequently drawn on me the most pointed effects of your displeasure. But, however I may yield to my private feelings by thus enlarging on the subject, my motive in introducing it was immediately connected with its context, and was to contrast the actual state of your political affairs, derived from a happier influence, with that which might have attended an earlier dissolution of it.

GENT. MAG. November, 1783.

It is now a complete period of eleven years since I first received the nominal charge of your affairs. In the course of it I have invariably had to contend, not with ordinary difficulties, but such as most unnaturally arose from the opposition of those very powers from which I primarily derived my authority, and which were required for the support of it. My exertions, though applied to an unvaried and consistent line of action, have been occasional and desultory: yet I please myself with the hope that, in the annals of your dominions, which shall be written after the extinction of recent prejudices, this term of its administration will appear not the least conducive to the interest of the Company, nor the least reflective on the honour of the British name; and allow me to suggest the instructive reflection of what good might have been done, and what evil prevented, had due support been given to that Administration which has performed such eminent and substantial services without it.

You, honourable Sirs, can attest the patience and temper with which I have submitted to all the indignities which have been heaped upon me in this long service. It was the duty of fidelity which I essentially owed to it; it was the return of gratitude which I owed, even with the sacrifice of life, had that been exacted, to the Company, my original masters and most indulgent patrons. To these principles have I devoted every private feeling, and persevered in the violent maintenance of my office; because I was conscious that I possessed, in my integrity, and in the advantages of local knowledge, those means of discharging the functions of it with credit to myself, and with advantage to my employers, which might be wanting in more splendid talents; and because I had always a ground of hope that my long sufferance would disarm the prejudices of my adversaries, or the rotation of time produce that concurrence in the crisis of your fortune with my own, which might place me in the situation to which I aspired. In the mean time there was nothing in any actual state of your affairs which could discourage me from the prosecution of this plan. There was indeed an interval, and that of some duration, in which my authority was wholly destroyed; but another was substituted in its place, and that, though irregular, was armed with the public belief of an influence invisibly upholding it, which gave it a vigour scarce less effectual than that of a constitutional power. Besides, your Government had no external dangers to agitate, and discover the looseness of its composition.

The case is now most widely different.—While your existence was threatened by wars with the most formidable powers of Europe, added to your Indian enemies; and while you confessedly owed its preservation to the seasonable and vigorous exertions of this Government; you chose that season to annihilate its

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constitutional powers. You annihilated the influence of its executive member;—you proclaimed its annihilation;—you virtually called on his associates to withdraw their support from him, and they have withdrawn it. But you have substituted no other instrument of rule in his stead, unless you suppose that it may exist, and can be effectually exercised, in the body of your Council at large; possessing no power of motion, but an inert submission to the letter of your commands; which, however necessary in the wise intention of the legislature, has never yet been applied to the establishment of any original plan or system of measures, and seldom felt but in instances of personal favour or personal displeasure.

Under such a situation, I feel myself impelled, by the same spirit which has hitherto animated me to retain my post against all the attempts made to extrude me from it, to adopt the contrary line. The season for contention is past. The present state of affairs is not able to bear it. I am morally certain, that my successor in this Government, whoever he may be, will be allowed to possess and exercise the necessary powers of his station, with the confidence and support of those, who, by their choice of him, will be interested in his success. I am become a burthen to the service; and would instantly relieve it from the incumbrance, were I not apprehensive of creating worse consequences by my abrupt removal from it. Such an act would probably be considered, by Mahdajee Sindia, as a desertion of him in the instant of his accomplishment of his treaty, and defeat the purposes of it, which remain yet to be effected, by his agency. I am also persuaded that it would be attended with the loss of the commander in chief, in whose presence alone I look for the restoration of peace to the Carnatic, which he, perhaps, would think too hazardous an undertaking with no other support than that of a broken Government. I have now no wish remaining but to see the close of this calamitous scene, and for that I hope a very few months will be sufficient. My services may afterwards be safely withdrawn; but will still be due, in my conception of what I owe to my first constituents, until they can be regularly supplied by those of my appointed successor, or until his succession shall have been made known, and the interval but short for his arrival.

It therefore remains to perform the duty which I had assigned to myself as the final purpose of this letter, to declare, as I now formally do, that it is my desire that you will be pleased to obtain the early nomination of a person to succeed me in the Government of Fort William; to declare, that it is my intention to resign your service as soon as I can do it without prejudice to your affairs, after the allowance of a competent time for your choice of a person to succeed me; and to declare, that if, in the intermediate time, you shall proceed to order the restoration of Rajah

Cheynt Sing to the Zemindary, from which by the powers I legally possessed, and conceive myself legally bound to assert, against any subsequent authority to the contrary derived from the same common source, he was dispossessed for crimes of the greatest enormity, and your Council shall resolve to execute the order; I will instantly give up my station and the service.

To these declarations suffer me to add this reservation: that if, in the mean time, the acts of which I complain shall, on a mature revival of them, be revoked, and I shall find myself possessed of such a degree of your confidence as shall enable me to support the duties of my station, I will continue in it until the peace of all your possessions shall be restored, or it shall be your pleasure to allow me to resign it.

I have the honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient

and faithful servant,

WARREN HASTINGS.

P. S. Upon a careful revival of what I have written, I fear that an expression which I have used respecting the probable conduct of the Board, in the event of orders being received for the restoration of Cheynt Sing, may be construed as intimating a sense of dissatisfaction applied to transactions already passed. It is not my intention to complain of any one; but to vindicate my own character, and to state the difficulties of my situation. Neither do I mean, by excepting one person, to pass a censure on any others. Yet I feel, in my esteem for Mr. Wheler, and in my solicitude to avoid even the imputation of reflecting unjustly on his conduct, a duty impelling me to declare, that, in my experience of it, since the time that we were first in the habits of mutual confidence, it has been fair and honourable to myself, and zealous to the public; equally free from profession and subterfuge, and his support, given to me in every instance, equal to whatever claim I might have to it.

The King of GREAT BRITAIN'S DECLARATION relative to the Peace.

THE king having entirely agreed with his most Christian majesty upon the articles of the definitive treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, his Britannic majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them, upon the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and

and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. His Britannic majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.

The 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of his Britannic majesty, on their part, not molesting, in any manner, the French fishermen, during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

The King of Great Britain, in ceding the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen; and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations; and that the fishery between the said islands, and that of Newfoundland, shall be limited to the middle of the channel.

With regard to India, Great Britain having granted to France every thing that can ascertain and confirm the trade which the latter requires to carry on there, his majesty relies with confidence on the repeated assurances of the Court of Versailles, that the power of surrounding Chandernagore with a ditch for carrying off the waters, shall not be exercised in such a manner as to make it become an object of umbrage.

The new state in which commerce may perhaps be found, in all parts of the world, will demand revisions and explanations of the subsisting treaties, but an entire abrogation of those treaties, in whatever period it might be, would throw commerce into such confusion as would be of infinite prejudice to it.

In some of the treaties of this sort, there are not only articles which relate merely to commerce, but many others which ensure reciprocally, to the respective subjects, privileges, facilities for conducting their affairs, personal protections, and other advantages, which are not, and which ought not to be of a changeable nature, such as the regulations relating merely to the value of goods and merchandize, variable from circumstances of every kind.

When therefore the state of the trade between the two nations shall be treated upon, it is requisite to be understood, that the alterations which may be made in the subsisting treaties, are to extend only to arrangements merely commercial; and that the privileges and advantages, mutual and particular, be not only preserved on each side, but even augmented, if it can be done,

In this view, his majesty has consented to the appointment of commissaries, on each side, who shall treat solely upon this object.

In witness whereof, we his Britannic majesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, being duly authorized, have signed the present declaration, and caused the seal of our arms to be set thereto.

Given at Versailles, the 3d of Sept. 1783.

(L. S.)

MANCHESTER.

COUNTER DECLARATION.

THE principles which have guided the king, in the whole course of the negotiations which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the king of Great Britain, that his majesty has had no other design than to render it solid and lasting, by preventing, as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel. The king of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of his majesty's intentions, not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

As to the fishery on the coast of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the 5th article of the treaty of peace signed this day, and by the declaration likewise delivered to-day, by his Britannick majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and his majesty declares, that he is fully satisfied on that head.

In regard to the fishery between the island of Newfoundland, and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on, by either party, but to the middle of the channel; and his majesty will give the most positive orders, that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His majesty is firmly persuaded that the king of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

The king's desire to maintain the peace comprehends India as well as the other parts of the world; his Britannick majesty may therefore be assured, that his majesty shall never permit that an object so inoffensive, and so harmless, as the ditch, with which Chandernagore is to be surrounded, should give any umbrage to the court of London.

The king, in proposing new arrangements of commerce, had no other design than to remedy, by the rules of reciprocity and mutual convenience, whatever may be defective in the treaty of commerce signed at Utrecht, in 1713. The king of Great Britain may judge from thence, that his Majesty's intention is not in any wise to cancel all the stipulations in the abovementioned treaty; he declares, on the contrary, from henceforth, that he is disposed to maintain all the privileges, facilities, and advantages

expressed

expressed in that treaty, as far as they shall be reciprocal, or compensated by equivalent advantages. Is it to attain this end, desired on each side, that commissaries are to be appointed to treat upon the state of the trade between the two nations, and that a considerable space of time is to be allowed for completing their work. His Majesty hopes that this object will be pursued with the same good faith, and the same spirit of conciliation, which presided over the discussion of all the other points comprised in the definitive treaty; and his said majesty is firmly persuaded that the respective commissaries will employ the utmost diligence for the completion of this important work.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten minister plenipotentiary of his most Christian majesty, being thereto duly authorized, have signed the present counter-declaration, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Given at Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783.

(L. S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

We, ambassador plenipotentiary of his imperial and royal apostolick majesty, having acted as mediator in the work of pacification, declare that the treaty of peace signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannick majesty and his most Christian majesty, with the two separate articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations, which are therein contained, was concluded by the mediation of her Imperial majesty of all the Russias. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hands, and I have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783.

LE COMTE DE MERCY ARGENTEAU.
(L. S.)

We, ministers plenipotentiary of her Imperial majesty of all the Russias, having acted as mediators in the work of pacification, declare that the treaty of peace, signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannick majesty, and his most Christian majesty, with the two separate articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations which are therein contained, was concluded by the mediation of her Imperial majesty of all the Russias. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hands, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) PRINCE IVAN BARIATINSKOY.
(L. S. A. MARCOFF.

The DEFINITIVE TREATY of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP between HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the KING of SPAIN, signed at the same time.

[The preamble and three first articles (mutatis mutandis) are verbatim the same with those in the French treaty, so need not be repeated.]

Art. IV. THE King of Great Britain cedes, in full right, to his Catholic majesty, the island of Minorca; provided that the same stipulations inserted in the following article shall take place in favour of the British subjects, with regard to the abovementioned island.

V. His Britannic majesty likewise cedes and guarantees, in full right, to his Catholic majesty, East Florida, as also West Florida. His Catholic majesty agrees that the British inhabitants, or others who may have been subjects of the King of Great Britain in the said countries, may retire in full security and liberty where they shall think proper, and may sell their estates, and remove their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except on account of debts, or criminal prosecutions; the term limited for this emigration being fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty: but if, from the value of the possessions of the English proprietors, they should not be able to dispose of them within the said term, then his Catholic majesty shall grant them a proclamation proportioned to that end. It is further stipulated, that his Britannic majesty shall have the power of removing from East Florida all the effects which may belong to him, whether artillery or other matters.

VI. The intention of the two high contracting parties being to prevent, as much as possible, all the causes of complaint and misunderstanding heretofore occasioned by the cutting of wood for dying, or logwood; and several English settlements having been formed and extended, under that pretence, upon the Spanish continent; it is expressly agreed that his Britannic majesty's subjects shall have the right of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood, in the district lying between the river Wallis or Bellize, and Rio Hondo, taking the course of the said two rivers for unalterable boundaries, so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations, to wit, by the river Wallis or Bellize, from the sea, ascending as far as opposite to a lake or inlet, which runs into the land, and forms an isthmus or neck, with another similar inlet, which comes from the side of Rio Nuevo or New River, at its current. The said line shall continue with the course of Rio Nuevo, descending as far as opposite to a river, the source of which is marked in the map, between Rio Nuevo and Rio Hondo, and which empties itself into Rio Hondo; which river shall also serve as a common boundary as far as its junction with Rio Hondo; and from thence descending by Rio Hondo to the sea, as the whole is marked on the map which the plenipotentiaries

mentaries of the two Crowns have thought proper to make use of, for ascertaining the points agreed upon, to the end that a good correspondence may reign between the two nations, and that the English workmen, cutters, and labourers, may not trespass from an uncertainty of boundaries. The respective commissaries shall fix upon convenient places, in the territory above marked out, in order that his Britannic majesty's subjects, employed in felling of logwood, may, without interruption, build therein houses and magazines necessary for themselves, their families, and their effects; and his Catholic majesty assures to them the enjoyment of all that is expressed in the present article; provided that these stipulations shall not be considered as derogating in any wise from his rights of sovereignty. Therefore all the English, who may be dispersed in any other parts, whether on the Spanish continent, or in any of the islands whatsoever, dependent on the aforesaid Spanish continent, and for whatever reason it might be, without exception, shall retire within the district which has been above described, in the space of 18 months, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications; and for this purpose orders shall be issued on the part of his Britannic majesty; and on that of his Catholic majesty, his governors shall be ordered to grant to the English dispersed, every convenience possible for their removing to the settlement agreed upon by the present article, or for their retiring wherever they shall think proper. It is likewise stipulated, that if any fortifications should actually have been heretofore erected within the limits marked out, his Britannic majesty shall cause them all to be demolished; and he will order his subjects not to build any new ones. The English inhabitants, who shall settle there for the cutting of logwood, shall be permitted to enjoy a free fishery, for their subsistence, on the coasts of the district above agreed on, or of the islands situated opposite thereto, without being in any wise disturbed on that account; provided they do not establish themselves, in any manner, on the said islands.

VII. His Catholic majesty shall restore to Great Britain the islands of Providence, and the Bahamas, without exception, in the same condition they were in when they were conquered by the arms of the King of Spain. The same stipulations inserted in the fifth article of this treaty, shall take place in favour of the Spanish subjects, with regard to the islands mentioned in the present article.

VIII. All the countries and territories, which may have been, or which may be, conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic majesty, as well as by those of his Catholic majesty, which are not included in the present treaty, neither under the head of cessions, nor under the head of restitutions, shall be restored

without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

IX. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the two high contracting parties shall name commissaries to treat concerning new arrangements of commerce between the two nations, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual convenience; which arrangements shall be settled and concluded within the space of two years, to be computed from the 1st of Jan. 1784.

X. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the King of Great Britain shall cause East Florida to be evacuated three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty.

XI. Their Britannic and Catholic majesties promise to observe sincerely, and *bona fide*, all the articles contained and established in the present treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects: and the said high contracting parties guaranty to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XII. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Versailles, between the high contracting parties, in the space of one month, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we, the under-written ambassadors extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, have signed with our hands, in their names, and by virtue of our respective full powers, the present definitive treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783.

MANCHESTER. LE COMTE D'ARANDA.

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

DECLARATION.

THE new state in which commerce may perhaps be found, in all parts of the world, will demand revisions and explanations of the subsisting treaties; but an entire abrogation of those treaties, in whatever period it might be, would throw commerce into such confusion as would be of infinite prejudice to it.

In some of the treaties of this sort there are not only articles which relate merely to commerce, but many others which ensure reciprocally, to the respective subjects, privileges, facilities for conducting their affairs, personal protections, and other advantages, which are not, and which ought not to be, of a changeable nature, such as the regulations

regulations relating merely to the value of goods and merchandize, variable from circumstances of every kind.

When therefore the state of the trade between the two nations shall be treated upon, it is requisite to be understood, that the alterations which may be made in the subsisting treaties are to extend only to arrangements merely commercial; and that the privileges and advantages, mutual and particular, be not only preserved on each side, but even augmented, if it can be done.

In this view, his majesty has consented to the appointment of commissaries, on each side, who shall treat solely upon this object.

Done at Versailles, the 3d Sept. 1783.

(L. S.)

MANCHESTER.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

THE Catholic King, in proposing new arrangements of commerce, has had no other design than to remedy, by the rules of reciprocity and mutual convenience, whatever may be defective in preceding treaties of commerce. The king of Great Britain may judge from thence, that the intention of his Catholic majesty is not in any manner to cancel all the stipulations contained in the above-mentioned treaties: He declares, on the contrary, from henceforth, that he is disposed to maintain all the privileges, facilities and advantages expressed in the old treaties; as far as they shall be reciprocal, or compensated by equivalent advantages. It is to attain this end, desired on each side, that commissaries are to be named to treat upon the state of trade between the two nations, and that a considerable space of time is to be allowed for completing their work. His Catholic majesty hopes that this object will be pursued with the same good faith, and with the same spirit of conciliation, which have presided over the discussion of all the other points included in the definitive treaty; and his said Majesty is equally confident, that the respective commissaries will employ the utmost diligence for the completion of this important work.

Done at Versailles the 3d of Sept. 1783.

(L. S.)

LE COMTE D'ARANDA.

[The Declarations of the Ministers of their Imperial Majesties are the same as in the French Treaty.]

The DEFINITIVE TREATY between GREAT BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, signed at Paris, the 3d day of Sept. 1783.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity,

IT having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman empire, &c. and of the United States of

America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries, upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation, by the provisional articles signed at Paris on the 30th of November, 1782, by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in, and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States, but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great Britain and France, and his Britannic majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the provisional articles above-mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say, his Britannic majesty on his part, David Hartley, esq; member of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the said United States on their part, John Adams, esq; late a commissioner of the United States of America at the Court of Versailles, late delegate in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said State, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, esq; late delegate in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said State, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the Court of Versailles; and John Jay, esq; late president of Congress, and chief justice of the State of New York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid, to be the plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty, who, after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles:

[These articles are verbatim the same with those inserted p. 169 in a former Mag. till the following:]

Art. X. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, their ministers plenipotentiary, have in their name, and in virtue of our full powers,

ers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, this third day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) JOHN ADAMS.

(L. S.) DAVID HARTLEY.

(L. S.) B. FRANKLIN.

(L. S.) JOHN JAY.

The Morocco Ambassador's Credentials, to the States General, translated from the Original.

IN the name of God, merciful and compassionate! There is no source nor power but by the Most High. From Abdolah Mahomed, son of Abdolah, (may God protect him!) We have given full power to our Ambassador, Taleb Omar Job, for every thing,

and whatever he treats of with you in our name shall be approved by us.

“ To the High Mightinesses of the Flemish (Low Countries) the States of the United Provinces.

“ Behold we send you our Ambassador, Taleb Omar Job; procure him all the necessaries which we have written about, and which your Consul, Blaint, has informed us were to be had in your country, and send the same by your ships. You will receive by him a list, or note, sealed with our seal; fulfil every thing therein mentioned, and to our said servant give credit and confidence in whatever he will say to you, for he has our command thereon. The order for writing this letter was given, and the same was written, the 10th of the month Guimada, the 2d in the year 1197.”

FOREIGN ADVICES.

THE advices from *Constantinople* and *Petersburg*, respecting the peace, are so contradictory, that we cannot so much as hazard a conjecture concerning them.

Vienna, Oct. 21. The Emperor hath ordered a new arrangement in law proceedings, which will be more favourable to the people, and prevent the abuses which the avidity of lawyers often occasions. The latter are for the future to be allowed an annual pension out of the Royal and Imperial Chamber; and the parties will not be obliged to pay more than a certain sum, settled by the said Chamber, for their lawyer's trouble, and for stamped paper.

Madrid, Oct. 22. On the 19th a scandalous fracas happened here. As Comte Gersdorff, minister from Saxony, was entering the Spanish playhouse, he was suddenly set upon by the Secretary to a foreign Ambassador at this Court, who, sword in hand, violently attacked the Comte; the latter, though unarmed, was so lucky as to escape with a very slight wound, when he was rescued by the guard. No cause whatever is assigned for so shameful an attack, but the impetuous temper of the Secretary, who, upon the mere report of a servant charging the Comte with having spoken of him in terms rather disrespectful, attacked him unprepared in this manner.

Berlin, Oct. 14. A Prussian nobleman having lately presented a petition to his Sovereign, for the purpose of obtaining a commission in the army for his son, received from his Majesty the following answer:

“ Most illustrious, dear, and faithful!

“ I have seen your petition concerning your son. It is proper to inform you, that some time since I have given orders to admit no persons of rank in my armies, as those Gentlemen, after a campaign or two, thinking themselves exceedingly clever, generally retire, settling on their own estates, where they enjoy the reputation of having been in the service. If your son chuses to be a sol-

dier, I assure you that his title will avail him nothing for his preferment, unless he endeavours to acquire the knowledge requisite in his profession.

P. S. *In the King's own hand.* As our young nobility in general never learn any thing, they are of course exceedingly ignorant. In England one of the King's sons, wishing to instruct himself, has not scrupled to set out in the navy as a common sailor. If any one of our men of fashion should by chance distinguish himself, and prove useful to his country, he will have no occasion of pluming himself on his quality. Titles and birth are nothing else than vanity and folly. True merit is personal. FREDERICK.”

The King of Prussia has caused a rescript to be read in all the churches throughout his dominions, declaring it to be his Majesty's pleasure that no kneeling (an honour due to the Divinity) shall in future be practised by any of his subjects in honour of his person on any occasion whatever.

They write from *Dantzick*, that the Magistrate of that city appears more disposed than ever to listen to the propositions of accommodation made by the Court of Berlin; so that there is reason to believe that the dispute will not be attended with any further bad consequences.

Middleburgh, in Zealand, Nov. 5. A letter has this day been received from the Pensionaire of Sluys, giving an account that an armed force had seized two of the Dutch forts near Bruges, turned out the officers and men who garrisoned them, and taken possession of them in the name of the Emperor of Germany. The supposed cause is the regaining the free navigation of the Scheld up to Antwerp. The letter observes, no interruption will be given to passengers.

Hague, Nov. 6. The irruption of the Imperial forces into Flanders discovers, we see too plainly, a design of the Emperor to dis-

pute the navigation of the Scheld, which was many years since blocked up to stop the passage of vessels of burthen to Antwerp. Dispatches are sent to the Dutch Ministers at Vienna, Paris, &c. with instructions to notify this occurrence, and for their behaviour thereon.

The States-General are now sitting, so that there is a great probability this extraordinary behaviour of the Imperial Court will be immediately the object of enquiry, and notice of it sent to all the assemblies of the Seven United Provinces.—An order has since been given to reinforce all the garrisons in Austrian Flanders.

Munich, Oct. 24. The King of Sweden arrived here, under the title of Count de Haga, and went to the play, where he met with the Elector, and the first compliments passed.

The next day, after visiting the castle of Nymphenbourg, &c. his Majesty went again to the play, and supped with the Elector, the Electress, and the Duchess of Bavaria.

This morning his Majesty set out for Inspruck, where he proposed to sleep, and from thence he will continue his route to-morrow for Pifa.

ADVICES FROM THE EAST INDIES.

East India House. Nov. 24. 1783.

The Committee of Proprietors now sitting at this House, being desirous to obviate the evil consequences which may result from a false statement of the intelligence received on Friday last from Bombay and Anjengo, have abstracted from the public letters all the material parts of the said letters.

Sir Edward Hughes arrived at Madras on the 13th of April, without falling in with any part of the French fleet.

Sir Eyre Coote arrived at Madras on the 24th of April, bringing with him ten lacks of rupees; and died on the 26th.

General Stuart, at the head of the British army, marched to Cuddalore, after Tippoo Saib had evacuated the Carnatic. On the 13th of June the General attacked the French lines, and carried the redoubts with a very heavy loss on our part, computed at 616 Europeans, and 356 Sepoys, killed, wounded, and missing. On the 25th of June the enemy made a sally from the fort, and advanced close to our works, commencing and supporting the assault with great spirit and intrepidity, but they were repulsed with the loss of about 200 Europeans, and their Colonel D'Aquitaine taken prisoner.—It is imagined the garrison must have shortly submitted, when an account of the peace arrived, and a cessation of hostilities immediately took place.

On or about the 20th of June there was an engagement between the two fleets, but not decisive.

Colonel Lang had made an irruption into the Coimbatore country, subduing Caroor and Dindegul, when he was recalled to join the

grand army before Cuddalore, and Colonel Fullarton invested with the command, who with great spirit and activity had pushed on to Darampore (120 miles from Seringapatam, Tippoo's capital), which fell to him the first of June. He then received an order to move back to Cuddalore, and was, on the news of the pacification, on his return to the Coimbatore country, strongly reinforced, by the latest accounts from him.

300 Europeans, with powder and provisions, were sent from Madras to Mangalore, in his Majesty's ships Bristol and Isis, with the intention of enabling Colonel Campbell to take the field, if expedient.

Tippoo Saib, after he quitted the Carnatic, advanced to Bednore: and by the accounts brought to Tellecherry and Anjengo, General Matthews, with his force, consisting of several detachments from three of the King's regiments and the Company's troops, making in all 600 Europeans and 1600 sepoy, were situated in the province of Bednore, and are said to have surrendered on condition of marching out of the garrison with all the honours of war, and retiring to Mangalore. This capitulation was shamefully broken by Tippoo Saib.

Mangalore and Onore were in our possession. In the former place there were three thousand men, a sufficient stock of provisions, and a number of able officers, under the command of Major Campbell; so that they have the greatest hopes that the strength of the garrison, and the approach of the monsoon, will baffle all the attempts of the enemy, who had been repulsed in three several attacks, while we have made some successful sallies on the enemy.

The Tellicherry Council write, that, on receiving intelligence of Tippoo Saib advancing towards the Malabar coast, the necessary measures were immediately taken for the security of the place; and on the 16th of July they were under no apprehensions for the security of the place, but flattered themselves they should be able to defend it against any force likely to come against it.

The Mahratta Peace was proclaimed at Bombay on the 8th of April. Colonels Macleod and Humberston were attacked a few days after they left Bombay, on the 5th of April, in the Ranger sloop of 10 four-pounders, by the Mahratta fleet, and carried into Gheriah, after a very obstinate engagement, in which 5 men belonging to the Ranger were killed, and 25 wounded. Colonel Humberston unfortunately died of his wounds.

Satisfaction for this outrage was demanded from the Peshwa. The gentlemen from Bombay do not transmit the Peshwa's answer, but say it was unsatisfactory, and that it concluded with calling upon the Bombay Government to execute the Treaty. They add, that orders were sent for restoring the Ranger and the officers; and the Bombay gentlemen say, that both arrived in Bombay the 29th of May;

May; that, on the 2d of June, they received a more satisfactory letter from the Peshwa, desiring orders might be sent for the delivery of the country ceded by Treaty; and there is the following paragraph of their letter in cypher, which has been decyphered, and is inserted at length, and was the only part in the dispatches not read to the General Court.

"This * force will prove a good foundation for a new army; and we trust, notwithstanding our late loss, we shall be able, with proper assistance of money and a body of European Infantry, to renew and continue a powerful diversion on this coast (Malabar) against the dominions of Tippoo Saib. The peace in Europe, and with the Mahrattas, will now enable this presidency, without danger, to furnish a strong body of Sepoys, and a respectable detachment of artillery, in addition to those now to the southward. We have already fully explained our situation and ideas on this point to the Governor-General and Council, and Select Committee at Madras, and made the most pressing requisition for money and a body of Europeans. If a peace with Tippoo Saib does not take place, we can have no doubt of their concurrence and support in continuing the war in his own country, the advantages of which, though somewhat allayed by the late misfortune, have been manifest by the great effect produced by the expedition under General Matthews, of driving Tippoo Saib, with his whole force, out of the Carnatic."

The Fairford was burnt at Bombay, and the Duke of Athol unfortunately blown up at Madras.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

There are letters in town from America, which give a detail of the proceedings on the Continent with respect to the public revenue. These letters mention various reforms which have been effected by the intervention of the financier; and they state the following notice and order to have been published in the different papers.

In Congress, Sept. 18. The Superintendent of Finance having reported to Congress, "That the receivers in the several States have long since been instructed to take all notes, signed by the Superintendent of Finance, in payment of taxes, and also to take up all such notes, whenever tendered, if they have publick money in their hands;"

Ordered, That the Superintendent of Finance be directed to publish the above information.

In pursuance of which order, a copy whereof was received in this office yesterday evening, I do hereby publish the informa-

* Alluding to the force that has been sent from Bombay.

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tion, "That the receivers in the several States have long since been instructed to take all notes signed by the Superintendent of Finance in payment of taxes, and also to take up all such notes, whenever tendered, if they have any publick money in their hands."

ROBERT MORRIS.

Office of Finance, Sept. 19.

Dispatches from America, of the 28th of September, bring the following particulars, "That it had been formally debated in Congress at Prince-town, whether the Delegates should return to Philadelphia, and resume their deliberations in that city? when it was resolved in the negative; seven States voting decidedly against the measure."

Philadelphia, Oct. 9. This day arrived here, amidst the acclamations of the people, Myrbeer Van Brekel, Ambassador to the United States of America, from their H. M. M. the United States of Holland.

Charles-town, Sept. 10. The Governor of Martinique has issued an ordonnance, declaring a free trade with the America States, and granting such as settled in the island privileges which are denied to natives, namely, an exemption for five years from the poll-tax on their negroes.

The cargo of the Glasgow, Bowie, from Jamaica, which put in here in distress, was mostly consumed by a dreadful fire, which happened on Golden-wharf; only 63 hogheads of sugar saved: there were burnt 180 hogheads of sugar, 90 puncheons of rum, 40 tons of lignum vitæ, fustic, cotton, mahogany, &c.

New York, Oct. 3. A most melancholy account has been received here, that not a man, woman, or child, of the Maryland loyalists, who embarked on board the Martha transport for Nova Scotia, are now in existence. On the 10th of September the ship was standing in for the coast, when she struck on one of the sunken rocks off Seal Island, in the Bay of Fundy; that the masts were ordered to be cut away, and the master, with part of the crew, were sent with a kedge anchor to try to heave her off; that in the meantime about 90 persons were put on board the long-boat; that before she could be put off from the side, a heavy swell of the sea rolled away the ship's masts, when the yard went through the boat's bottom, and every soul instantly perished, and after two or three minutes the ship split to pieces, and every person that remained in her perished, amounting altogether to 250; the master of the vessel was distant about 100 yards from the horrid scene, and observed the officers to the very last exerting themselves to preserve discipline.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Letters from Cork mention seven duels fought during the election for that county, as follows:

Rd

Rd. H. Hutchinson, Esq; with Rd. Longfield, Esq.

Counf. Egan, with R. H. Hutchinson, Esq;

Counf. Barret with Counf. Egan.

Counf. Strettell with Mr. B. Hoare.

Counf. Ja. Townshend, with R. Connor, Esq.

Ld Doneraile with Capt. Brazier.

Ja. Connor, Esq; with Counf. Egan.

Ld Doneraile lodged his ball in his adversary's leg, and Counf. Townshend hit his in the waistcoat pocket, but some papers there stopped its penetration. The other duels were attended with no bad consequences, and the parties were reconciled by the interposition of friends.

Part of Earl of Bellamont's celebrated Speech in the Irish House of Peers, alluded to in last Mag. p. 887.

"Whatever be the sense of other men, I do confess coalition is not to me that *monstrum horrendum* that it is to many. Participation and controul are the leading features of the constitution, and as to party bickerings, or personal abuse, it is not my affair to look back to them. Diffidence within, and angry opposition from without, have ever been the lot of Administrations formed upon a perfect unity of opinions and principles. If I may presume to give my thoughts on this subject, the basis of the present Ministry is too narrow. My Lords, do not mistake me—there are at this moment men in power, I do not confine myself to one or two, of whose abilities the public may not, with justice to the nation, be deprived—there are at this moment endowments out of power, which may not, with safety to the empire, be kept back—endowments of a superior nature, substantiated by professional knowledge, matured by political experience—endowments of the mind, which look down with contempt upon emolument, honours and power; a self-dependent character, the great luminary of the law and cabinet, the bulwark of the monarchy, the church, and the constitution; the regulating principle of the state; there I look up! When he resumes his function, stability returns at home, splendour and authority revive abroad—I need not, dare not mention the man!

The principal heads on which Ld Bellamont amplified in his speech were—the linen manufacture—the distilling trade—the woollen and silken manufactures—expenditures and revenues—the tax upon absentees—equalization duties—trade with Portugal.—Your commercial and political existence, his Lordship said, are staked upon the East—the adoption of a bill of rights—Parliamentary reform, It is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Your Roman Catholic subjects; or gratify their hopes, or say in what you will not; they have met you like men, do you the same by them. WHAT YOU

RESOLVE, GREAT BRITAIN MUST RESOLVE. Your national credit; this goes to the fee-simple of your estates—it needs no comment.

The idea of the E. I. Company's establishing a House in Dublin seems to gain ground in Ireland,—Would it not be more eligible than the prospect they have in view of trading for themselves?

In the Irish Parliament, a motion for indemnifying the importers of corn occasioned a warm debate. On one side it was contended, that without this indemnification the poor must be starved; on the other it was insisted, that if importation was authorized, the farmers must be ruined. There was corn in abundance in the country; but the season for sowing being favourable, the farmers had no time to thrash out their crops; in the mean time, if corn should be imported, it would be impossible to pay their rents. The motion was negatived, and the ports opened by P. C. for the exportation of corn instead of importation.

Sir Edw. Newnham gave notice, that notwithstanding application had been made to the British commissioners to have Ireland specifically included in the commercial treaty now pending between G. B. and America, Mr. Hartley had not done it; he therefore wished that no time might be lost in taking proper measures to have Ireland included by name. This called up Mr. Pelham, Secretary to his Excellency the Ld Lieutenant, who assured the House, in the most solemn manner, that it was the intention of Government to include Ireland by name in the treaty.

On the 28th, Sir Henry Cavendish made his promised motion, viz. That the condition of this kingdom requires every practicable retrenchment consistent with the safety and honour of the state.

Mr. Mason wished the motion might be deferred till the committee of accounts had made their report, as then they would be able to reason from facts, of which at present they could know nothing.

Sir H. Cavendish observed, that if ever retrenchment was necessary it was now. At Lady-day 1755 we had no national debt, but on the contrary 470,000l. in the Treasury. At present we owe near two millions.

Mr. Brown, of Trinity college, thought the state of the nation ought to be the first consideration.

Mr. Flood was astonished at the motion, and still more astonished at the opposition it had met with on the other side of the House, as in his opinion it did not go far enough. It is not in little things that the nation must look for relief. Our retrenchments should reach establishments. Where is the man who will say that Ireland ought in its present circumstances to have a peace establishment of 15,000 men! When all the world united

united against Britain, and she was surrounded with enemies on every side, we gave way to the feelings of our hearts and spared her 4000 of our best troops, and sometime afterwards, in the moment *de flagrante bello*, we granted her more than half of what remained. If then in time of war this country could trust her safety to the valour of a few veterans, why should she now be burdened with an army of 15,000 men! At present I hope my worthy friend will allow me to alter his motion,—I would have it run thus: “Resolved, that the constitution of this country requires every practicable retrenchment; and that the military establishment, in its present state, affords room for effectual retrenchment.” Now, Sir, if Ministers really mean œconomy, they will agree with the amendment. If not, they will amuse us with words only. When I heard œconomy recommended from the throne, almost in the very words of the motion; and that immediately after the mention made of the Genevan colony, a body of virtuous men, who, to avoid slavery, have sought an asylum in the arms of this country; I thought it was very ill-placed, and that we might lose a great deal of honour, and save very little money.

Mr. G. Ponsonby hinted, that Mr. Flood had supported the administration of Lord Townshend, when the augmentation of the army was voted.

Mr. Flood denied that he had supported Lord Townshend's administration. He said, when he had felt the hand of power, the hon. gentleman had reproached Ministers with pusillanimity in delaying his dismissal. Such conduct might be reconciled on certain principles, but it was a manifestation of whig apostacy. God and nature has established this limit to power; it cannot long subsist divested of rectitude.

Mr. Ponsonby did not call upon Administration to turn the right hon. gent. out of employment who was then in opposition. He only said, that he himself was not afraid to lose a profitable employment!

The Speaker called the gentlemen to order.

And Mr. Grattan rose. He never could have thought it possible, he said, to give the speech such a bias with respect to the Genevese, as had just been mentioned by an hon. gent. The hon. gent. could be at no loss to refer to times when œconomy was recommended from the throne, and prodigality practised by Ministers. This was the case in Lord Harcourt's Administration; an Administration which had the support of the hon. gentleman. In 1771, when the burthens of the people were comparatively small Mr. Grattan said, he made a motion similar to the present. The hon. Gent. then opposed it. When Parliament voted 4000 men, to butcher their fellow subjects in America, the hon. gent. approved it. But why not look for retrenchments in other departments as well as in the army? The

true mode would be, in his opinion, to form a fair estimate from the report of the committee of accounts, and reduce the peace establishment within bounds. Retrenchments should be made in all the departments of accounts.

Mr. Flood rose, in great warmth, to re-criminate. He said, he did not come to that House, dressed in a rich wardrobe of words, to delude the people. He had not promised repeatedly to bring in a bill of rights, yet had shrunk from that business. He was not the mendicant patriot who was bought by his country for a sum of money, and sold it again for prompt payment. He was not one, who, after saying the Parliament was a Parliament of prostitutes, had endeavoured to make their voice subservient to his interest. He never was bought by the people, nor ever sold them. The hon. gent. said he, never apostatised. I say, I never changed my principles. A patriot is not less a patriot for being in office. The moment Mr. Flood said, he could not influence Government, to act for the people, he ceased to act with them. If this country is now satisfied, is it owing to the hon. gentleman? Does not the simple repeal, disapproved and scouted by all the lawyers in England and Ireland, shew the contrary! A man of a sound head would not have relied upon it, and a man of an honest heart would not persist in a palpable deceit.

Mr. Grattan wished, out of respect to the House, to avoid personalities, but could not help taking the liberty to explain some circumstances. He said, he had received a copy of the bill alluded to by the hon. gentleman, which had given him much pain and much offence. He thought he saw the old intention of binding Ireland by English law. He shewed it to all the most virtuous men in the kingdom, who were of opinion, that his suggestions were wrong. Under this opinion he acquiesced. His resolution was, to declare his country free. All the House, all the respectable characters in the kingdom know it; but it is not the slander of the bad tongue of a bad character, he said, that could defame him. Mr. Grattan then proceeded to draw an imaginary character, the character of a person who abused every man who differed from him; and betrayed every man who trusted in him, whose talents were not so great as his life was infamous; whose honour was equal to his oath, which never bound him; who, on all national questions, was silent for years, and was silent for money; who might be seen skulking by the doors of Parliament, like a guilty spirit, watching, to pop in to give a venal vote, and gliding out again like a sepulchral shade, observed by all, who marked him with contempt.

Mr. Flood rose, and challenged any man to say, if any thing half so unwarrantable had ever been uttered in that House. The hon.

hon. gent. had no sooner declared against a wish to use personalities than out issues from his envenomed mouth all the slander that disappointed vanity for two years brooding over corruption, had produced. But it could not, Mr. Flood said, taint his public character, which four and twenty years service in his country's cause had established; and as to his private character, his tenants, his neighbours, his friends, and family, were the proper judges, and to them he would appeal. The whole force of what has been charged against him amounted to no more than this: He once accepted an office, and that is called an apostacy. And is a man less to be respected for being an honest servant of the Crown? For my part, said Mr. Flood, I took as determined a part with the first office of the state at my back, as ever the right hon. gent. did with mendicacy behind him. He then sat down.

Mr. Flood was up again, when the Speaker called for the support of the House to command order; and while the House was thus in commotion the gentlemen disappeared.

Next day the Speaker read a letter from the Ld. Chief Justice of the King's Bench, acquainting him, that in consequence of information he had sent a warrant to take the rt. hon. H. Grattan and Henry Flood, Esqrs. into custody, in order to maintain the peace; but from the respect his Lordship entertained for the House, he had avoided issuing the same until he should receive the sense of the House from the Speaker. At the same time the Speaker did not think it necessary, nor did he wish it should be entered on the journals. Thus the matter ended.

After some farther debate on the motion, the general sense of the House appearing to be against it, it was negatived without a division.

Having given an impartial account of this interesting debate, we have only to add, that it seems to have taken its rise from no unworthy motives. The contention appears to have originated from jealousy, which stood fairest with the people for the part they had acted in the deliverance of their country.

In the above debate, it came out that of the sum of 100,000*l.* granted for raising 20,000 seamen for the British service, only 36,000*l.* had been applied to the purpose, for which the whole sum was granted. The rest had been expended in the raising of fensibles.

On the 10th instant, the interesting question came to be proposed in the grand committee of supply, viz. That the supply to be granted to his Majesty, to commence the 25th of Dec. 1783, continue for 15 months, that is, until the 25th of March 1785.

Sir Edward Newnam moved an amendment, that the words *six months* be inserted in the room of the words *fifteen months*. On this amendment the House divided, for the original motion 92, for the amendment 32. By this decision the complexion of the Irish

Parliament may be seen and known.

In the same Committee of Supply, Right Hon. John Foster in the chair, it was moved,

That it be an instruction to the Committee to consider what bounties on the sale of woollen cloths, and woollens mixed, cottons, and cotton mixed, thread and thread mixed, would best conduce to encourage those manufactures.

Mr. Hartley said, he should have no objection to those bounties, were they not intended to cover and continue duties which have reduced the poor manufacturers of Ireland to their present deplorable state. He instanced the broad-cloth of British manufacture, imported into Ireland, as paying six pence a yard duty only. But broad-cloths, of Irish manufacture, imported into England, paying the enormous duty of 2*l.* and 6*d.* Other duties were in like proportion.

Several other gentlemen proposed bounties on other manufactures, but were all negatived, and the original motion carried.

In the grand Committee of Supply, "Resolved, That the debt of this nation, at "Lady-day 1783, was £.1,949,386."

That the nation is liable to the interest of life annuities on the sum of £.440,000 at 7 per cent.

After this statement, Sir H. Cavendish's motion, "That the condition of this kingdom requires every practicable retrenchment to be made in its expences, consonant "with the safety and interest thereof, and "the honourable support of his Majesty's "government," was put, and carried by a great majority; Mr. Flood's amendment, relative to the army retrenchment, being negatived, 143 to 65.

Mr. Flood afterwards, that is, on the 3d instant, brought forward a motion, grounded on the report of a committee appointed in 1768, to consider of the military establishment of Ireland, and the expence thereof, which, however, after the most spirited debate that ever was agitated in the Irish House of Commons, was negatived, 132 to 58.

ADVICES FROM THE COUNTRY.

From Shotley, in Oxfordshire, That Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, being at breakfast, on the 29th past, Mr. Simpson complained of the bad taste of the tea, which, Mrs. Simpson said, was the same they had drunk for several days; but, before they had done, not only Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were taken with a violent vomiting and purging, but both the servant-maids, and a lad, about 14, were taken in the same manner. Mrs. Simpson died; but the rest of the family were, by the help of medicine, preserved. It is supposed that some poisonous drug must have been mixed with the tea.

Among the criminals who received sentence of death at Exeter (see p. 710), there was a soldier ordered for execution, who was earnest with the clergyman who attended him

him to be married before he suffered, and the clergyman seemed not averse to comply with his request; but, on consulting the gentlemen of the law, was told, that a person under sentence of death was not *sui juris*, and, consequently, had no right to dispose of himself in marriage. The man's motive, it seems, was a point of honour, to marry a girl whom he had seduced, and who was with child by him.

From *Pillbelly*, in Carmarthenshire, That the cattle of a clergyman near that place having broke into a farmer's ground, a dispute arose about the damage; which from words came to blows, and the son of the farmer coming to his father's assistance, was shot dead by the clergyman's fowling-piece going off in the scuffle. The clergyman made his escape, but was soon taken, and, being but slightly guarded, found means to escape a second time, in an open boat, over an arm of the sea, into Merionethshire, where he was pursued, and where he defended himself some time, but was at length secured, and carried before the member for the county, who committed him to the county-jail.

From *Colehill*, That, early on Sunday morning the 2d instant, five poachers were detected in the manor of C. B. Atterley, Esq. by 6 of his servants, when a battle ensued, and one of the poachers, Martin Hicklin by name, was shot dead. The Coroner's Jury, who sat on the body, brought in their verdict *Accidental Death*.

Letters from *Hitchin*, in Hertfordshire, speak of houses and barns being set on fire, in that neighbourhood, for the villainous purpose of robbing the inhabitants. No less than five fires have happened in the course of last month, though none of the incendiaries have yet been detected, except a girl, who, at Bedford assizes, was sentenced to be hanged for setting her master's house on fire.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Among the many frauds which are daily committed in and about London, that of swindling is arrived at a most alarming degree of perfection. By way of caution, therefore, it seems necessary to take notice of a set of those miscreants, who threaten to be more dangerous to the publick than all the other thieves and robbers put together. Their plan is to pass for merchants, in which characters they have established themselves, within these 12 months, under fictitious names, in four different parts of the town; for, so soon as they find that their old firm is detected, and too well known to deceive any longer, they take up a new one, and continue their depredations with fresh success. They have acquired, from one of their gang, who was formerly in the mercantile line, a most extensive knowledge, not only of the principal merchants and manufacturers in this kingdom, but likewise in all parts abroad, particularly in Germany and France, and order

goods, indiscriminately, from every country. The specious and mercantile style in which they word their letters, has induced a number of people to send them their goods, particularly from abroad, where several merchants have been deceived for considerable sums.— This caution, however, it is hoped, will serve as a warning against their future designs.

October 26.

During divine service, a most shocking murder was committed by a man upon his wife in the Mint, Southwark. After the villain had killed her, he washed the body clean from blood, and placed it, under cover, in a corner of the room. He then quitted the premises, put a padlock upon the door, and walked away with the utmost composure. His next neighbour having heard a scuffle, suspected what had happened, and called out *Stop the murderer!* upon which the criminal took to his heels, and for that time evaded the pursuit of justice.

October 28.

Eleven malefactors under sentence of death, were carried from Newgate, and executed at Tyburn. Notwithstanding these numerous sacrifices to the justice of their country, no less than 160 criminals were to be tried at the sessions at the Old Bailey, that were to begin the very next day.

October 31.

The Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor elect, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, Recorder, Remembrancer, and other city officers, went in procession from the Mansion-House to Lord Loughborough's, when the Recorder, in a short speech, introduced Mr. Alderm. Peckham (the Lord Mayor elect) to the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal; after which, Lord Loughborough signified his Majesty's approbation of the City's choice, gave the citizens' sack and cake, and dismissed them with the usual jollity.

The purser of the Asia East India-man, Capt. Maw, from Coast and China, arrived at the India-house, with the agreeable news of that ship being safe arrived in the Downs. She sailed, outward-bound, Feb. 20, 1781.

SATURDAY, November 1.

To such a pitch of audacious villainy are the robbers about London arrived, that ten of them, armed with cutlasses and pistols, in two boats, boarded a vessel near Union Stairs, Wapping, bound for St. Sebastian, about two this morning, and stole thereout two bales of woollens.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, for the county of Middlesex, ended, when sentence of death was passed on 12 capital convicts.

The same day Jn. Taylor and Jane Briant, alias Davis, were tried at the Sessions-house on Clerkenwell-Green, for a conspiracy; the particulars whereof exhibit a new species of villainy, of which the publick ought to be apprised. On the 19th of July last, a reputable auctioneer was employed to execute a warrant of distress for rent due by a man named

named Davis, who was then confined for debt. The auctioneer found Briant, who assumed the name of Davis, on the premises; and the story related by her exciting his compassion, to save the charge of putting a man in possession, he agreed to take some of the articles to his warehouse till Davis should compromise the matter with his landlord, when they should be forthcoming, without any expence. Upon this generous offer, gratitude appeared to operate powerfully on the lady, who expressed her sense of the kindness so feelingly that, after regaling themselves during the evening, they retired to the same bed at night, and in the morning her good-natured benefactor made her a present of half a guinea, in compassion to her distress. Seven days had elapsed, when the auctioneer was accosted, by the prisoner Taylor, and John Pearse (not yet taken), who personated an attorney, and asked him, If he knew Mrs. Briant? Being answered in the negative, they asked, If he knew Mrs. Davis?—He said, He did. Then, said they, we have a charge against you for a rape, that will affect your life. Startled at such a charge, and knowing that the oath of a loose woman was alone sufficient to support it, he very readily complied with their demand of 4 guineas to stop proceedings, with which they went away, seemingly contented; but in a few minutes returned with a second demand of 4 guineas more, without which the lady could not be prevailed upon, they said, to withdraw her charge. With this demand, likewise, he complied; and, while he was thinking himself happy in the company of such good friends, they took the opportunity of giving him the slip, leaving him to pay a good round reckoning. Upon enquiry, he found that his friend Taylor was a runner at a Rotation-Office, and Pearse (the pretended attorney) a soldier, that had been drummed out of his regiment a little while before. Taylor was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and Briant to stand in the pillory, and to be imprisoned three months.

Tuesday 4.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, for the city of London, ended, when six convicts received sentence of death, which, with 12 condemned on Saturday, make 18 in all, capitally convicted this sessions. Villains increase so fast, that a bare recital of their names and atrocious crimes would more than fill our Magazine.

Wednesday 5.

Being the anniversary of the Gun-powder Plot, a great deal of mischief was done, as usual, by a set of idle knaves, assembled about bonfires, with squibs and crackers, and other dangerous gun-powder compounds, to the disgrace of magistracy.

About a quarter after one in the morning a most alarming fire broke out in the workshops behind Mr. Seddon's dwelling-house in Aldersgate Street. They were full of cabinet

work, of the choicest workmanship, with great quantities of rough mahogany, unwrought, which were almost instantly in a blaze, and illuminated the streets to a great distance. The cabinet-work burnt so fiercely that there was no possibility of stopping the progress of the flames, till the whole, together with more than 50 adjoining houses, were either burnt, or so much damaged as to be rendered uninhabitable for some time. The scene of distress, occasioned by this accident, was truly pitiable. The whole loss is computed at more than £.100,000, the principal part of which must fall upon the Fire-Offices.—Mr. Seddon's house, some years ago, was burnt down, just as, by some neglect, his policy of insurance had been suffered to run out, by which he lost his All.

Thursday 6.

A common hall was held at Guild-hall in consequence of a requisition made for that purpose to the Lord Mayor. At this meeting the Recorder of London gave it as his opinion the Common Council and Court of Aldermen *only* had the right to dispose of the City's cash, but were amenable to the Livery, as well as punishable for any improper expenditure of it.—Mr. Tomlins brought forward some propositions relative to the auditor of the city accounts, that did not seem to meet the approbation of the Court.

Friday 7.

This morning was executed at Tyburn, John Austin, convicted the preceding Saturday of robbing John Spicer, and cutting and wounding him in a cruel manner. From Newgate to Tyburn he behaved with great composure. While the halter was tying his whole frame appeared to be violently convulsed. The Ordinary having retired, he addressed himself to the populace: "Good people, I request your prayers for the salvation of my departing soul; let my example teach you to shun the bad ways I have followed; keep good company, and mind the word of God." The cap being drawn over his face, he raised his hands and cried, "Lord have mercy on me; Jesus look down with pity on me; Christ have mercy on my poor soul!" and, while uttering these words, the cart was driven away. The noose of the halter having slipped to the back part of his neck, it was longer than usual before he was dead.—Carrying those criminals to execution, as soon as convicted, who commit cruelties with their robberies, it is hoped will have a good effect.

A court of Proprietors of East India stock was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, when Governor Johnstone moved, That the thanks of the Court be given to Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor-General, and the other Members of the Supreme Council at Bengal, for their zeal, ability, and exertions in the management of the Company's affairs, particularly in repelling the irruption of Hyder Ali Cawn into the Carnatic; and also in
having

having concluded a peace with the Mahrattas, &c.—This motion was opposed by Sir H. Fletcher, Mr. More, and others, on the ground that enquiry ought to precede praise. On the contrary, those who supported the motion were for giving praise first, and enquiring afterwards whether it was merited or not. He said, there were some points, relative to the Mahratta Treaty, that required elucidation. It had been proposed to give to Madajee Scindia one half of the city and territory of Baroche, but it was found, after the conclusion of the treaty, that the whole was surrendered to him, without any cause assigned. Baroche yielded a revenue of near £.200,000 a year.

Saturday 8.

By an order of Council, inserted in the London Gazette, tobacco of the growth of the United States of America, and imported directly from thence into any of the ports of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Cowes, Whitehaven, and Grenock, may be bonded and lodged in his Majesty's warehouses in the usual manner, and upon exportation the bonds to be delivered up.

Sunday 9.

A party of Bowstreet officers beset three noted swindlers in Leicester square, two of whom they secured, but the third made his escape. They had lately defrauded an officer just come from abroad of upwards of 1500*l*.

Monday 10.

This day Robert Peckham, Esq. Lord Mayor elect, went, accompanied in the usual manner, to Westminster-hall, where his Lordship took the oaths of office at the Exchequer-bar, and returned in grand procession to Guildhall, where a most sumptuous dinner was provided, at which were present several of the nobility, and some foreigners of distinction.

This day, Mr. Bembridge being personally present in the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Bearcroft moved the Court for a rule to shew cause why the verdict, by which the defendant was found guilty, should be set aside, and a new trial had. The point of law which Mr. Bearcroft insisted on chiefly was, that the Court was not warranted, by any case or principle in law, to say, that this place of accomptant is such an office, for the omission of the duties of which the officer might be proceeded against, *criminaliter*, by indictment or information.—The rule however was not granted.

A woman who had left her husband and cohabited with another man, having been claimed by her husband, returned home, when the man she had lived with went to her apartments to take his leave of her: on going away, he desired a kiss at parting, to which she consented, when, having a razor concealed in his hand, he cut her throat, but the knot of a ribbon round her neck prevented her windpipe being cut through. The

man was secured, and lodged in the Poultry Compter.

Tuesday 11.

This day his Majesty opened the fourth session of the present Parliament with the following most gracious speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you that Definitive Treaties of Peace have been concluded with the Courts of France and Spain, and with the United States of America. Preliminary Articles have been also ratified with the States General of the United Provinces. I have ordered these several Treaties to be laid before you; and I am happy to add, that I have no cause to doubt but that all those powers agree with me in my sincere inclination to keep the calamities of war at a great distance.

The objects which are to be brought under your deliberation, will sufficiently explain my reasons for calling you together after so short a recess. Enquiries of the utmost importance have been long and diligently pursued, and the fruit of them will be expected. The situation of the East India Company will require the utmost exertions of your wisdom to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our Indian possessions, and to promote and secure the happiness of the native inhabitants of those provinces.

The season of peace will call upon you for an attention to every thing which can recruit the strength of the nation, after so long and expensive a war.

The security and increase of the revenue in the manner least burthensome to my subjects, will be amongst your first objects. In many essential parts it has suffered: dangerous frauds have prevailed, and alarming outrages have been committed. Exertions have not been wanting to repress this daring spirit, nor pains to enquire into its true causes. In any instances in which the powers of government may not be equal to its utmost care and vigilance, I have no doubt that the wisdom of my Parliament will provide such remedies as may be found wanting for the accomplishment of purposes, in which the material interests of this nation are so deeply concerned.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates of the expences for the year to be laid before you. From those you will perceive the reduction which I have made in all the establishments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit; and you will participate with me in the satisfaction which I feel in this step towards the relief of my subjects. At the end of a war some part of its weight must inevitably be borne for a time. I feel for the burthens of my people: but I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto supported this nation under many difficulties, for their bearing those, which the present

present exigencies require, and which are so necessary for the full support of the national credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In many respects our situation is new. Your counsels will provide what is called for by that situation; and your wisdom will give permanence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preserve that temper and moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will, I have no doubt, produce; and I am sure that you are unanimous in your desire to direct all those deliberations to the honour of my crown, the safety of my dominions, and the prosperity of my people.

Ceremonial of the Introduction of his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales, into the House of Peers.

His Royal Highness having been, by letters patent dated the 19th of August, in the second year of his Majesty's reign, created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, was in his robes, with the collar of the order of the Garter he had put on in the Earl Marshal's room, introduced into the House of Peers in the following order; Sir Francis Molineux, Bart. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod with his staff of office; Earl of Surrey, Deputy Earl Marshal of England; Earl of Carlisle, Ld. Privy Seal; Ralph Bigland, Esq. Garter Principal King of Arms, in his robe, with his sceptre, bearing his Royal Highness's patent; Sir Peter Burrell, Deputy Great Chamberlain of England; Viscount Stormont, Lord President of the Council.

The coronet on a crimson velvet cushion, borne by Viscount Lewisham, one of the Gentlemen of his Royal Highness's Bedchamber. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, carrying his writ of summons, supported by his uncle his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and the Dukes of Richmond and Portland. And proceeding up the House with the usual reverences, the writ and patent were delivered to the Earl of Mansfield, Speaker, on the woolpack, and read by the Clerk of the Parliament at the Table, his Royal Highness and the rest of the procession standing near: After which his Royal Highness was conducted to his chair on the right hand of the throne, the coronet and cushion having been laid on a stool before the chair; and his Royal Highness being covered as usual, the ceremony ended.

Some time after his Majesty entered, and was seated on the throne with the usual solemnities, and having delivered his most gracious speech, retired out of the House.

Then his Royal Highness at the table took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and made and subscribed the declaration; and also took and subscribed the oaths of abjuration.

Wednesday 12.

The Lords waited on his Majesty with their address, to which he was pleased to say:

"My Lords,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address. I receive with pleasure your congratulations on the birth of a Princess, and the recovery of the Queen, as renewed proofs of your affection to my person and family. The assurances you give me of your attention to the objects recommended for the welfare of my subjects, are highly acceptable; and I regard the unanimity with which they are offered, as an earnest of the success which, I trust, will attend your endeavours to establish the honour of my crown, and the prosperity of my people."

General Smith, in the House of Commons, complained that though, in consequence of a resolution of that House, an order for recalling Sir Elijah Impey had been transmitted to Calcutta, yet he understood that, subsequent to that order being received, Sir Elijah, had actually appeared in his seat on the bench as usual; a measure of the more serious moment, as all the judgments he had pronounced since the receipt of that order were *ipso facto* null and void. The House was moved to address his Majesty to give directions for copies of their orders to be laid before the House.

Both Houses of Convocation met in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, and adjourned to the 21st of January next.

Thursday 13.

Lord John Cavendish reported his Majesty's answer to the Commons address.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address, and for the fresh mark you give of your attachment to me and my family, in your congratulations on the happy recovery of the Queen, and the birth of another princess.

"I receive, with the utmost satisfaction, your assurances of promoting such measures as may tend to the support of the national credit, and to the welfare of my people; and I consider the unanimity with which they are offered as a happy earnest of the success of your endeavours."

Friday 14.

The great cause between Mitchel and Grey, plaintiffs in error, and Lord Rodney and the Hon. John Vaughan, defendants, came on before the House of Lords, when it was decided in favour of the two latter.

Monday 17.

This morning the State Lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when N^o 1939 was drawn a blank, but as first drawn entitled to 500l.

Wednesday 19.

In Committee of Supply, 26000 seamen, including 4495 marines, were voted for the service of the year 1784.

Saturday

Saturday 23.

Mr. Bembridge, late Accomptant of the Pay-office, (see p. 539) received sentence, viz. to pay a fine of 2600*l.* and to be confined in his Majesty's prison of the King's Bench for six months.

Monday 24.

Came on in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, the long-expected cause between the city of London and Alderman Wooldridge, for removing him from his office of magistrate.

Tuesday 25.

The second hearing came on, when, after a number of arguments on both sides, the Court granted a mandamus to the Court of Aldermen, which will lead that Court to shew cause why they had dismissed the said magistrate from his office.

Wednesday 26.

Pursuant to repeated notice given by advertisement in the publick papers, M. Biaggini launched an air balloon in the Artillery-ground, in imitation of those so much spoken of in France. It is certainly a most curious discovery, but what practical use may result from it cannot yet be foreseen. Its first ascent was about one o'clock. It rose very slowly, and continued its progress towards the South, still rising as it went, and apparently increasing in velocity, till quite out of sight. Its fall will probably be in the counties of Kent or Surrey. The number of people who went to the Artillery-ground, and its environs, to see it launched, was almost incredible. It was made of yellow taffety, appearing as if gilt with gold, and when illumined by the sun made a most beautiful appearance; at other times it presented a dusky object, not unlike a paper kite.

Thursday 27.

Came on in the House of Commons, one of the most important debates that has ever been agitated in that house.

Mr. Fox opened the debate by justifying his position, which he had in a former speech strongly insisted upon, *That there were demands upon the East India Company for eight millions more than they had immediate funds to satisfy.* He ridiculed the estimates of the credits which the Company had produced to invalidate his charge: he at once struck off an article of four millions, which they had charged to the account of the public, proving, incontrovertably, that this debt stood upon the same footing with the sums in the other funds, and could produce no more than the bare interest to liquidate the sums which were at present in demand. The Company's statement of 730,000*l.* to the account of Dowla; of 130,000*l.* to that of the Rajah of Tanjour; of 700,000*l.* to that of the Nabob of Arcot; and that of 900,000*l.* to the renters from the Company would be found, he said, to stand upon a still worse foundation

than that on the public, when the mode of levying payment, which was by the extirpation of the human race, was laid before the House. When an unfortunate native prince was in debt to the Company, no matter *how*, a military force was sent to seize his possessions, his territories were plundered, and he was despoiled of the common appendages of his dignity; nay, even the common necessities of life; and should his subjects resist the injuries of their master, ruin and desolation followed, their houses and lands were burnt and wasted, their families were carried away into slavery, themselves extirpated and destroyed, and their lands, &c. sold to gratify the rapacity and avarice of their plunderers.

Having, by objections to items of a similar kind, reduced the Company's estimate more than twelve millions, he could not help asking, he said, what the House would think of a minister, who should have *dared* to lay before them an account so fallacious, as that which he was now detecting? He defended the measure he had adopted, on the inevitable necessity that urged it, and the fair principle upon which it was founded. The necessity he decided on was that invincible necessity, paramount to all law; a necessity, growing out of the spirit of the constitution; a necessity grounded on the salvation of the state.

He was replied to with great severity by Mr. W. Pitt, who concluded his speech, with moving, that the farther consideration of the bill be put off till to-morrow.

This was strongly contested; and on the question being put, the numbers were, for Mr. Pitt's motion 229, against it 120. Majority in favour of the bill 109. The question was then put that it be committed, which was carried without a division.

Previous to the above debate, Lord North brought forward a subject of very great national concern, namely, the necessity of a new regulation in the department of the Post-office.

"Ireland," his Lordship said, "as an independent kingdom, claimed a right to an independent Post-office. The Post-office in Ireland, with all its appurtenances, was the sole property of the Postmaster-general in England. It was, therefore, become necessary to qualify him by act of Parliament, to dispose of it to the Postmaster-general there." He purposed the correspondence to be carried on in British packets, which were to be regulated by equivalent. The privilege of franking from one kingdom to the other, he thought, should be abolished, except that of news-papers, votes, &c. which were to pay a small consideration—a penny, or some such trifle. Other exemptions were mentioned, and in conclusion, his Lordship moved for leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of certain new regulations in the post-office, which was agreed to.

The

The remains of Lady Pennington (see p. 804), wife of Sir Jos. P. bart. of Walter-Hall, Yorkshire, were interred on the 12th of Sept. in the parish church of Fulmer, Bucks. This lady, whose extraordinary abilities, long since displayed to the world, in her excellent and much-admired writings, which could only be equalled by her piety, charity, and benevolence, united to that patient and unreserved resignation, with which she sustained (through the course of many years) a series of very severe and uncommon afflictions. The numerous kind and charitable offices which a good heart, assisted by even a *small* income, can perform, were evidenced in her daily benevolence, and render her death a public loss to the poor of an extensive village, where she long resided. But by those who long and intimately knew her superior excellencies, and enjoyed her friendship, her death will be deeply lamented to the latest hour of their lives.

BIRTHS.

- Nov. 9. **L**ADY of Capel Lofft, esq; of Troston-Hall, Suff. of twin sons.
 13. Lady of Ger. Noel Edwards, esq; a son.
 Lady of Sam. Gardiner, esq; of Bedford-sq. a son.
 23. Lady of Geo. Drummond, esq; a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Sir Tho. Wallace, to Miss Gordon.

Oct. At Sheering, Mrs. — Feake, sister of the late Gov. F. aged 70, to Mr. Cox, her under gardener, aged 27.

Oct. 14. Rev. Mr. Monckton, R. of Pangborne, co. Bucks, to Mrs. Kingman.

21. Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq; M. P. for Haselmere, to Miss Pulleine, only dau. and heiress of the late T. B. P. esq; of Carleton, co. York.

31. Lieut. Wollaston, to Miss H. Gulton, dau. of Ri. G. esq; of West Clandon, Surrey.

Nov. 1. At St. Margaret's church, Westm. rev. Mr. O'Beirne, sec. to the First Lord of the Treasury, to Miss Stuart, only surviving child of the hon. col. Fra. S. brot. to the E. of Moray.

3. Rev. Luke Hucknall, R. of Golby, co. Leicester, to Miss Ralph.

John Grubb, esq; of the patent-office, to Miss Cranwell.

4. Rev. Fra. Clifton, of Alverstoke, to Miss R. C. Bingham.

Capt. Cha. Thompson, of the navy, to Miss Jean Selby.

6. S. Knight, esq; of Stanwick, Northamptonshire, to Miss Eliza Spelman.

At Dover, J. P. Fector, esq; of Austin-Friars, to Miss Lane.

Rich. Dyott, esq; of Freeford, capt. in the Staffordsh. militia, to Miss Astley, dau. and heiress of the late Christ. A. esq;

11. At Fulham, Mr. Moody, of King-str. to Miss Brinley.

17. Rev. G. H. Glasse, student of Christ Church, Oxf. to Miss Fletcher, of Gr. Ealing.

20. Mr. Steph. Kemble, to Miss Satchell, both of Covent-Garden.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Dublin, right hon. Sir Wm. Osborn, bart. one of his Majesty's privy council.

Ch. Craffe, esq; coroner for co. of York.

At Tiverton, Devonsh. Mr. Dav. Hitchcock; and the same day, suddenly, at Halberton, his half-brother, Mr. Hooper.

In America, Jonath. Trumbull, esq; gov. of Connecticut.

At Middleton Tyas, near Richmond, Yorkshire, the son of the rev. Mr. Watson. He had been just admitted of Benet College, Cambridge, and was a youth of great merit.

At Macclesfield Forest, in his 103d year, George Goodwin, yeoman. He could repeat, without book, any passage in Scripture, and retained all his faculties till his death.

At Brussels, Mr. Bresslaw, the noted conjurer.

At Apstey, aged 105, Mrs. M. Worsley.

At Dublin, in child-bed, Lady of the hon. Luke Gardiner.

At Troup, near Banff, in Scotland, Eliz. Clark, aged 104. She had resided in the parish of Slains 101 years.

Suddenly, in his 60th year, Mr. Wm. Hall, usher to the free grammar school of Old Malton, and late usher to the rev. Mr. Jackson and Joseph Kerr. He has bequeathed by will a yearly charitable donation to the poor of his parish, so long as the moon and stars endure.

Sept. Mrs. Cowling, upwards of 80, relict of Mr. C. formerly an eminent cheesemonger in Bishopsgate-street, from whom she received a very ample fortune, of which she made a most proper distribution. Her legacies amount to 17,000l. among which are, 800l. to the poor of Southgate, to be divided among a certain number of objects in equal portions; 500l. to Mr. Barclay, curate of the chapel there; 500l. to Mr. Hunt, his assistant; 100l. for life to Mr. Redshaw, formerly linen-draper in Cheapside, but reduced by the extravagance of an elder son, since dead in the East Indies; 1000l. to his younger son; 50l. a-piece to each of her servants; and 100l. to her two maids who attended her in her last illness; the remainder between her husband's nephew and niece, the former, Mr. Cowling, formerly in his own business, now a considerable cheesefactor in Yorkshire; the latter, a single lady his sister, who lived with her. Her substantial house, which she built at Southgate, to be sold.

Sept. 2. At St. Jean Pied de Port in Navarre, aged 118, Jas. Le Mesurier, born in that town, and never 20 miles from it in his life. His common food for some years was vegetables.

Oct. In Lower Grosvenor-str. Mrs. Baldwin, mother of Lady Yates (lady of the Bp. of Rochester), and Serj. Walker's lady.

At Chester, Mr. John Golborne, engineer to the River-Dee Company.

Mrs.

Mrs. Bailey, in Charlotte-st. Bloomsbury.

Mr. Lademan, surgeon, of Morpeth, by falling, as he was shooting, into a disused coal-pit concealed by bushes.

Oct. 2. At Beckingham, near Gainsborough, Mr. Wm. Flint, a worthy and respectable farmer and grazier.

12. At Whichbury, Hants, rev. Mr. Morgan, beloved, respected, and regretted by those who knew him well, for his facetious benevolent temper and disposition. It was his wish to steal out of life unnoticed, but this contradiction to his inclinations is the tribute of truth to his memory.

14. Jacob Houblon, esq; of Gr. Hallingbury, Essex, major of the Hertfordsh. militia.

15. At Orwell-Park, Suff. rt. hon. Francis Vernon, earl of Shipbrook, visc. Orwell, and baron Orwell of Newry, co. Downe, in Ireland. He has two nephews under age, sons of — Vernon, esq; at Bury St. Edmund's. His lordship was nephew to the celebrated Adm. Vernon, to whom he erected a monument in Westminster-abbey. His title is extinct.

Mr. Twaits, many years master of the London-stone tavern, in Cannon-street.

At Dilwyne, Herefordsh. Mrs. Evans, relict of the rev. Tho. E. late vicar of that parish, and of Bromyard, and aunt to Jn. Bacon, esq; of the first-fruits office.

16. At the Deanery in Lincoln, the rev. Dr. Richard Cuff, fifth son of Sir Rich. C. bart. by Anne, sister of Lord Visc. Tyrconnel, uncle to the present Ld Brownlow, and brother of the late Sir John C. bart. speaker of the H. of Commons, and R. of Belton and Fulbeck, co. Lincoln. He was some time chaplain to the H. of C.; was, in Oct. 1765, appointed canon of Christ Church in Oxford; was afterwards dean of Rochester; and (in consequence of the translation of Dr. Yorke to the see of Ely) was advanced to the deanery of Lincoln, Dec. 22, 1781. He married a daughter of the rev. Mr. Harris, of Eton, co. Bucks, by whom he had no issue.

At Guernsey, James de Havilland, esq; late a lieut. in the navy.

18. Andr. Fitzherbert, esq; of Barnes.

19. At Boynes, in France, Pierre Etienne Bourgeois de Boynes, minister and counsellor of state, formerly secretary of state for the marine department, and first president of the parliament of Besançon.

At Rotherhithe, aged 71, Capt. Kipperly, many years in the coasting and other service.

In Buckingham-street, York-build. Patrick Leslie, esq; late capt. of his Majesty's ship Torbay.

The son of Mr. Tho. Jones, grocer in Westminster. Crossing the road at Knightsbridge, he dropped his cane, and while he was stooping to pick it up, a chaise ran over him, and killed him on the spot.

At Chester, Mrs. Kenyon, moth. of Lloyd K. esq; chief justice of Chester.

20. At the Swan, Knightsbridge, Mr. Green, of the wound he received in a duel that morning. It is not unworthy of remark, that the

scene of action near Battersea, where Mr. G. fell, is the very field in which Villiers, D. of Buckingham, fought a duel with, and killed the E. of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Charles II.; whose countess, it is said, held his antagonist's horse, disguised as his page.

At Sympson-Place, Bucks, in his 65th year, Sir Walden Hammer, bart. sen. benchet of Lincoln's-Inn, and representative in the two last parliaments for the borough of Sudbury in Suffolk. In him the public have lost a most active magistrate, in which office he had acquitted himself with the greatest honour and integrity for upwards of 40 years. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Tho. H. bart.

Mr. John Suett, one of the servants at St. Paul's church, and father to the celebrated Comedian. He was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy about nine o'clock, and expired at twelve. He was buried on the 26th under the tree in St. Paul's Church-yard; with a particular mark of respect from the dean [Bp. Thurlow], who remitted the usual fees for the ground and the bell.

Alex. Christie, esq; late of Spitalfields.

22. Mr. John Brown, of Tanfield-co. Inner Temple, many years clerk of the Fen-office.

In White-street, Southw. Geo. Powell, esq; timber merchant.

At Dublin, in his 74th year, rt. hon. Joseph Leeson, earl of Milltown, who is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Ld Rusborough. The property of the late Earl was among the best-conditioned in Ireland. Ld Rusborough comes into the immediate possession of 7000l. per ann. His brother, Mr. Leeson, inherits an estate of 1800l. a year. The eldest son by the present lady will have, when of age, another estate of 2000l. and his two brothers 600l. each. Their sisters are left 10,000l. fortunes, and Lady Milltown a jointure of 2000l. besides the magnificent house on the Green, built purposely for her residence three years ago, and furnished in the first style of elegance and expence. In how respectable a light must commerce stand in the eyes of all men, when they reflect that almost the *whole* of this vast property was accumulated by the founder of the family, the father of the late lord, by a diligent attention to his profession, which was a respectable brewer on Stephen's-Green, Dublin, followed by that unremitting industry which commands fortune, and ensures success! His lordship was one of the peers in Ireland whose estates are not encumbered.

24. In Lawrence-Pountney-la. Mr. Overbury, wine-merchant.

25. Phi. Delafield, esq; Kew-green, Surrey. Mr. Wm. Allen, sen. of Witham, Essex, aged 77.

26. In Hatton-street, Jos. Hughes, esq; one of the deputy auditors of the impress.

At Edinburgh, Sir Rob. Pollock, bart.

At Sudbury, Middlesex, hon. Miss Howe, sister of the late, and aunt to the present, Lord Chedworth.

At Halston, in Shropshire, J. Mytton, esq; a man of strict honour and probity, and of a truly amiable disposition. Though qualified to shine in the senate, he reduced his mind to enjoy the comforts of a private station. Here he exercised the virtues of an universal philanthropy. He clothed the naked; he fed the poor in the late season of scarcity; he found employ for the industrious, and subscribed liberally towards their relief. Amongst his neighbours he mixed with great affability and gentleness of manners. In short, he was the gentleman, the man of taste, and, what is better, the good Christian. In his house he maintained the rules of order and regularity; in his church, of which he was patron, was exhibited a striking proof of this regularity of conduct, by the general attendance of all his domestics. His private charities were liberal and extensive; and his having bequeathed considerable legacies to the neighbouring and other parishes, show him not unmindful of them in his latest moments. In him the accomplishments of a finished gentleman were added to the amiable virtues of an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a sincere friend, and an indulgent master. Society must feel the loss of so rare and exemplary a character, who, as he inherited such virtues, died universally beloved, revered, lamented; and most by those who knew him best. In his library were the collections of his uncle, the rev. Mr. Wm. Mytton, for an history of Shropshire, in one vol. folio, a continuation of Mr. Edw. Lloyd's, together with a vast collection of pedigrees, parochial notes, and a multitude of fine drawings of tombs, churches, &c. Mr. Mytton has left a widow, whose sensibility has been ever distinguished by the most ardent affection. She has one son at Westminster school, a promising youth of 16 years of age; and one daughter. The following is sent us as an Extempore Effusion:

O, Mytton! while to brighter realms you soar
(The anxious cares of life for ever o'er),
Cast down one look, and see around thy bier
What crowds attendant pour the heart-felt tear!
What tides of sorrow in one blended stream,
Rolls o'er thy memory, and embalms thy name!
Can this be bitter? No; 'tis life, 'tis gain;
And all that's sad is the survivor's pain.
For, O! thy virtues form'd the finish'd plan,
Of all that's good, that's dignified in man.
The husband-parent, and unshaken friend,
Lose half their charms in thy lamented end;
For where's the man can equal want supply,
So much respected live, so honour'd die?

27. Mons. D'Alembert, secretary to the French academy, &c. &c. one of the ablest mathematicians of the age; and what is rather extraordinary, he joined to his profound and truly astonishing skill in the abstract sciences, all the accomplishments of an elegant, vivacious, and entertaining writer. He was one of the principal editors of the "Encyclopædia;" and, besides his numerous mathematical works, which will transmit his name to the remotest posterity, though within the reach of

very few readers, he has produced seven volumes of "Melanges Littéraires," containing various tracts on different topics. In these productions, learning, genius, and wit seem to go hand in hand, like the Graces, forming an immortal wreath for the author. It is impossible to bestow a sufficient encomium on his translation of "Excerpta from Tacitus." He has equalled the arduous precision of the original and attained what a prodigious number of literati before him attempted in different languages without success. He was honoured with the patronage and friendship of several monarchs; a circumstance that could never awake the least symptom of vanity in his untainted heart. The Empress of Russia, wishing to entrust him with the education of the Grand Duke her son, proposed to settle on him 4000l. per ann. for life, besides the rank of ambassador extraordinary, while he should reside at her court. D'Alembert thanked her Imperial Majesty, but declined her intended favour in modest and submissive terms. This fact is well known, and will ever be recorded as a singular instance of philosophical fortitude, against the powerful incentives of gold and ambition. He was not a moral impostor like Rousseau, who, under the specious gloss of a fantastical wisdom, concealed the most ridiculous pride and intolerable conceit. D'Alembert had not the pedantic parade of virtue, but possessed the actual substance; and while in his intellectual faculties he appeared a superior being, in all his worldly concerns he discovered the meekness of a lamb, and the simplicity of a dove.

At Farringdon, Berks. rev. Bond Spindler, R. of Eaton Hastings, in the same county.

Mr. Robt. Harris, reg. ster of pamphlets at the stamp-office. Mr. Claridge is appointed to succeed him.

At Maisons, in the neighbourhood of Paris, right hon. Lady Caryll, lady of Lord C.

28. In Brook-st. Ratcliffe-highway, aged 87, Lynell Lea, esq; many years lieut. col. of 2d reg. of militia of the Tower Hamlets.

At Salisbury, Mr. Rich. Smith, sen. one of the common council of that corporation.

29. Lady St. Clair, wife of Col. Temple.

At Bath, Mrs. Mary Raleigh, only surviving descendant in a direct line from Sir Walter Raleigh.

30. At Nantton, near Salisbury, in his 90th year, Tho. B. Cknall, esq; many years mason-builder in Portsmouth and Plymouth Docks.

31. At Bath, where he went for the recovery of his health, the right hon. John Spencer, Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorpe, high steward of St. Alban's, and president of the British Lying-in Hospital. His lordship was born Dec. 12, 1734; and on Dec. 27, 1755, married Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late right hon. Stephen Poyntz, and by her ladyship had issue George John, Viscount Althorpe (to whom the title and estate devolve), born Sept. 13, 1758; Lady Georgiana, born June 7, 1757, married to the D. of Devonshire; Lady Henrietta Frances,

ees, born July 16, 1761, and married to the right hon. William Ponsonby, Visc. Duncan-ndon in Ireland, only son of the E. of Besborough, one of the lords of the admiralty, and M. P. for the borough of Knareborough, in Yorkshire; and Lady Charlotte, born Aug. 25, 1765. His lordship was created Visc. Spencer and Baron of Althorpe, Apr. 3, 1761, and advanced to the dignities of Visc. Althorpe, and Earl Spencer, Oct. 5, 1765.

In Howard-street, aged 75, Rich. Palmer, esq; the last surviving brother of the late Sir Tho. P. bart. uncle of Sir John P. bart. of Carlton, co. Northampton.

2. At her house in Quebec-str. upwards of 70, Mrs. Mary Breton, only surviving sister of Eliab B. esq; of Fourtree-Hall, Enfield, governess to her royal highness Louisa Matilda (afterwards Q. of Denmark), and one of the bedchamber-women to the Princess Dowager of Wales. She has left her fortune equally between the two eldest sons of her brother before-mentioned.

Nov. At Walthamstow, Mr. Weston, many years an eminent wine-cooper, and one of the people called Quakers. He was buried at Hertford the 19th inst.

In Hertford gaol, whither he had been removed from Chelmsford to take his trial at the next assizes, — Clebbon, whose father was shot in attempting to rob a farmer and his boy in Benfield parish, near Hertford, last year.

Nov. i. Mr. Matth. Dorrien, merchant, of Frederick's Place.

Miss Richardson, only dau. of the late rev. Dr. R. rector of St. Anne's, Soho.

Mrs. Henderson, wife of John H. esq; of the Adelphi.

3. Rev. Steph. Whiffon, B.D. aged 68, many years one of the senior fellows of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, university librarian*, and V. of Orwell†, co. Cambridge. His remains were interred in Trinity chapel on the 6th; the Bp. of Peterborough (master of Trinity) performed the funeral service, the six senior fellows supported the pall, the Bp. of Landaff followed the corpse, after him all the fellows and fellow-commoners with hatbands and gloves, next the bachelors and undergraduates two and two, each had a pair of white gloves, and bore a sprig of rosemary. The corpse lay in the hall publicly exposed for three hours before the funeral, and copies of verses, written by the un-

* This office Mr. W. gained by a majority of votes against Mr. Hubbard of Emanuel, the other candidate; on which occasion there was the greatest concourse of voters that had been ever remembered for a mere academical office. It has been since given to Mr. Davies, fellow of Trinity, by a majority of 71 votes against Mr. Tyrwhitt, of Jesus Coll.

† Orwell is a pleasant village under the Royston hills, having two churches; the one a rectory, patron the rector, the other a sinecure vicarage in the patronage of Trinity College, who presented Mr. W. 1771, on the death of Dr. Cha. Mason.

dergraduates, were pinned on the pall (as usual on the death of a fellow), open for the inspection of the whole university. Not fewer than 30 copies in Latin, Greek, and English, were compiled on the death of this excellent man. We have been favoured with the following lines, which are supposed to be the production of a gentleman who was formerly one of Mr. W's pupils:

Farewell, blest shade! departed saint, adieu!

O more than friend! than father! fare thee well!
How much I lov'd thee once, how mourn thee now,

A griev'd and broken heart alone can tell.

4. Rev. Mr. Wm. Jeffis, B.D. reader of the Temple church, F. A. S.

At Waldershare in Kent, the seat of the E. of Guildford, in the 9th year of his age, of the *cramp*, the hon. William Peyto Verney, second son of the right hon. Lord Willoughby de Broke, and grandson to the earl.

5. Mr. Jas. Sharp, an eminent and ingenious ironmonger in Leadenhall-street, and one of the common council of Lime-street ward, much distinguished by his zeal in projecting and promoting a scheme for making a navigable canal from Waltham-Abbey to Moorfields (see Gent. Mag. March 1774); and by several curious inventions in mechanics, of which his improvements on the close stoves for preventing smoakey chimnies, and diffusing an equal heat, are not the least (see vol. LI. p. 453). He was a son of Tho. Sharp, D.D. archdeacon of Northumberland, prebendary of Durham, York, and Southwell, and rector of Rothbury in Northumberland, who died March 16, 1758 (son of John Lord Abp. of York, who died in 1713), and brother to John Sharp, D.D. now also archdeacon of Northumberland, prebendary of Durham, and vicar of Hartborne, in Northumberland, to Mr. Wm. Sharp, an eminent surgeon, and to Mr. Granville Sharp, late of the office of ordnance.

Right hon. Alex. Ld Blantyre, of Scotland.

6. At Plymouth, the hon. Mrs. St. John, relict of the hon. Capt. Henry St. J. who lost his life in the engagement between Rodney and De Grasse, 1781.

7. At his apartments in Bishopsgate-str. Mr. P. A. Pyberg, limner, descended from the famous Elizabeth Pyberg, of the Hague, who formed in *paper* the faces of K. William and Q. Mary with such exquisite ingenuity, that 1000 guilders were offered for them, but which she refused.

At Chelsea, Mr. Tho. Kinnard, an old inhabitant there.

In Watling str. aged 79, Mr. Ri. Bridges.

At Exeter, aged 72, Aug. Seabright, esq;

8. In Bolt-co. Fleet-str. Mrs. Whitehuill, wife of Mr. John W. late of Derby, author of "An Enquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth, &c. 1778." 4to.

9. At Presteign, Radnorshire, of the small-pox, in his 31st year, rev. Evan Evans, R. of Whiton, V. of Langunto, and chaplain to the honourable society of Ancient Britons.

At

At Dublin, right rev. Dr. James Trail, Bp. of Down and Connor.

10. At Mile-End, Mr. Mich. Kett, a Quaker; a lineal descendant of the famous tanner and political reformer in the reign of K. Edward the Sixth.

In his 77th year, Leonard Uppington, esq;

At Kentish-Town, Mr. Goodman, attorney, of Ely-Place.

At Preston-Wynne, near Hereford, Mr. Barth. Hafelden; who was descended maternally from one of the most ancient and respectable families in the Principality, but who needed not the aid of ancestry to render him the object of general affection and esteem. His merit was entirely personal; and, in addition to the most pleasing mode of performing the common offices of humanity, his claim was indisputable to the character which implies the highest perfection of human nature, because it takes in the whole circle of the moral virtues—he was an *honest* man.

11. At Maryland Point, in her 74th year, Mrs. Anne Boscseur.

At Rotherhithe, aged 78, rev. Rich. King, rector of Kingston, co. Berks, lecturer of St. George's in the East, and chaplain to the Cloth-workers Company.

At Musselburgh, Capt. John Campbell, nephew to James the first duke of Argyle, and cousin to the five succeeding dukes. He served as an officer upwards of 30 years with a most irreproachable reputation, and retired on half-pay (his only recompence) in the former peace, on having a boy appointed to the majority of a regiment, wherein he had been several years the eldest captain. He was honoured by all his acquaintance with the title of Honest John Campbell.

James Wallace, esq; his Majesty's attorney general, King's serjeant in the Duchy court of Lancaster, serjeant of the county palatine of Durham, and M. P. for Horsham, Sussex.

At Hoddesdon, aged 91, Wm. Mallison, esq;

12. Cha. Hanbury, esq; consul for Saxony. Mr. G. Heming, clerk of St. James's market.

In Hatton-str. aged 76, Mr. Andr. Vokes.

At Scarborough, rev. Sidney Swinney, D.D. F.R. and A. SS. a gentleman of uncommon generosity and benevolence. He had an extensive knowledge in ancient and modern languages; and was the author of several pieces in prose and verse, which have been well received. An enthusiastic affection for the fine arts impelled him to visit most parts of Europe and Asia Minor; and he resided several years as chaplain to the British embassy at Constantinople, where he made a valuable collection of curious coins, gems, and other antiquities.

13. Mr. Tho. Wright, upwards of 50 years in the servitude of his Majesty's household at St. James's.

14. At Lewisham, Kent, Mrs. Boyd, relict of the late Aug. B. esq; and moth. of the present Sir John B. bart.

16. In Whitechapel, aged 71, Mr. W. Bond. At Peterborough, Mr. Hawkins, aged 109.

18. At Little Chelsea, Mrs. Cotsford, by whose death a very considerable fortune devolves to her only surviving son, Edw. Cotsford, esq; late chief of Masulipatam, in the East Indies.

Hon. Mrs. Tracy, wife of the hon. Hen. T.

In Princes-str. Bedford-row, Mr. Ayscough, formerly a printer and bookseller at Nottingham, where the family had for 50 years conducted the publication of a newspaper. About 20 years ago he left off business, and went into the farming line at Great Wigston, in Leicestershire. His son Samuel was born in 1745, and was seven years engaged in making the catalogues of the printed books in the Museum; at the end of which period he entered into holy orders; and has, in the course of the last two years, compiled and published his Catalogue of the Sloanian and other MSS. 2 vols. 4to. See p. 518.

Mrs. Rowe, relict of the late Nath. R. esq;

19. At Dulwich, Tho. Dunn, esq;

At Enfield Wash, Mr. Cook, shopkeeper, formerly a publican in Covent-Garden.

20. Mr. Sam. Turner, attorney at law, in the Temple.

21. In Barton-str. Westm. Mr. Ede, verger and sacrist, at the cathedral, Westminster-abbey.

At Liverpool, aged 114, Mrs. S. Holmes. She was married at 48, and had six children.

22. In his 81st year, rev. Robt. Wright, M. A. minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate, R. of Otton Belchamp, and V. of the united parishes of Bulmer and Walter Belchamp, Essex, and many years librarian of St. Martin in the Fields.

Fred. Teush, esq; merchant, in Bread-street.

23. At his apartments at Hoxton, the rev. Philip Fourneaux, D. D.; of whom a correspondent has enabled us to premise a particular account next month.

24. At his rectory, at Greenford, Middlesex, rev. Edw. Betham, B. D.; of whom also a particular account shall be given in our next.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 26. ANTHONY Storer, esq; his Majesty's secretary of embassy to the Most Christian King.

Oct. 4. Hen. Murray, esq; ensign of the yeomen of the guard, vice Jn. Benjafield, esq;

11. Geo. Philips Towry, esq; one of the commissioners for victualling the navy, vice Jonas Hanway, esq; who retires.

Alex. Wright, esq; sol. gen. for Scotland.

21. Wm. Lucas, esq; chief justice of the Islands of Grenada and the Grenadines in America; also, Ashton Warner Byam, esq; attorney-general, and Kenneth Francis Mackenzie, esq; solicitor-general, in the said islands.

25. Right hon. Ld Wm. * Cavendish Bentinck, clerk of the pipe, vice Sir John Shelley, bart. dec.

Nov. 11. Rev. Rich. Kaye, LL.D. (sub-almoner and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty) dean and residentiary of Lincoln, vice Dr. Cuff, dec.

* A mistake for 'Edward.'

Geo. Payne, esq; his Majesty's consul general at Morocco.

18. John Lee, esq; attorney general, *vice* Jas. Wallace, esq; dec.

James Mansfield, esq; solicitor general, *vice* Mr. Lee.

Allured Clarke, esq; lieut. gov. of Jamaica.

21. His R. H. the Prince of Wales, was, by his Majesty's command, introduced into the privy council, where his royal highness took his place, at the upper end of the board, on his Majesty's right hand.

22. Tho. Walpole, esq; minister plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine, and minister to the Diet at Ratisbon.

Carlston-House, Nov. 20. His R. H. the Prince of Wales has appointed Ld Visc. Lewisham to be lord warden of the Stannaries, and steward of the duchy of Cornwall; Ld Visc. Melbourne of the kingdom of Ireland, and the right hon. Ld Spenser Hamilton, gentlemen of the bed-chamber; Col. Sir John Dyer, bart. groom of the bed chamber; and Col. Cha. Leigh and Lieut. Edw. Scott, equerries.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

DR. Crawford, physician of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Mr. Walker, one of the surgeons of St. George's Hospital, Hyde-Park Corner.

John Heaton, esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, dep. clerk of the pipe-office, *vice* E. Woodcock, esq;

John Chamber, esq; recorder of Norwich.

John Heaton, esq; dep. clerk of the pipe.

—Rogers, esq; (sec. to Ld Keppel) one of the commissioners of the navy.

Lord Sondes, one of the auditors of the imprest, has appointed J. Wigglesworth, esq; his lordship's sole deputy in that office.

Mr. Hen. Tahourdin, assistant to the surveyor of the warehouse of the customs in the port of London.

Wm. Birch, esq; solicitor to his R. H. the Prince of Wales, and clerk of the council of his duchy of Cornwall.

Oxford, Oct. 7. This day, in full convocation, the rev. Sam. Dennis, D. D. president of St. John's College, was, for the 4th year, invested with the office of vice-chancellor of this university.

Nov. 1. Rev. Rob. Holmes, fellow of New Coll. professor of poetry, *vice* Mr. Randolph.

In full convocation, the degree of D. D. conferred on the rev. John Randolph, regius professor of divinity, and canon of Christ Church.

Cambridge, Oct. 10. This day the following gentlemen were elected officers of this university for the ensuing year, viz. *Professors*; Rev.

Josh. Waterhouse, M. A. Catharine-Hall, Rev. Tho. Veasey, M. A. Peter-House. *Moderators*; Rev. Hen. Wm. Coulthurst, M. A. Sidney Coll. Rev. Tho. Cautley, M. A. Trinity College. *Scrutators*; Harry Grove, B. D. St. John's Coll. Rev. Wm. Coppard, M. A. Jesus Coll. *Taxors*; Rev. Isaac Milner, M. A. Queen's College, Rev. Wm. Farish, M. A. Magdalen College.

12. This day the following gentlemen were elected of the caput for the ensuing year, viz. Richard Farmer, D. D. master of Emanuel College; Joseph Jowett, LL.D. fellow of Trinity Hall; Robert Glynn, M. D. fellow of King's College; Rev. Sam. Hey, M. A. fellow of Magdalen Coll. senior non-regent; Rev. J. Plampin, M. A. fellow of Jesus College, senior regent.

Nov. 4. This day the rev. John Torkington, B. D. master of Clare-Hall, was elected vice-chancellor for the year ensuing.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Jas. Simpson, Binbrook St. Mary R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Twigg, lecturer of united parishes of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, and St. Christopher's.

Rev. Ri. Ellis, B. A. Askarthe V. co. York.

Rev. Tho. Lloyd, Langoedmawr R. co. Cardigan.

Rev. Tho. Parke, M. A. Statherne R. co. Leicester, worth 200l. per ann.

Rev. John Ramsay, Barton St. Andrew R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Erasmus Drury, Mundesley R. Norf.

Rev. — Fly, minister of Trinity church, in the Little Minories, a minor canon of St. Paul's, *vice* Mr. Gibbons, dec.

Rev. Gilb. Buchanan, Woodmanstern R. co. Surrey.

Rev. John Tasker Nash, Harbeston R. co. Pembroke.

Rev. Tho. Avelynge, Henlow V. co. Bedf.

Rev. — Barker, Holmton R. and Welwick V. both co. York.

Rev. John Wooldridge, Totness V. co. Devon.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Wm. Smith, M. A. to hold West Worlington with Biddeford RR. both co. Devon.

Rev. Jos. Hudson, D. D. Warkworth with Newburne VV. both co. Northumberland.

Rev. Tho. Randolph, M. A. Saltwood R. with Petham and Waltham VV. all in Kent.

Rev. Hen. Woodcock, LL.B. Cossington R. with Bothley V. both co. Leicester.

*** List of Bankrupts in our next.

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 28, to Nov. 18, 1783.

Christened.		Buried.		Between					
Males	645	Males	750		2 and 5	183	50 and 60	113	
Females	622	Females	785		5 and 10	64	60 and 70	97	
Whereof have died under two years old		541			10 and 20	59	70 and 80	61	
					20 and 30	107	80 and 90	37	
					30 and 40	134	90 and 100	1	
				40 and 50	127	100 and 110	1		
Peck Loaf 25. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.									

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1783*

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduced.	3 per Ct. consols.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Excheq. Bills.	Omnium.	Lottery Tickets.
29	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 $\frac{3}{8}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 59 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$						13 $\frac{3}{8}$	12		14 12
30	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	59	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 59 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$		18	12 $\frac{7}{8}$						13 $\frac{3}{8}$	12		14 15
31	118	58 $\frac{3}{8}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 59 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$		18	12 $\frac{7}{8}$						13 $\frac{3}{8}$	11		14 14
1	Sunday	58 $\frac{3}{8}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 59 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$		18	12 $\frac{7}{8}$						13 $\frac{3}{8}$	11		14 14
2																
3																
4	118	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 59 $\frac{1}{8}$	61		18 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$						12 $\frac{5}{8}$	9		15 2
5																
6	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{8}$			18 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$						12 $\frac{3}{4}$	9		15 1
7	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$						12	8		15 0
8		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{3}{4}$			18 $\frac{1}{2}$										14 11
9	Sunday															
10																
11	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 59 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$		18 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$						13 $\frac{1}{2}$	8		14 10
12		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$		18 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$						14	7		14 17
13	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 59 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$		18 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$						14	6		14 15
14	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 59 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$		18 $\frac{1}{4}$	13						14			14 10
15		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$			18 $\frac{1}{4}$						59 $\frac{1}{2}$				14 8
16	Sunday															
17		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$		18	12 $\frac{7}{8}$					58 $\frac{1}{2}$				
18	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$					58 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	9		
19		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$					58 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	8		
20	117	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	125	55			58 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9		
21		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	120				58 $\frac{1}{4}$				
22		57 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$		17 $\frac{3}{8}$										
23	Sunday															
24		58	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	60		17 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$					58 $\frac{1}{4}$		8		
25	117	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	60		17 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$					58 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	8		
26		57 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{8}$		17 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$					58 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	8		
27	115	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 57 $\frac{3}{4}$	59 $\frac{3}{8}$		17 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$					12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8		

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

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Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
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For DECEMBER, 1783.

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Queries on Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian	ib.	Original Anecdotes of Hoadly and Secker	1029
Plan for observing Meteors and Fireballs	991	IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW OF	
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Timber in Scotland—Hint to Bee-masters	1017	Foreign and Domestic News, Lists of Birth	
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GA

- A North Quad of Newgate.*
B A Screen from the Penthouse to the Prison door.
C The Penthouse.
D Entrance on the Scaffold.
E Boxes or seats for the Sheriffs.
F The Scaffold.
G The Platform.
H The Gallows.
I The Pin which loosens the Platform & lets it fall in.

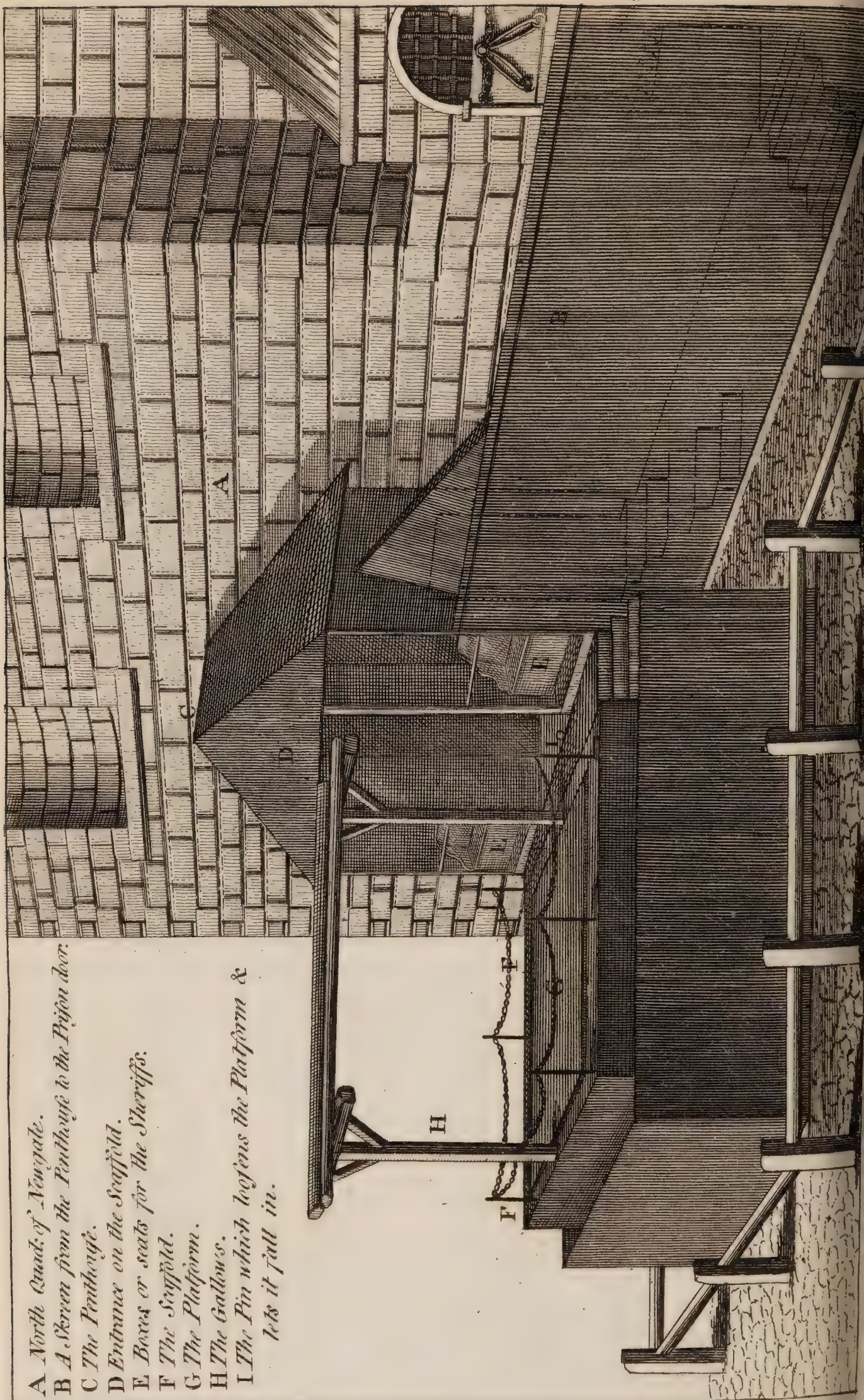




Fig. 5.

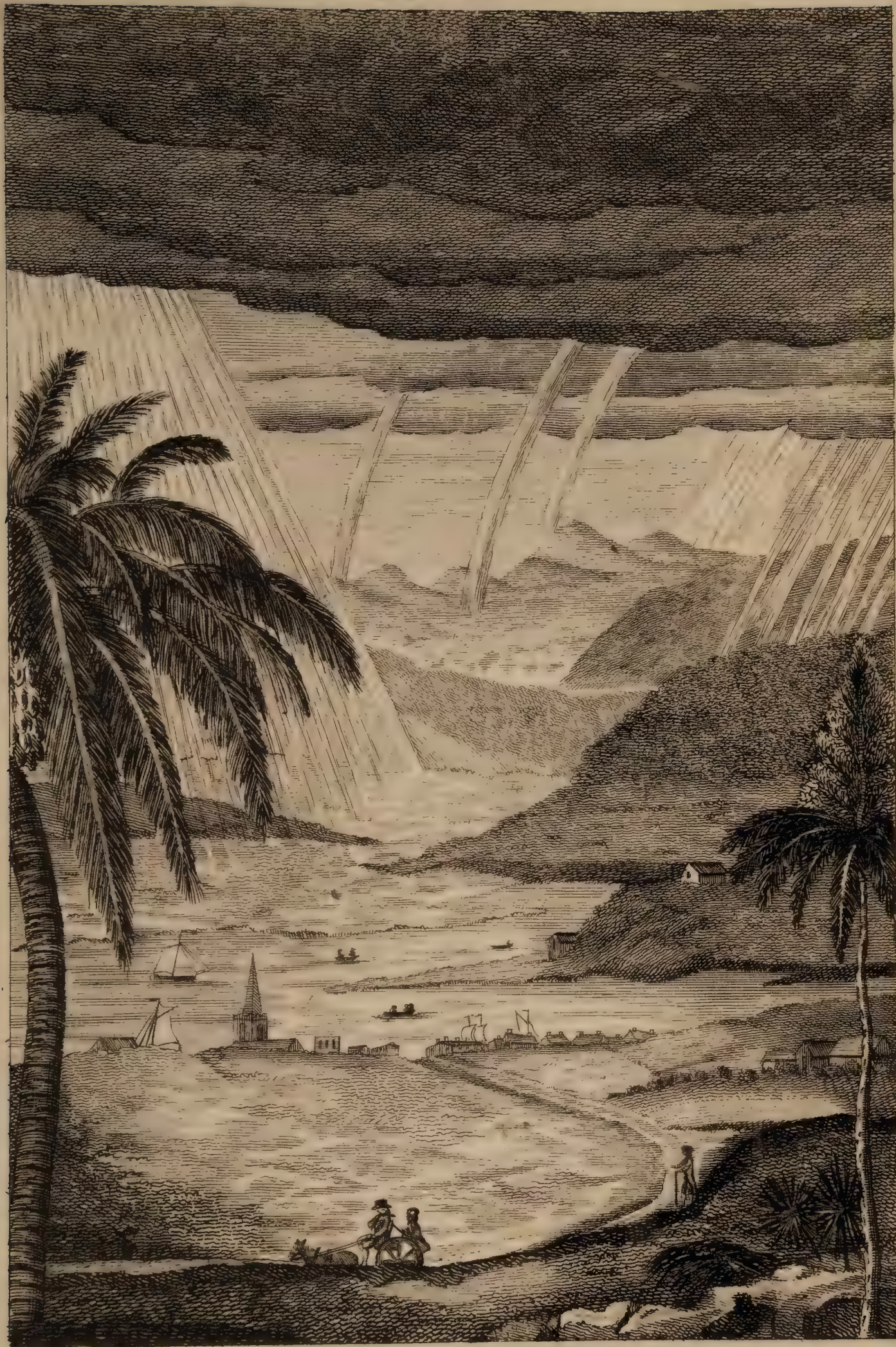
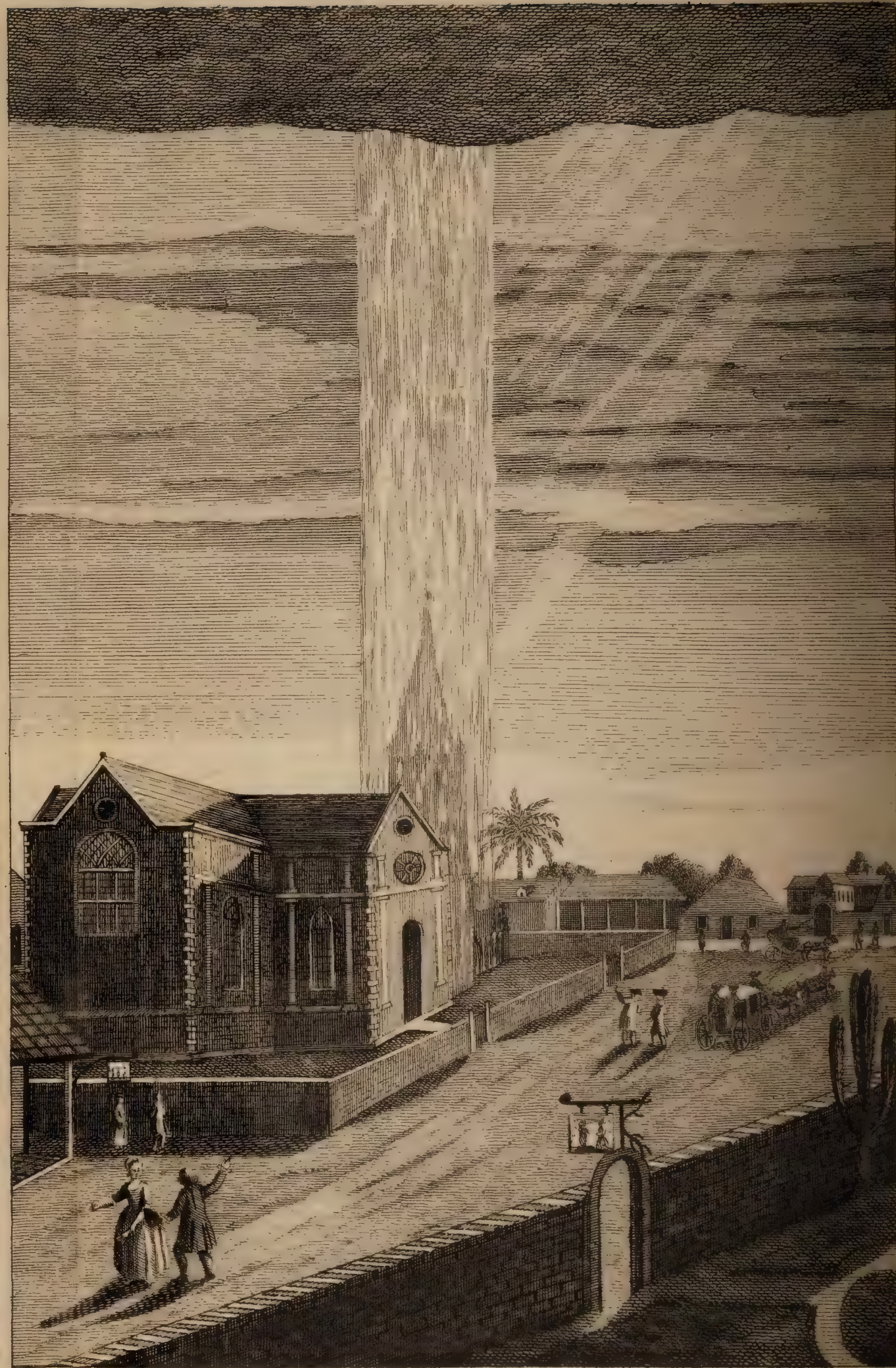


Fig. 6.

Gent. Mag. Dec. 1783.



Representation of Water spouts at S^t Jago de la Vega in Jamaica.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For D E C E M B E R, 1783.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF THE SECOND PART OF VOL. LIII.



OUR desire to gratify, as early as possible, the public curiosity concerning the experiments of Messieurs Charles and Robert with the air balloon, Dec. 1, 1783, has induced us to lay

before them the following abstract of so much of the discourse delivered by the first of these gentlemen at the opening his course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, as published in the *Journal de Paris*, Nos 347 and 348, Dec. 13 and 14, 1783, as relates to his aerial voyage.

"Previous to our ascension," says Mr. Charles, "we had sent up a globe of 5 f. 8 inc. to discover the course of wind, and mark out our intended route. The compliment of cutting the string was paid to Mr. Montgolfier, and it instantly rose. Meanwhile we prepared to follow it with impatience; but the perplexing circumstances * we were in prevented our putting into execution every minute particular that we had intended the night before. The globe and the chariot were in exact equilibrium on the ground. At three quarters after one, we threw out 19 pounds of ballast, and rose in the midst of a profound silence, occasioned by the emotion and astonishment of both parties. Our first pleasing reflections on our escape from the persecution and calumny which had attacked us, were heightened by the majestic scene which presented itself to our view; on every side a most serene sky, without a cloud, and a most charming distant prospect. As we ascended by an accelerated progressive motion, we

waved our banner in token of joy, and, in order the better to insure our safety, I was particularly attentive to the barometer. M. Robert examined the cargo with which our friends had ballasted our chariot, as for a long voyage, of champaign, &c. blankets, and furs.— Having enough, and to spare, he began with throwing out one of the blankets, which spread itself in the air, and fell near the dome of the Assumption.— The barometer then sunk 66 inches, and we had ceased to ascend, or, more properly speaking, were arrived at the height of about 300 toises. This was the height to which I had undertaken to stop, and from this moment, to that of our first getting out of sight of the observers at the different stations, our horizontal course was between 26 inches and 26 inches 8 lines of the mercury, which agrees with the observations made at Paris. We took care to throw out our ballast in proportion as we descended by the insensible loss of inflammable air, and we raised ourselves sensibly to the same height. Had circumstances permitted us to regulate this ballast with more exactness, our course would have been almost absolutely horizontal and voluntary.

Having reached the height of Mousseaux, which we left a little to the left, we remained for a moment stationary. Our chariot turned about, and we then filed off, as the wind directed. We soon after passed the Seine, between St. Ouen and Asnières, and leaving Colombes on the left, passed almost over Gennevilliers. We had crossed the river a second time; leaving Argenteuil on the left, we past at Sannois, Franconville, Eaubonne, St. Leu-Taverny, Villiers, cross L'île Adam, and afterwards Neilly, where

* Les circonstances imprévues qui nous pressèrent.

where we descended. Such were nearly the places over which we must have passed almost perpendicularly. This passage makes about 9 Paris leagues, which we ran over in two hours, with scarcely any sensible agitation in the air. During the whole of this delightful journey we felt not the least uneasiness about our own fate or that of the machine. The globe suffered no other alteration than the successive modifications of dilatation and compression, of which we availed ourselves, to rise or descend at pleasure, in any quantity. The thermometer was, for above an hour, between 10 and 12 deg. above 0, owing to the inside of our chariot having been warmed by the rays of the sun. Its heat soon communicated itself to our globe, and contributed, by the dilatation of the inflammable air within, to keep us at the same height, without being obliged to lighten our ballast; but we suffered a greater loss: the inflammable air, dilated by the sun's heat, escaped by the appendage to the globe, which we held in our hands, and loosened, as circumstances required, to let out the air too much dilated. By this easy method we avoided the expansions and explosions which persons unacquainted with these matters apprehended. The inflammable air could not break its prison, since it had always a vent, and the atmospheric air could not get into the globe, since its pressure made the appendage serve as a valve to oppose its entrance.

After 56 minutes progress we heard the gun which was the signal of our disappearing from the observers at Paris. Not being obliged to confine our course to an horizontal direction, as we had till then done, we gave ourselves up to the contemplation of the varied scenes in the open country beneath us. We shouted *Vive le Roi*, and heard our shouts re-echoed. We heard, very distinctly, voices saying, 'Are not you afraid, my friends? Are not you sick? What a clever thing it is! God preserve you! Farewell, my friends!'—We continued waving our banners, and we saw that these signals redoubled the joy and security of those below. We several times came down low enough to be heard: people asked us whence we came, and what time we set out; and we ascended bidding them farewell.—As circumstances required, we threw out, successively, great coats, muffs, clothes. As we sailed over Little A-dam, we flourished our banners, and

asked after the Prince of Conti; but had the mortification to be told, by a speaking trumpet, that he was at Paris. At length, re-ascending, we reached the plains of Nettle about half after three, when, as I intended a second expedition, and wished to avail myself of the advantage of situation, as well as of the daylight, I proposed to Mr. Robert to descend. Seeing a troop of country people running before us over the fields, we descended towards a spacious meadow, inclosed with some trees and bushes. Our chariot advanced majestically along a long inclined plane. As it approached the trees, fearing it might be entangled among them, I threw out two pounds of ballast, and it sprung upwards over them. We ran over above 20 toises within one or two feet of the land, and looked like travellers in a sledge. The country people pursued us as children do a butterfly, without being able to overtake us. At length we came to the ground. As soon as the curate and syndics could be brought to the spot, I drew up a verbal process, which they immediately signed. Presently galloped up the Duke de Chartres, the Duke de Fitz-James, Mr. Farrer, an English gentleman, and a number of horsemen, who had followed us from Paris. Fortunately we alighted near a hunting-seat of the latter, who immediately mounted his horse, and riding up to us, exclaimed "Mr. Charles, I am first." The Prince embraced us both in our chariot, and signed the process. So did the Duke de Fitz-James. Mr. Farrer signed it 3 times. His signature was omitted in the Journal, for he was so transported with joy, that he could not write legibly. Of above 200 horsemen who followed us from Paris, only these could overtake us; the rest had knocked up their horses, or given out. After relating a few particulars to the Duke de Chartres, I told him I was going off again, when would he have me return? He replied, in half an hour. Mr. Robert quitted the chariot, as we had agreed. Thirty peasants held down the machine. I asked for some earth to ballast it, having not above 4 or 5 pounds left. A spade was not at hand, nor were there any stones in the meadow. The sun was near setting. I made a hasty calculation of the time requisite for the alteration of weight, and giving a signal to the peasants to quit their hold, I sprung up like a bird. In 20 minutes I was 1500 toises high, out of sight of all terrestrial objects. I had

taken the necessary precautions against the explosion of the globe, and prepared to make the observations which I had promised myself. In order to observe the barometer and thermometer placed at the ends of the chariot, without altering the centre of gravity, I knelt down in the middle, stretching forwards my body and one leg, holding my watch and paper in my left, and my pen and the string of the valve in my right, waiting for the event. The globe, which, at my setting out, was rather flaccid, swelled insensibly. The air escaped in great quantities at the valve. I drew the valve from time to time, to give it two vents; and I continued to ascend, still losing air, which issued out hissing, and became visible, like a warm vapour in a cold atmosphere. The reason of this phenomenon is obvious. On earth the thermometer was 7 degrees above the freezing point; after 10 minutes ascent it was 5 degrees below. The inflammable air had not had time to recover the equilibrium of its temperature. Its elastic equilibrium being quicker than that of the heat, there must escape a greater quantity than that which the external dilatation of the air could determine by its least pressure. For myself, though exposed to the open air, I passed, in 10 minutes, from the warmth of spring to the cold of winter, a sharp dry cold, but not too much to be borne. I declare, that in the first moment I felt nothing disagreeable in the sudden change. When the barometer ceased to rise, I marked exactly 18 inches 10 lines, the mercury suffering no sensible oscillation. From this oscillation I deduct a height of 1524 toises, or thereabouts, till I can be more exact in my calculation. In a few minutes more my fingers were benumbed by the cold, so that I could not hold my pen. I was now stationary, and moved only in an horizontal direction. I rose up in the middle of the chariot, to contemplate the scene around me. At my setting out the sun was set on the valleys; he soon rose for me alone, who was the only luminous body in the horizon, and all the rest of nature in shade. The sun himself presently disappeared, and I had the pleasure of seeing him set twice in the same day. I beheld, for a few seconds, the circumambient air and the vapours rising from the vallies and rivers. The clouds seemed to rise from the earth, and collect one upon another, still preserving their usual form, only

their colour was grey and monotonous from the want of light in the atmosphere. The moon alone enlightened them, and shewed me that I was tacking about twice, and I observed certain currents that brought me back again. I had several sensible deviations, and observed, with surprise, the effects of the wind, and saw the streamers of my banners point upwards. This phenomenon was not the effect of the ascent or descent, for I then moved horizontally. At that instant I conceived, perhaps a little too hastily, the idea of being able to steer one's own course. In the midst of my transports I felt a violent pain in my right ear and jaw, which I ascribed to the dilatation of the air in the cellular construction of those organs, as much as to that of the external air. I was in a waistcoat, and bareheaded. I immediately put on a woollen cap, yet the pain did not go off but as I gradually descended. For 7 or 8 minutes I had ceased to ascend; the condensation of the internal inflammable air rather made me descend. I now recollected my promise to return in half an hour, and, pulling the upper valve, I came down. The globe was now so much emptied, that it appeared only an half-globe. I perceived a fine ploughed field near the wood of Tour du Lay, and hastened my descent. When I was between 20 and 30 toises from the earth, I threw out hastily 2 or 3 pounds of ballast, and became, for a moment, stationary, till I descended gently on the field, above a league from the place whence I set out. The frequent deviations and turnings about make me imagine this voyage was about 3 leagues, and I was gone about 35 minutes. Such is the certainty of the combinations of our aerostatic machine, that I can at pleasure complete 130 specific lightness, the preservation of which, equally voluntary, might have kept me in the air at least for 24 hours longer. When the two Dukes saw me at a distance coming down, they and the rest left M. Robert to meet me, and hastened to Paris; and the Prince himself most kindly undertook to give the publick an account of us, and to quiet their apprehensions for us."

* * * A. W.'s curious Communications (the fine old Seal, and the beautiful View of Rouen with its present remarkable Bridge) came too late for this month; but are now engraving; as are the Three Portraits of Persons unknown; and the Stone Celts, Candelstick, &c. &c.

MR. URBAN,

THE present excellent Sheriffs of London and Middlesex having projected one of the most salutary measures for executions, as well to strike a serious awe into the hearts of the most obdurate and thoughtless, as also to prevent many of the mischiefs which have arisen by the long parade to Tyburn; a correspondent hopes, that, to some of the curious readers of this Miscellany, the annexed Plate of the Scaffold erected for this serious purpose near the prison, may not be quite unacceptable. — The whole erection is hung in black. The criminals are attended, by the proper officers and the Ordinary of Newgate, from their cells to that part of the scaffold marked G, which is a platform raised about two or three inches above the general floor, F, and directly under the gallows: here, after the usual prayers and solemnities, the rope is tied up, and, at the Sheriff's signal, the executioner pulls away a staple, I, which loosens a bar that supports the platform G, and the platform then falls in: and this, being much more sudden and regular than that of a cart being drawn away, has the effect of immediate death. During the whole time of this awful spectacle, a full-toned bell, which is suspended above the roof of this part of the prison, is solemnly tolled; but as it is fixed so far on the roof as not to be in sight, it does not appear, and therefore is not distinguished in the plate. The scaffold is supported by strong posts, fixed into grooves made in the street and the whole is temporary, being all calculated to take to pieces, which are preserved within the prison.

H. L.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 26.

IN the last edition of Mr. Pennant's *Zoology*, there are some curious particulars concerning the natural history of the toad, an animal which Mr. Pennant seems to consider as perfectly innoxious, for want of proof to the contrary. I was also much inclined to think, that a vulgar prejudice loaded that creature with undeserved obloquy. But some doubts were raised in my mind, last autumn, by the following incident. A young spaniel took up in his mouth a large toad, which had crept into my study during the night; but, as he was carrying it out of the room, he suddenly threw it down, ran about the room, seemingly in great

pain, foamed very much at the mouth, and shewed every symptom of violent anguish. These continued for more than an hour, till some warm milk was brought him, after eating which he appeared quite recovered in a very short time, and no farther effects ensued.

I beg leave to make also an observation on Mr. Barrington's ingenious and curious essay on the language of birds, which is added to the third volume of the above-mentioned work. His experiments seem to prove, very clearly, that the feathered tribe have no natural or innate note appropriated to each species. Yet a familiar instance, daily before our eyes, contradicts this system, that of ducklings hatched under a hen; for these never assume the chuckle or note of the foster bird, but from the first express themselves as ducks, although they may never have seen or heard an old one.

I beg leave to submit these doubts, through the channel of your excellent Collection, to some of your readers skilled in natural history, whose notice will inform and oblige your constant reader,

D. A. B.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 12.

I HAVE great reason to think "The Illustration of the Holy Scriptures," mentioned in p. 832, was principally the compilation of Mr. Goadby, of Sherborn, who printed it; and that he received considerable assistance from a very intelligent studious young man, who was apprentice to him, and much better qualified to comment on the Sacred Writings than most of our present race of Pseudo-Apostles.

W. E.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 14.

LET me request your intelligent correspondents to favour the publick with some particulars of the Rev. Mr. CASWELL, who is mentioned so advantageously in the *TATLER*, No 55; of Dr. ELLIS, who had the honour of educating Steele and Addison at the Charter-house; and of Major-General DAVENPORT, Brigadier BISSET, and Lord FORBES, who are so honourably distinguished in the concluding number of the *Tatler*. The communicator of hints in relation to either of these Worthies will confer an essential service on a new edition (now printing) of the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*.

In No 63 "a certain lady" is mentioned, as then about to publish "two Saxon novels," of "great repute with
"the

"the ladies of Queen Anne's court." The lady, without doubt, was Mrs. Elstob, who published the Saxon Homilies. Qu. Did Mr. Bickerstaffe mistake *these* for novels? or is there any novel known to be existing in the Saxon language? Yours, &c. M. G.

P. S. Any person, who has got either Gazettes, or News-papers, published from 1708 to 1716, or 1730, and is inclined to part with them, may have a reasonable price for them. They are wanted for the illustration of the above works; and if any person, not disposed to sell them, will be so kind as to lend them, for inspection, the greatest care shall be taken of them, and they shall be punctually returned according to direction. Any communications that tend to throw light on any parts of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, or to ascertain the real authors of any Papers in them, will be thankfully received, duly attended to, and properly acknowledged, if consigned to the care of Mr. NICHOLS, Printer, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street.

A PLAN for observing the METEORS called FIRE-BALLS.

By NEVIL MASKELYNE, D.D. F.R.S. and ASTRONOMER ROYAL.

FIVE Meteors, of the kind which from their appearance are generally called Fire-balls, have been seen of late, in the space of a few weeks, viz. on August 18, September 26, October 4, 19, and 29, which seems to indicate that they appear more frequently than is commonly imagined. The curious and extraordinary appearances, which they exhibited, shew them to be deserving more attention than has been hitherto given them. For want of a series of proper observations, little progress has been made towards accounting for their phenomena. The greater part of those who have seen them, not being previously acquainted with the circumstances they ought to attend to, have made observations too imperfect to answer that purpose. It is therefore to be wished, that all persons, who may happen to see a Meteor, would attend to the following particulars, and set down their remarks as soon as they can after they see it, while the impression made by the Meteor is full and fresh in their memory, before it is vitiated by their own after-thoughts, or the accounts received from other observers. Such after-thoughts may be of great use: but their own genuine *original* observations are chiefly to be wished for by any one who is to calculate the track of the Meteor.

The particulars to be attended to are these: 1st. The precise time of its appearance.

2^d. Its apparent Altitudes and Bearings at its first appearance, at its greatest elevation, at its bursting, and at its disappearance.

3^d. Its Figure, and the diameter of the Body when at the greatest apparent altitude, compared with that of the Sun or Moon at the same altitude; the brightness and colours of its Light, and the degree of Illumination which it gave; and to make a sketch or drawing of the appearances before and after it burst, or any other of its appearances.

4th. Whether both the Body and Tail burst; and how many parts this bursting produced; and whether this happened before or after it arrived at its greatest apparent altitude; the length of the Tail before the Meteor burst; and indeed every alteration of its length they observe; whether the Meteor appeared very faint at first, and gradually grew brighter, or appeared very bright at once; and whether it was extinguished suddenly or by degrees.

5th. How long the appearance lasted.

5th. Whether a Sound or Sounds (as of an explosion) was heard some minutes after its disappearance, and how long, and from what point of the compass they thought it came.

7th. The Bearing and Distance of the place of observation from the nearest market-town should be put down.

N. B. As sound moves only at the rate of 12 miles in a minute, the observer should patiently wait for at least 8 or 10 minutes, listening for the Sound, for all the Meteors appear to be very many miles indeed nearer to the observer than they really are.

R E M A R K S.

Curious persons may avail themselves of observations made even by the most illiterate, by causing them to trace with a stick the path which the Meteor described in the Heavens, according to the best of their recollection. The observations would be better made, if you accompany the person to the very spot where he saw the Meteor, for there the neighbouring objects, such as roads, houses, or trees, will much assist his memory.

The apparent Altitudes of the Meteor are best found by a Quadrant (a common wooden one of 3 inches radius will suffice) which the person should direct to the points in the Heavens where the Meteor appeared to him, if he saw it, or even to such points where the illiterate person above-mentioned pointed. In like manner its Bearings should be found by a Compass.

To ascertain how long the appearance lasted, he should trace over its path in the Heavens with its proper velocity, while another person observes the time by a watch or clock that shews seconds; or by the num-

ber of swings of a temporary pendulum made by a musket ball, or any small weight, suspended by a string of 39 inches long from the center of the ball or weight, which will swing Seconds. Without some such method as this, they will be apt to estimate the time much longer than it is.

It would be well if those persons, who happen to see a Meteor, would put down the time by their watch when it first appeared, or was at its greatest altitude, or burst, or disappeared, and again when they hear the sound; and, as common watches are liable to vary much in a few hours, that they would, as soon after as may be, find the error of their watch by comparing it with a good regulator; for, if the exact times could be had at different places, the absolute velocity of the Meteor, the velocity of the sound propagated to us from the higher regions of the atmosphere, and the longitudes of places might be determined.

Even in cloudy weather it might be useful to note the times of accidental explosions, or any unusual sounds heard, with the points of the compass from which they are thought to come, whether in the day or

night, and of sudden illuminations of the sky in the night, as they may prove afterwards to have been owing to Meteors, and will serve some of the purposes above-mentioned.

These Meteors generally leave a visible track of faint light behind them, which gives time to observers to ascertain the path, either by the Stars near it, or the observations of altitudes and bearings. Meteors are sometimes seen in the day-light.

It may not be amiss to apprise observers, that estimations of altitudes made without an instrument are very uncertain, owing to the apparent figure of the sky being the segment of a sphere, whose center is greatly below the surface of the earth; so that persons will be apt to judge an object which is near the Horizon to be much higher than it is; at 23° of altitude they may think it at 45° ; and to be in or near the Zenith, when with an instrument it would be found 10° or 20° from it. This points out the necessity for observers to mention whether they estimated their altitudes or observed them with an instrument.

Greenwich, Nov. 6, 1783.

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R .

DRURY-LANE.

Nov. 21. A Trip to Scarborough—Gentle Shepherd.

22. The Gamester—Thomas and Sally.

24. Ditto—Deaf Lover.

25. Hamlet—Fortunatus.

26. The Gamester—The Quaker.

27. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Comus.

28. Love for Love—Fortunatus.

29. The Gamester—Englishman in Paris.

Dec. 1. King Edward the Black Prince—Fortunatus.

2. The Stratagem—The Ladies' Frolick.

3. The Wonder—Fortunatus.

4. New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.

5. *The Metamorphosis*—The Apprentice.

6. The Gamester—Deaf Lover.

8. The Metamorphosis—Fortunatus.

9. Ditto—The Citizen.

10. King John—Deaf Lover.

11. The West Indian—The Camp.

12. The Plain Dealer—Ladies' Frolick.

13. King John—The Lottery.

15. Richard the Third—Fortunatus.

16. King John—Comus.

17. The Tender Husband—Catherine and Petruchio.

18. The Gamester—Who's the Dupe?

19. The Chances—Fortunatus.

20. Venice Preserv'd—Gentle Shepherd.

22. Douglas—The Lyar.

23. School for Fathers—Deaf Lover.

26. Bold Stroke for a Wife—Fortunatus.

27. Hamlet—Ditto.

29. George Barnwell—Gentle Shepherd.

30. Ed. the Bl. Pr.—All the World's a Stage.

31. Douglas—Who's the Dupe?

COVENT-GARDEN.

Nov. 18. The Magic Picture—Poor Soldier.

19. Castle of Andalusia—Positive Man.

20. Douglas—Poor Soldier.

21. The Magic Picture—Ditto.

22. Douglas—Ditto.

24. Mysterious Husb.—Lord Mayor's Day.

25. Cast. of Andal.—Devil upon Two Sticks.

26. The Magic Picture—The Quaker.

27. Grecian Daughter—Poor Soldier.

28. Bold Stroke for a Husband—Ditto.

29. Douglas—Ditto.

Dec. 1. Grecian Daughter—Rofina.

2. The Magic Picture—Poor Soldier.

3. Castle of Andalusia—Barnaby Rattle.

4. Grecian Daughter—Poor Soldier.

5. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.

6. *More Ways than One*—Country Madcap.

8. Ditto—Poor Soldier.

9. Ditto—Ditto.

10. Ditto—Ditto.

11. Venice Preserv'd—Tom Thumb.

12. *More Ways than One*—Poor Soldier.

13. Ditto—Ditto.

15. Ditto—Rofina.

16. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.

17. *More Ways than One*—Poor Soldier.

18. Macbeth—Ditto.

19. *More Ways than One*—Ditto.

20. Cast. of Andal.—Devil upon Two Sticks.

22. *More Ways than One*—Poor Soldier.

23. Winter's Tale—Friar Bacon.

26. George Barnwell—Ditto.

27. Othello—Ditto.

29. Richard the Third—Ditto.

30. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.

31. The Gamester—Ditto.

Summary of Proceedings in Parliament.

(Continued from p. 919.)

June 17.

MR. W. Pitt moved the House to go into a committee on his bill for abolishing fees, &c.

Lord J. Cavendish opposed the motion on the same ground as formerly mentioned, that if there were any abuses in the practices of the various offices, the heads of those offices were the most competent to reform them.

Mr. W. Pitt expressed his surprize at what had fallen from the noble Lord, that the heads of the different offices were the best persons to reform the various abuses of office. He said, he would state a few facts, which would convince the House that abuses did exist in several public offices, and that the heads of those offices were not the most competent to correct them; and first, he would say something of fees, gratuities, and perquisites. To instance in one office only, the Navy Office. When an enquiry was instituted by the late Board of Treasury, with a view to prepare the present bill of reform, the answer given was, there were no fees of office received at that office.— Upon a closer examination of the matter it afterwards came out, that, although there were no fees, received as such, yet that money, to a very considerable amount, was received by some of the officers under the name of gifts. Though the chief clerk of the Navy Office received a salary of about 240 or 250l. a year, it turned out that he received no less than 2500l. in gifts. Another abuse was in contracts, where, though made apparently at so low a rate that it was matter of wonder how they could be fulfilled, yet nothing was so easy as the solution. It appeared that the officers who were to pass the contractor's accounts, and to make the report, were each of them in the pay of the contractor.— While on this head, he took notice of what had fallen from Mr. Burke in a former debate, charging the late Secretaries of State with illegally extorting enormous fees for pass-ports. He stated, that what the Board, upon the strictest enquiry, had found to be the uniform practice of office, that they very naturally followed. But, upon the matter being complained of as a grievance, the distribution of those fees had been stopped; he was so far from being offended at the Hon. Gent.'s motion, that he thanked

him for it, as it fortified him with a strong argument in favour of his bill, and had encouraged him to move for an instruction to the Committee to admit a clause to make the bill extend to the fees taken at the Secretary of State's office, as well as to the others already enumerated. Mr. Pitt also took notice of a remark made by Mr. Sheridan, that the late Board of Treasury had created a new fee while they professed to be employed in forming plans of œconomy, and retrenching of fees in offices in general. Mr. Pitt denied the charge. He said, the matter alluded to, related to a sum claimed as a gratuity upon a contract which the Treasury, as custom and usage had warranted, had allowed to be taken, no regulation to the contrary at that time existing. In the course of speaking of fees, he took notice of the place of secretary to the Post Office, who, with a salary of 5 or 600l. a year, made an annual income of 3000l. The salaries of the two secretaries to the Treasury he stated at 2000l. a year; but during the war they swelled to 5000l. a year. He slightly touched on the sale of places, the superannuation of officers, and the supply of duty by deputies. Previous to the existence of the last Board of Treasury, a practice had obtained, he said, of the occasional superannuation of stampers in the Stamp Office, when the commissioners of the Treasury each appointed a stamper regularly, one after another, in turns, as real vacancies happened, or as artificial vacancies were created. And it was no uncommon practice for each commissioner to appoint one of his own servants, and instantly grant him leave of absence, which leave of absence was regularly renewed every six months, and his place supplied by a deputy. This abuse the last Board of Treasury put a stop to as far as in them lay, and he meant in this bill to give the regulation in this particular the sanction of an act.

The next regulation the Bill had in view was, he said, the improvident expenditure of the public money in what was termed incidental expences, in which were comprehended the supply of persons with coals, candles, furniture, &c. which had given rise to abuses so flagrant that an enumeration of those that had come to his knowledge would scarce be credited by the House. Various proofs might be produced of officers not only supplying their dwelling-houses in town with those articles, but even their country-

try-houses, and those at a most extravagant rate. Other abuses, for work done at houses held by Government, he declared to be very great. The expence of repairing the house in Downing Street, in which he had the honour to be lodged for a few months, cost the public, a year or two before his coming to it, 10,000l.; and for the seven preceding years, little less than 500l. annually. Other houses, belonging to the publick, at Bushey Park, Hampton Court, and elsewhere, though they had not cost so much, had followed at no very considerable distance. He at length came to the latter clauses of the bill, those respecting the improvident consumption of stationary wares by the officers of the different departments of government, which he stated at the enormous sum of Eighteen Thousand Pounds a year. He had heard of rooms papered, in the private houses of officers, at the expence of the publick, and he believed it would astonish the House, and even the noble Lord in the blue ribbon himself, to be informed that stationary wares for his Lordship alone, as first Lord of the Treasury, cost the publick, the year before last, no less than 1300l. which he, knowing as he did of what curious articles the bill consisted, wondered that it did not amount to as many thousands. One article he would mention was an item of 340l. for WHIPCORD. When he mentioned these facts, he desired to be understood as intending nothing personal to the noble Lord, who, he believed, had not the most distant knowledge or apprehension of any such abuses; and from thence he drew an inference in support of his bill, and in proof of the necessity of a substantial reform. He added, that the bill of the two secretaries for stationary wares, for the same year, amounted, jointly, to very near as much as that of the first Lord. If, therefore, the Board of Treasury, who possessed all the powers of controul, which they doubtless exercised with becoming vigilance, were liable to such gross impositions, what might not be expected in the subordinate departments, where those at the head of them are not invested with such ample powers? Was it to be expected that they would begin to correct abuses in their offices, which they saw tolerated in that of their superiors?—Having amplified exceedingly in this and other parts of the bill, he said, he did not doubt but the plan of reform contained in it would produce a saving to the publick of at least 40,000l. a year.

Before he sat down, he took notice of Lord North's expression, in a former debate, that "not a trace was to be found in the Treasury indicating a single step towards that glorious fabric of reform and œconomy held out in the King's speech." He had taken down the words, and, he thought, could find no fitter an opportunity than the present to bring them to the test. He appealed to the present Ministry, whether there were not in the Treasury very laborious and accurate materials drawn up, at the instance of the late Board of Treasury, upon the Mint, the Royal Forests, and a variety of other subjects alluded to in the King's speech, as intended to be brought before Parliament, as matters of reform; and concluded with complimenting Lord North on his well-known candour, from which he had reason to flatter himself that his Lordship would do him the justice to acknowledge he had really made this assertion.

Lord North, in reply, said, that out of the 1340l. charged for stationary wares for his use, 40 per cent. must be deducted as the due of the usher of the Exchequer; but as to the article of *whipcord*, it certainly was the first time he had ever heard it mentioned; and he assured the House that he would make the most rigorous enquiry into the fact, and if he should find delinquency, he would leave nothing in his power undone to bring the delinquents to punishment. He had always made it a point to prevent frauds from being committed under his name, by giving the most positive directions to his private secretary, and he had hitherto had no reason to suspect that his orders had not been strictly obeyed. At the same time he cautioned the House against forming a false estimate of the consumption of stationary wares, by comparing it with that of a private individual. The first Lord of the Treasury was obliged to have a private secretary, and two or three clerks, almost constantly employed, and when 40 per cent. perquisites to another was deducted, it would reduce the consumption to little more than 600l. a year, which, considering the Treasury to be served by patent, and, consequently, not upon the lowest terms, he hoped the House would not think so enormously extravagant as it had been represented. With respect to coals and candles, he found, when he was placed at the head of the Treasury, that his predecessor had been supplied with those articles at the public expence. And as to the money laid

laid out on the house in Downing Street, allotted for the residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he could say, with truth, that he warded off the expence as long as he was able, and had consented to it at last only because the report of the Board of Works had declared that the house would not stand long if it was not repaired, and that the expence of reparation would not exceed 5000l.; but afterwards, when the building was thrown open, the foundation was found to be bad, which occasioned the additional charge. The house in Bushey Park, his Lordship added, was in a most ruinous condition when his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant the rangerhip of that park to Lady North. It had been granted for three lives to the family of the late E. of Halifax, and, on the lapse of the last life, was, like almost all houses that return to the landlord after the expiration of a lease, very much run to decay; and when the Board of Works reported it to stand in need of immediate repair, care was taken that none of the public money should be expended in ornaments, or new works, but all upon the old foundation.—These different circumstances his Lordship proved from the reports of the Board of Works, which he read to the House.

When he said, on a former occasion, that “no trace was to be found in the Treasury, of any system of the late Ministry, relative to œconomy,” he must be understood to mean of the subject then before the House, viz. The Loan. The King’s speech held forth promises of constructing new loans, on principles calculated, not only to pay the interest, but, at the same time, to annihilate the debt; with plans for supporting the credit of the navy and victualling bills, ordnance debentures, &c.; glorious acts indeed! but no trace was to be found in the Treasury of any such plans. He was therefore justified in saying that the late Ministry had deluded the people by promises which they either could not, or would not, but certainly did not, attempt to perform.—As to the saving of 40,000l. which the right hon. member expected to make by this bill, his lordship was afraid he was much too sanguine in his hopes; for his part, he did not expect much from it.

Mr. Sec. Fox observed, that among the various charges brought against his noble friend, it had not once been suggested that he had ever created a job for his own emolument. He charged the late Ministry, not for suffering their friends to

enjoy all the fees while they remained in office, but for cutting off from their successors the possibility of having any. The two late Secretaries of State had been permitted to enjoy the fees for pass-ports; “but the very day,” said Mr. Fox, “that I had the honour to kiss his Majesty’s hand for my appointment, it was signified to the office, that the Secretaries of State were in future to have 4000l. a year salary, and NO PERQUISITES.”—He then spoke of the pass-ports in terms of spirited reprobation. He spoke of them as bringing a disgrace on the character of the nation; for, while other States complimented the merchants with pass-ports *gratis*, our Board of Treasury charged their pass-ports four times over; so that what cost 7l. 10s. when we had but one enemy, was charged 30l. to the merchant, on the shallow pretence of having four enemies. As to the bill before the House, Mr. Fox thought it totally unnecessary; however, he would not oppose it’s going into a committee, since the right hon. mover seemed so anxious of having it debated.

Mr. Burke, with his wonted vein of pointed satire, blamed the author of the bill for prying into the little perquisites of little men in little offices, while he suffered the greatest abuses to exist in the office under his own eyes. He seemed, he said, to have that rare olfactory nerve which could smell a single ball of horse-dung a thousand miles off, but was not to be affected by the stench of a dunghill under his nose. He compared Mr. Pitt to a large serpent, gliding along the dirty mire of reform, with a number of little diminute frauds in his belly. His bill, he said, held out the reverse of a true principle of œconomical reform. It substituted vexation for œconomy, and expence for reform. It abolished a number of petty insignificant offices, for the purpose of establishing five expensive offices, upon the ruins of the indigent and the worthy. He would not, however, divide the House against the speaker’s leaving the chair, though he could not help thinking it the shortest way at once to put an end to such an idle piece of business.

Gov. Johnstone said something about the nature of the pass-ports; and

Mr. W. Pitt absolved himself from insinuating the most distant blame against Lord North. His sole intention was, to shew how easily abuses might creep into offices, though those who were at the head of them were the most upright.

The Speaker left the chair, and the House, going into a committee, went through the bill, and adjourned.

June 18.

Lord *John Cavendish* brought in the Compounding Bill.

Mr. *Hill* rose, and combated the main argument adduced for bringing-in the bill, "That there were so many frauds practised by persons compounding, that there was no preventing those frauds but by suffering no person whatever to compound." If ever argument, he said, was founded on the principle of flagrant injustice, it was this. Suppose he was to assert that all honest men ought to be hanged, for fear any rogues should escape, how would such reasoning be received? Yet it was exactly of a piece with that, which indiscriminately involved the innocent with the guilty, and deprived the honest compounder of his privilege of compounding because his roguish neighbour sold the malt for which he compounded. This was acting just like the inhuman Herod, who caused all the young children throughout the coasts of Bethlehem to be murdered, that he might be sure not to let the Holy Infant escape. The expedient was dreadful; yet the merciless tyrant failed of his end, as he hoped all tyrants ever would. He used a variety of striking arguments against the bill, but was as weakly supported as before. He, however, divided the House upon it, and the numbers were, for the second reading 129, against it 47.

The House went into a committee of supply; and

Mr. *Secretary at War* moved for 837l. to defray the expence of 400 letter-men, being old serjeants, who, after having spent the greatest part of their lives in the service, were rewarded with the King's letter, which entitled them to one shilling a day.—The money was voted without opposition.

Mr. *Minchin* then moved for 4878l. to pay for lands purchased for the purpose of enlarging the fortifications at Portsmouth.—This was likewise granted without a debate.

June 19.

The House in committee on Lord *Mahon's* bill for preventing fraudulent voters from polling at elections.

Lord *Mahon* moved a clause to enact that all freeholds should be registered by the parish-clerk, except such as came by descent, or were acquired by marriage.

Mr. *G. Onslow* was not for trusting the registering to parish-clerks; for that

it most commonly happened that if there was a fool in the parish, who could read and sing, he was chosen parish-clerk.

Mr. *Byng* said, he had supported his Lordship's former bills, but would oppose this, because it would subject electors to expence. He therefore moved, "That the chairman do leave the chair," which was carried, 52 to 34, and consequently the bill was lost.

June 20.

The Mutiny Bill was carried without opposition, only

Gen. *Ross*, having made some remarks on the œconomy of the army; they were not well received by the Commander in Chief,

Gen. *Conway*, who observed, that their ideas did not run in the same current on military subjects.

Gen. *Ross* really believed they did not; therefore it must lessen his opinion of his own weak judgment.

Lord *Mulgrave*, in consequence of notice already given to the House, recapitulated his former arguments in favour of widows belonging to the Royal Navy, and concluded with moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he would be graciously pleased to order a pension of 45l. a year to be paid to the widows of captains, and a pension of 30l. a year to the widows of lieutenants of the Royal Navy, during peace, in addition to their present precarious allowances," &c; which motion passed accordingly.

June 23.

Lord *John Cavendish* brought up the King's message relative to the establishment of the household of the Prince of Wales, which see p. 536.

Mr. *Peruys* thought himself justified in calling upon the noble Lord, on this occasion, to state something to the House of what he intended to move in the committee of supply, as the noble Lord in the blue ribbon had assured the House that Ministers would be able to establish a fund to support the Prince's household, without calling upon Parliament for aid.

Lord *J. Cavendish* said, all that would be wanted would be only a sum to defray the necessary expences that must attend the setting on foot a new establishment.—This answer gave general satisfaction; and the question being put on the motion for referring the message to the committee of supply, was carried.

His Lordship then requested the House to recollect that, on a former occasion, he

he had thrown out an idea relative to reform in the offices of his Majesty's Exchequer; it was now his intention to carry that idea into effect; and for that purpose he moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of offices in his Majesty's Exchequer.

Mr. *Powys* then asked if any bill was to be brought into parliament this year to compel public accountants to pay in their balances.—A desultory conversation took place on this question; in which a bill that had been filed against Mr. *Powell*, as one of the executors of the late Lord *Holland*, and which had abated in consequence of his death, came to be discussed.

Mr. *Kenyon* desired to know if there was any intention of reviving it.

Lord *J. Cavendish* said, he was not prepared to answer that question, but referred the reply to a future day.

Mr. *Solic.-Gen.* said, he never would revive the bill to the full extent. He would sooner resign his office. He understood it went, not only to recover the balance, but all the interest that had ever been made of the public money.

Mr. *Sec. Fox* observed, that, of all the former paymasters, his father was the only one on whom the late Administration had laid their hands, for the purpose of extorting from his executors what would certainly reduce and ruin to beggary his whole family; namely, not the interest only of any money withheld from the publick, after it had been called for; but of all the accumulated interest that had ever been made by the paymaster. This, he said, was a prosecution of such a nature, considering the situation in which he then stood when it commenced, that had very much the appearance of a malicious persecution.

Mr. *W. Pitt* did not think such interest ought to be paid; but at the same time argued that it ought not to be left to the discretion of the Attorney-General, to leave undemanded any claim belonging to the Crown.

Mr. *Barke* replied, that *Empson* and *Dudley* might be defended precisely on the same ground.

June 24.

Lord *J. Cavendish* brought in a bill for continuing the commission of public accounts, which was read a first time without debate.

His Lordship then proceeded to move for leave to bring in a bill for the appointment of commissioners to enquire into the circumstances of those who had

suffered in consequence of the dissensions in America. This produced a long conversation, but nothing new.

Sir *G. Howard* said, that the honour of the nation was concerned in providing for the Loyalists. By the latest accounts from America he was informed, that Congress had not recommended the case of the Loyalists to the different States; and that, frightened by the threats of the rebels, these unfortunate people would be obliged for ever to quit the Continent, to escape the vengeance with which they were threatened for having been guilty of the crime of loyalty to this country.

Gen. *Conway* observed, there was one class of Loyalists who certainly stood separate and distinct from every other, and who, he hoped, were not to wait the slow issue of a formal commission of enquiry before their obviously meritorious services were rewarded. Indeed, such was their situation, they could admit of no such delay. He meant the military of America in the British service, the gallant provincial corps, who had actively, and at the hazard of their lives, as well as their fortunes, drawn the sword in the cause of Great Britain.

Lord *North* said, it was his intention to move, on Friday, That the officers of the provincial regiments should receive half-pay, and retain their rank (in America only), with this condition, that if they should ever be restored to their possessions, or live out of the King's dominions, their half-pay should cease. He supposed that 30,000*l.* would be the ultimate of the expence.

On the question being put, the motion was carried.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the state of the cotton and linen manufactures of Great Britain.

Mr. *Stanley* opened the business by shewing the great necessity of allowing drawbacks on the raw materials used in preparing the flax and cotton manufactures. He stated, that the articles produced from those manufactures gave bread to 800,000 of his Majesty's subjects, and he begged that the importance of that fact might have its due weight in that House with respect to the resolutions he was about to offer, which he read as follows:

1st. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, in the present state of the commerce of Great Britain, the preservation of the cotton and linen manufacture is an object of the utmost importance, and deserves the serious and immediate consideration of the House.

2dly. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a drawback be allowed of the duties now payable on all soap and starch used in preparing the raw materials of flax and cotton for manufacture, and in the progress of the same to a finished state for sale.

3dly. That a drawback be allowed of the duties now payable on all brimstone and salt-petre used in making oil of vitriol.

4thly. That the duties now payable on the importation of pot, pearl, wood, and weed ashes, do cease, determine, and be no longer paid.

Mr. Stanley concluded by moving the first resolution; and

Mr. D. P. Coke seconded the motion, on the ground, that the diminution, as he was well informed, of the revenue would not amount to more than 9000l.; a sum too trifling to be an object, when considered as given in favour of manufactures which, as had been said, gave bread to 800,000 subjects.

Lord J. Cavendish said, he was not then sufficiently master of the subject to say whether the drawbacks should be allowed, or not. He however owned, he was no friend to drawbacks. Possibly, he said, 9000l. might be the whole amount of what the honest manufacturers might put in their pockets; but drawbacks were ever the parents of frauds, and three times 9000l. would be lost to Government by allowing the relief required.

Lord North opposed the motion on the ground of being too insignificant either one way or the other. It would neither distress the manufacturers, if refused, nor increase the manufactures in question to any considerable degree, if admitted. At best it would only be a *bonus* to a few opulent manufacturers, but could never operate as an encouragement to the manufacturers themselves.

Mr. Dempster was very severe on the construction which Lord North had put upon the motion. He said, it had been a principle, invariably adhered to in all well regulated states, never to clog the current of raw materials into any country with high duties. It was laying the axe to the root of the tree, before it had time to bring forth fruit.

The resolutions were severally put and carried, with some little amendment to the second, by Lord Mahon, to prevent frauds and abuses in the drawbacks.

June 25.

The order of the day, for taking the

King's message into consideration, being read,

Lord J. Cavendish moved, That the sum of 60,000l. be granted to his Majesty, towards enabling his Majesty to make a separate establishment for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Martin gave his hearty assent to the motion. He rejoiced to find that the attempts which, he understood, had been made to disturb the peace of the Royal Family, by turning one part of it against the other, had failed.

This revived some former promises, which Lord North took occasion to explain.

His Lordship said, that when the business of granting 100,000l. a year to the civil list was formerly before the House, no proposition, relative to the establishment of the Pr. of Wales, was thought of. It was granted in consideration of his Majesty's increase of family, and to enable him to make provision for the younger branches of it, and the children of the Duke of Gloucester. It was also at a time when an intermediate establishment is always made for a Prince of Wales, between the time when his Tutors leave him, and that of the establishment of his separate household. It was to that establishment, Lord North said, he formerly alluded. This occasioned a loud laugh.

Mr. W. Pitt allowed the explanation to be ingenious, but, how far it was satisfactory, might be gathered from the sense expressed by the House.

Lord North, in reply, said, that probably his explanation had not given the Right Hon. Gent. satisfaction, and that for the best reason in the world—because he was determined not to be satisfied. The fact was, nevertheless, as he had stated it.

On the question being put, the motion for 60,000l. passed unanimously.

June 26.

The bill for imposing a duty on quack medicines went into committee, and the blanks were filled up. On the clause for exempting druggists, chemists, and graduates in physic at either of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, from taking out licences, being read,

Sir Ad. Ferguson stood up. He could not hear, he said, without some emotion, an exception in favour of the two learned English seminaries, that seemed to cast a reflection on the University of Edinburgh. He contended, that Edinburgh was the first medical school in the world.

And,

And, in proof, observed, that the gentlemen intended for the medical line, after taking degrees at either of the universities, generally resorted to Edinburgh to finish their studies. After some little conversation, the English universities and that of Edinburgh were placed upon the same footing (see p. 619).

June 27.

The bill from the Lords for quieting the minds of patrons and incumbents in consequence of the late decision in the case of Mr. Ffytche and the Bp. of London (see p. 574) was read the first time. The bill was thrown out at the instance of

Sir John Delaval, who opposed it on the ground of its being a call upon that House to give a sanction to a decision of the House of Lords, in opposition to a stream of precedents to what had been declared the law of the land for near two centuries.

The order of the day was read for going into a committee of supply. When

Lord North rose to move, that it be an instruction to the said committee, to receive and take into consideration a proposition for half pay to the officers of certain American corps raised to serve in America during the late distractions of that country. His Lordship enlarged upon the bravery and merits of those faithful subjects and gallant soldiers, who had abandoned their possessions, sacrificed their fortunes, and had risked their lives in the cause of Great Britain. It had been suggested, he said; that there were persons in the provincial regiments who did not come under the description of American Loyalists. He had taken pains to be informed, and had found in 21 of those corps three descriptions of officers; the first, those who, born in America, had sacrificed their fortunes to their loyalty; the second, those who, born in his Majesty's European dominions, had been long settled in America; and, lastly, those who, born in Europe, went over to America when the war broke out, and served as volunteers in our army there. The half-pay for the whole of the officers would amount to 31,788l. He enlarged upon the services of those gallant men, and concluded with moving for only 15,000l. towards, and on account of half-pay to those corps.

Mr. W. Grenville did not, he said, object to the relief but to the mode; and if there were no other means of rewarding the merit of the officers of the provincial corps than granting them half-pay, there was not a man in the king-

dom who would more zealously endeavour to support such a proposition as had been moved; but as a bill had lately been brought in for instituting a commission for the purpose of investigating the particular merits and sufferings of the Loyalists, and the persons in question seemed properly to come under that commission, and it was to be expected that a due discrimination would be made of their respective merits. In point of merit, as soldiers, that surely was so broad a plea, that every regiment raised at home which had served abroad meritoriously must be admitted to have an equally just claim to half pay. The circumstance of having borne arms and been in active service would doubtless appear to the commissioners a matter strongly in favour of the provincial corps; and the commissioners would by their manner of recommending them take care to place these Loyalists in a point of view infinitely superior to that other description of Loyalists who had ignominiously left America on the commencement of the war, and by their insidious counsels and their artful misrepresentations induced government to persist in their fatal error, and had in fact been themselves the principal cause of all our present misfortunes. He concluded with recommending it as the best mode of rewarding the officers of the provincial corps to consider them as Loyalists who had suffered for the public cause.

After a very long and warm debate, the question was loudly called for, and the motion for half pay carried without a division.

In the course of argument it came out, that several of the officers of the provincial corps had sold out of the British army, and afterwards got commissions for higher rank in the provincial corps; these, Gen. Sir G. Howard said, he would by no means consent should have half pay, one only excepted, a Major Green, for his gallant services.

June 30.

The report of the vote of yesterday for half pay was brought up, when

Mr. Martin rose not, he said, to disagree with the committee in their resolution respecting the American Loyalists, whom, if they had acted conscientiously, and not from interested and dishonest motives, he hoped God would forgive; but just to observe, that the American war had ended, and as had been long foretold, in the triumph of right and justice over tyranny and despotism. He trusted this signal event would be an awful

awful warning to this and every other powerful nation, to govern their subjects with mildness and persuasion, for should we continue to act, he said, upon the principle of coercion, it might be expected that the just judgment of Heaven would light upon us, and deprive us of that liberty which we denied to others.

Lord *Surrey* said, the ruinous American war had been very generally blamed, but he thought the nation bound by every tie of honour to hold out some protection to the poor Loyalists.

Lord *J. Cavendish* delivered two written messages from the King; one, for the House to take into their consideration the many eminent and signal services performed by Geo. Ld. Rodney; the other for bestowing some signal marks of royal favour upon the rt. hon. Sir Geo. Augustus Elliot; for both which see p. 624.

The report from the committee of supply was brought up and agreed to without any division; the articles indeed relative to 25,000*l.* for carrying on the buildings at Somerset House met with some opposition from Mr. Hyssey, who said, that all the buildings in Somerset House ought to be pulled down and the materials sold, for though 150,000*l.* had been already expended on them, they would cost 500,000*l.* more before they could be completed.

Mr. *Pulteney* understood that Sir W. Chalmers had the laying out of all the money, and that he would not so much as suffer an officer of the board of works to measure any part of the building. Mr. Payne indeed had been employed, but Mr. Payne was the intimate friend of Sir W. Chambers.

Lord *J. Cavendish* owned the Lords of Treasury were no judges of the buildings; and all they could do was to select an architect of the first reputation.

July 1.

The House went into a committee on the petition from the E. I. Company. Gov. Johnstone in the chair.

Sir *Henry Fletcher* observed, that in the present state of the Company's affairs two things were absolutely necessary to their support, one, to keep back the demands of government; the other to grant a loan of 300,000*l.* from government. These were reduced to two motions, and both seconded by

Lord *John Cavendish*, who observed, that the interest of the public and Company were so connected, that both must stand or fall together.

Mr. Sec. Fox said, it was really a shame that the last session should have closed

with a resolution (now on the Journals of the House) that the state of the E. I. Company should be taken into consideration early in the next session; and that now the next session was almost over, yet nothing had been done in the business; for which he blamed the late Administration, and pledged himself to bring that business forward early in the next session.

The two motions passed unanimously.

[2000*l.* a year was granted to Ld Rodney and his two successors in the title, and 1500*l.* a year to Gen. Elliot and his son, in pursuance of his Majesty's messages on June 30.]

July 2.

The House went into a committee on the propriety of making some alterations in the revenue laws.

Lord *J. Cavendish* proposed that the duty on muslins, callicoes, and nankeens, be reduced from 48*l.* to 18*l.* per cent. and a draw-back of 10*l.* per cent. be allowed on exportation. This regulation, he flattered himself, would operate strongly against smuggling; and therefore met with no opposition. He proposed likewise to reduce the duty on cocoa and coffee, the produce of British plantations, from 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. weight to 6*d.* per lb. weight, in order to encourage the Loyalists to settle in Jamaica, where there were lands, which tho' not fit for sugar, were very proper for those articles. This also was agreed to without opposition.

Mr. *Dempster* moved an address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to institute an enquiry into the facts relative to the raising a regiment by Col. Erskine last war, on the borders of Switzerland, and that he would order such relief to the officers as should appear to him warranted by the result of the enquiry. He said that many of the officers, who were Swiss, were banished their country, and their property was confiscated, because they had engaged to raise men for England. The regiment was raised with the countenance of Government for the E. I. Company. But the Company refusing now to make any compensation to the officers, they were literally starving in London. This mode of proceeding, without any papers having been laid before the House, relative to business, was declared irregular, and ordered to be referred to a committee.

Mr. *Courteney* stated, that the Col. and his officers had expended full 20,000*l.* in raising the regiment, and other expences incidental to that service, and that they had never been able to receive more than eight thousand. Mr. Courteney

ney added, that Col. Erskine undertook the business on the good faith of government, tho' for reasons of policy the name of government was not directly used. This being the true state of the case, he left it to the honour of the House, whether the Col. and his officers ought not to be rescued from the situation into which they had been thrown, which was literally the most distressing.

Mr. *Sheridan* recommended it to gentlemen to exert themselves in committee, and to report upon it in as few days as possible.

July 4.

The House went into a committee on the bill for regulating certain offices in the Exchequer.

Lord *J. Cavendish* proposed, that after the interest of the present auditors and tellers of the Exchequer, and of the clerk of the pells, in their respective places, shall have ceased, the salaries of these officers in future shall be fixed and certain, as follow: the place of auditor 4000l. a year; and tellership 2,700l. clerkship of the pells 3,000l. the place of deputy to each of the four tellers 1000l. the place of deputy to the deputy clerk of the pells 800l. and the receiver 200l. He said that the fees should for ever be continued, but not divided among the different officers who shall succeed those who now hold by patent; that of these fees a fund should be made, out of which the salaries should be paid, the surplus to be divided into three parts, two of which to be applied to the use of the public, the other to the civil list, if it should be found to stand in need of it.

From the reports of the commissioners of accounts it appeared, he said, that the present income of the tellers amounts in peace to something more than 2,500l. a year, and in war to 8000l. The commissioners of accounts had pointed out the degree to which the cause of complaint prevailed, and they had advised a correction of it. "That any individual subject should hold an office so circumstanced that its emolument should increase in proportion as the expence, distress, and difficulty of the country increased, was certainly a matter that every man must think improper, and wished to have a tered." This, he said, was the evil which the present bill was intended to cure, and upon that ground principally was the whole of it constructed. In applying the remedy, however, go-

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vernment had endeavoured so to correct it as to provide an effectual and permanent advantage to the public in future. It had been the general opinion that the emoluments of the principal officers of the Exchequer ought to be reduced to the standard of their amount during peace. In effecting an alteration of so much importance two things were necessary to be adverted to; sinecures of too enormous a size ought not to be suffered to remain; neither ought they, if it were judged proper that they should remain at all, be so cut down as that they might not be held out by the Crown, and looked up to by men of considerable talents, as fit rewards for distinguished public services in eminent situations in the state: he had therefore, his Lordship said, chosen a middle path. He had not rated the emoluments of the tellers and their clerks so high as to provoke a justifiable negative; neither had he pared them down so low as to give rise to a resitless opposition. He had taken them at what he thought might pass, and therefore he should hope the committee would agree to them. His Lordship, having gone thro' the matter fully, moved that the blanks in the clause be filled up as he had mentioned.

Mr. *Hussey* made some objections to the salary of the tellers, as exceeding even that of the present tellers in time of peace, by near 200l. a year each. And

Mr. *Pulteney* observed, they were not only to have 200l. a year more than their peace emolument, but their clerks were to have 1000l. a year, and that the tellers were to have the appointment of their own clerks, which, as it was known that the business of the head clerk was done for 400l. a year, the whole of the teller's place would amount to 3,400l. a year nearly.

He concluded with moving, that the blank to be filled with the sum voted for the tellers deputies be 400l. instead of 1000l.

This was strongly opposed by Mr. *Sec. Fox*, on the ground of the impossibility of carrying on the government of a great kingdom unless it had certain lucrative and honourable situations to bestow on its officers as a provision for their families, and as a reward for their eminent and distinguished services. He said the bill was brought in not merely for the purpose of effecting an economical reform in little matters, but to reduce the extravagant increase of emoluments of some

some offices, which arose in proportion as the expences of the country increased, and who grew rich upon the grivances of the public. As to the argument that giving the clerks 1000*l.* a year was in fact giving their principals 600*l.* in addition to their 2,700*l.* if those who held the offices were base and fordid enough to stoop to such meanness, no bar the legislature had in its power to provide could possibly prevent it.

Mr. *Dempster* could by no means agree that 400*l.* a year was a sufficient salary, even were the clerks alluded to single men and had no families. In this town the committee must know that 400*l.* a year is but a scanty provision for any gentleman; but if the deputy tellers had families, it was impossible for them to live upon it in any manner respectable.

Mr. *Hussey* observed, that there were other ways of dividing the salary of a deputy than sharing it between the deputy and his principal. Had gentlemen never heard of ministers quartering one person upon another? But be that as it may, why give tellers 2,700*l.* a year? what necessity was there to give them more than their peace establishment? He should therefore propose, that instead of 2,700*l.* the blanks for their salaries to be filled up with the words 2,500*l.* He concluded with moving the same in form.

Lord *John Cavendish* said, the matter in dispute was so trivial that he, for one, should have no objection to give it up.

Mr. Sec. *Fox* was ready to agree with his noble friend, provided that no person would afterwards move a clause to exempt any particular individual from the operation of the present bill.

Mr. *Rigby* immediately got up, and declared that it was his intention, in the proper place, to offer a clause exempting the late Lord Chancellor from the operation of the present bill.

Mr. *Orde* then proceeded to put the question on Mr. *Hussey*'s motion, when the House divided: Ayes 37. Noes 46. Majority for 2,700*l.* 9.—The committee then went on with the rest of the bill, and having come to the fit stage,

Mr. *Rigby* rose, to move the clause alluded to. He said, his noble friend, when he accepted the office of Lord Chancellor, quitted a situation in his profession pregnant with emolument. His Majesty, conscious of this, promised him a tellership of the Exchequer whenever it should become vacant; this promise was made so long ago as the year 1778. He therefore trusted the committee would be of

opinion, that his noble friend was entitled to the reversion of a tellership in as large and beneficial a manner as any other person who ever had a grant of a reversion of the same kind. That his noble friend had so long forborne to secure the grant in due form, was to him a most unaccountable neglect. He concluded with moving his proviso exempting Ld *Thurlow* from the operation of the bill.

This brought on a long and tedious conversation, in which most of the gentlemen of the long robe bore a part.

Mr. Sec. *Fox* rose, and declared the matter did not appear to him so very unaccountable as it did to the hon. gent. and his friends. When the offer was first made, one reversion of a tellership was actually granted; the noble and learned Lord might think a second not so good a thing as possibly might come within his grasp, and perhaps in the peculiar circumstances under which it had been made (with two very young men in possession, a third young man in reversion, and the first teller at that time, to all appearance, a good life), it was of less value than at any other time it could have been offered. Was it to be wondered then that the noble and learned Lord should have since changed his opinion, and grown more willing to accept a reversion in proportion as the object appeared more within his reach? Gentlemen might imagine, Mr. *Fox* said, that the difference that had happened between the noble and learned Lord and himself might render him adverse to the clause. He assured the committee he spoke from no such motives, and tho' the noble and learned Lord had thought proper to say that when the Crown was stripped of its power of reward, none but desperate and needy adventurers would accept of offices; he did assure that noble Lord's friends, that he by no means wished to deny him a share of that affluence which he seemed to consider as so essential a qualification for office.

Mr. *Hussey* rose, and stated the motion in a very candid manner; either, he said, Ld *Thurlow* was promised a reversion of a tellership in 1778, long before the present bill was thought of, or he was not. It had been acknowledged on all hands that he had been so promised; undoubtedly then, that being the case, he ought to stand on the same footing with every other possessor or grantee of a tellership at the same time that the promise was made. It was a bargain for which the royal

royal word was pledged, and that bargain ought, in his mind, to be kept. The clause, being formally moved, was agreed to without a division. It being late, the committee broke up. The chairman was directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

July 7.

The House resolved itself into committee on the bill for supporting the credit of the E. I. Company.

Mr. Jackson thought it neither decent nor proper that, when the Company's affairs stood in need of assistance from the public, the proprietors should divide 4 per cent. every half year. He therefore moved, that the Christmas dividend should be 3 instead of 4 per cent.

Sir Henry Fletcher opposed the motion, as injurious to the Company's credit. He said, there were 69 ships in all belonging to the Company expected home in the course of the present or the next year, whose cargoes would be very little short of 11,000,000*l*. So that, from this state of the Company's affairs, he saw no necessity for lowering the dividend. Mr. Jackson's motion was therefore negatived without a division.

The House then resumed the further consideration of the bill for regulating the fees of officers in the Exchequer; when

Mr. Rigby took occasion to revive the debate relative to the promise to Lord Thurlow, of a tellership in the Exchequer, by moving a new clause, That nothing in the bill now before the House should extend to the grant of the tellership of the Exchequer which his Majesty had been pleased to promise to Edward Ld Thurlow when he accepted of the office of Chancellor of Great Britain. He moved, at the same time, that the clause, as now standing in the bill, be rejected. This brought on a long uninteresting debate, except to the parties concerned, which terminated in rejecting the clause.

Mr. Pulteney rose, and moved for leave to bring up a clause to regulate the fees of the officers of the Exchequer in time of war. This, he said, he did on the suggestion of the report of the commissioners of accounts, who had recommended the reduction of those fees as an object worthy the attention of Parliament. He instanced a charge of 30,000*l*. paid in fees at the Exchequer on the issuing out of one sum of money only.

Mr. Fox opposed the motion, declaring he would not touch places that had been considered as freeholds, and negotiated as personal property.

Mr. Hussey said, he had scarce ever heard the rt. hon. Sec. with so little conviction as at present. He insisted, that no placeman whatever had a right to carve out a freehold from the yearly grants of the public.

The motion, however, after long debate, was negatived, and the bill with some amendments passed.

July 8.

The House in a committee on the bill for appointing commissioners to enquire into the claims of the loyalists.

Lord J. Cavendish moved, to have the blanks for the commissioners names filled up, among whom were the names of Mr. Coke, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Roberts, Sir T. Dundas, &c. which were agreed to.

Sir Ad. Fergusson earnestly recommended to the commissioners the case of a Mr. M'Knight, who, having fitted out a ship to carry relief to the King's troops and friends in America, had her condemned under the prohibitory act.

Mr. Wilmot said, the case of Mr. M'Knight should certainly be taken into consideration as early as possible.

July 10.

Mr. W. Pitt moved to address his Majesty on the sums paid to sub-accountants for public services, amounting in the whole to 44,500,000*l*. and not yet accounted for before the auditors of the imprest; and humbly to beseech his Majesty, to give directions that the most effectual measures may be taken to compel the persons to whom such sums have been issued, to account for the same; and that the House will co-operate in such measures as may appear proper, in order to prevent the like delays for the future.

Mr. Grenville seconded the motion.

Sir Grey Cooper entered into an explanation. He said, there were instances where persons who had received public money stood debtors for 50,000*l*. in the Treasury books, who, notwithstanding, upon the auditors statement had claims for balances due to them. He did not deny but large sums were unaccounted for; and therefore, upon the whole, he did not object to the propriety of the address.

Mr. Frazer was for no specific sum being mentioned in the address. And

Gen. Smith was precisely of the same opinion. The address with some amendments was carried without a division.

July 16.

The House attended the Crown in the House of Peers, when his Majesty closed the session with a most gracious speech. See p. 625.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 10.
I Beg leave to correct Mr. Bickerstaffe (Mag. for October, p. 811) concerning Mr. Lettice (not Lettuce). The Rev. John Lettice, B.D. was chaplain (not to Sir Wm. Hamilton, but) to Sir Robert Gunning, envoy or resident at Copenhagen; and since that has been tutor to Wm. Beckford, Esq; son of the famous Alderman: he is now senior fellow of Sidney Sussex Coll. Camb. As your Magazine is a valuable repository of biographical anecdotes, I am solicitous that it should be exact; otherwise I should not have ventured to say any thing of a living character.

Though I cannot find the word, yet I have no doubt but that *Goddess-good* is synonymous with yeast and barm, *Beer-good* being still the name for it among the common people in Suffolk. See p. 926.

To what you have said in your obituary for last month of Mr. Whisson, you may add, that he was for many years one of the most distinguished characters in the university of Cambridge; highly useful both as tutor and burfar of his large and opulent college; consulted and looked up to by most persons in difficult occurrences, both public and private, for his abilities and integrity. He declined every opportunity that offered of being called forth into public life; and when an ill state of health had at length compelled him to give up those offices, which he had discharged so much to the honour and advantage of his college, he intended retiring to St. Neots, under the care of his sisters; but death prevented him. P. B. C.

MR. URBAN, Leicester, Dec. 13.
PERMIT me to place at your footstool a small token of my respect for yourself and the public, even a Box at Christmas; hoping, that some of its contents, which your judgement must select, may hit the taste of some of your literary friends, which will amply reward the poor assiduities of

Yours, &c. WM. BICKERSTAFFE.

In worsted durance green, beneath this hay,
 Redeem'd from blind oblivion's ancient sway,
 Trans'd in metallic rust ten heroes * keep
 A sinless sabbath—Rouse their useless sleep.

In your strictures on Mr. Whitaker's Sermons, p. 684, I met with this decision, "his adherence to the *old* divinity renders him the more exceptionable."

* Mr. B.'s ten coins are under consideration. EDIT.

Though I should fail to please the author of this criticism so emphatically as Mr. Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, has done; yet, I hope, he will treat with no "undue asperity" my adducing the opinion of Dr. Doddridge, a Dissenter, on the occasion. Speaking of old divines, *he* ventures to aver; "I must needs say, that I look upon the generality of *modern* divines as but *little* people, when compared with *most* of *them*."

If the moral tendency of the following conceit should or should not have interest enough to engage your approbation, dispose of it at your pleasure:

Query, Why are the laws against sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, adultery, profane cursing and swearing, like a miser's treasure? Answer, Because they are never, or but sparingly, made use of.

In Sept. Mag. p. 753, you have erroneously given the Epitaph and Anagram to St. Martin's instead of St. Margaret's church, where a relation of the deceased on the floor, near the tablet which contains them, is taught to egotize thus in climax: "Formâ magnus, nomine major, maximus jure."

Permit me to offer you another instance of an eloquent defunct, from an elegant engraving on brass, saved from a decaying tomb, in the chancel of Ayleston near Leicester, over a rector, dated 1594.

"In obitum pientissimi viri,
 GUILIELMI HEATHCOT;
 Avunculi et patroni sui colendissimi J. H.
 Si natale solum quæras; en, quæ tibi somnis
 Ad coelum affurgit Derbia verticibus;
 Illa mihi prima indulgit spiramina vitæ,
 Communi præbens in patriâ patriam.
 Natus ibi, hic vixi; hic dudum vixisse fatetur
 Gens inopum, et luget me male cincta
 cohors.

Hic vixi, sobolis fraternæ educator et altor.
 Hic dedit vitam, victum ego munificè.
 Ille dedit spirare suis, ego protinus auxi
 Et manibus fovi viscera nata meis.
 Nec tamen exorata mihi mors, mors pietatem
 Si feriat, quantum lævior in reprobos?"

N. B. It is not John *Balance*, but John *Balance*, p. 920 in your last.

When a thing not only fails to answer the end proposed, but operates commonly on the contrary, the sooner it is laid aside or changed the better. Is not this the language of reason, the dictate of common sense?

The observance of wakes, and keeping the holidays, seem to be liable to this censure, when we consider the riot and excess, not religious regard, which, with few

few exceptions, usually prevail on these occasions, and the expence of time and money; it seems adviseable, if we belong to the established church of England, not to continue a scandal to other Reformed churches, much less to the church of Rome, by our open licentiousness at these times; as *she* too has *her* feasts and holidays.

The parishes in Leicester have long discontinued the custom of keeping the dedication of *their* churches; which, as conducted in *our* days, seems rather an imitation of the honours paid to heathen temples, and *their* intemperate and obscene deities, than to a *God of Purity*, who has awfully pronounced, that "without holiness no man shall see the Lord."

MR. URBAN, *Windsor, Dec. 12.*

THE following epitaph, for its novelty and peculiarity, is offered to you; it claims an asylum in your very valuable Miscellany, as many will there contemplate it who received their education under the learned man who undoubtedly wrote it for himself. It is to be seen on a neat tomb erected in the church-yard of this place:

"Hic jaceo

JOHANNES FOSTER, S. T. P.

Vindesoriæ natus anno Domini 1731;

Obiit anno 1773.

Literas, quarum rudimenta Etonæ haureram,

Cantabrigiæ in Coll. Regali excolui,
Etonæ postea docui.

Qui fuerim ex hoc marmore cognosces,
Qualis vero, cognosces alicubi;

Eo scilicet supremo tempore,

Quo egomet, qualis et tu fueris, cognoscam.

Abi viator, et fac sedulo

Ut ibidem bonus ipse tunc appareas."

Dr. Foster was the son of a tradesman of this place; the propinquity of it to Eton was fortunately for him the motive for sending him to Eton college for his education, where, at a very early age, he manifested great abilities, and, in an uncommon manner, baffled all the hardships which other boys in their progress usually encounter. He however had two considerable advantages; the first, being received as a pupil by the late Rev. Septimius Plumptre, then one of the assistants; and the second, that he was noticed by the reverend and very learned Dr. John Burton, vice-provost of Eton; by the abilities of the former in the Greek language, and of

the latter in the Hebrew, Mr. Foster profited exceedingly. It was a matter highly pleasing to them, that they did not throw their seed on a barren soil; whatever instruction he received, he cultivated incessantly; and it is but justice to add, he in a great measure excelled his contemporaries. His learning and his sobriety recommended him to many friends while he continued at Eton, which was till 1748, when he was elected at King's College in Cambridge; a college to which, as Mr. Pote observes in his advertisement to his "Registrum Regale," Eton annually sendeth forth her ripe fruit. Mr. Foster here improved himself under the late provost Dr. Wm. George, a Grecian and a scholar. At the expiration of three years he there (as usual) became a fellow, and shortly afterwards was sent for to Eton by the late Dr. Edw. Barnard, to be one of his assistants. Great honour was sure to attend Mr. Foster by this summons, for no man distinguished better, or could form a stronger judgement, of his abilities and capacity than Dr. Barnard; and such was his attention to the school, that he made it his primary consideration, that it should be supplied with assistants the most capable and the most deserving. Dr. Barnard not only chose with judgement, but managed with delicacy. There was a pleasantry in his conversation, which led to the point, and rendered the detestable practice of flagellation almost unnecessary. Dr. Barnard could rally the affections of his scholars in a most peculiar manner. He excited love, and he could impress fear, with wonderful management. Boys that would have been hardened by the infliction of punishment cringed from his rebuke; the smarts would wear off, but his reprobation never could. The sons of the first nobility were committed to his care, who afterwards made the greatest figure in the world: by a mere knowledge of the classics they could not have done so; but the Doctor, in their early days, worked upon their feelings. There was a dignity in his manner, a certain greatness in his mode, which excited, whilst it instilled, the principles of a gentleman. It is to be observed, Dr. Barnard had not ploughed through the inferior offices of assistant and under-master; he came at once fresh to the business, and, delighted with the situation, his mind was given to the duties of his office; he worked by persuasion, and he certainly had a great acquaintance

acquaintance with men and manners. The little distractions which disturb the school now and then, were less frequent in his time than since; he restrained the rebellious ardour by such a strain of nervous eloquence, as defeated it at its dawn; in short, few masters, except the great Dr. Snape, exceeded him in politeness, in management, in delicacy, or in attention. At the resignation of this great master, which happened Oct. 25, 1765, being chosen provost on the death of Dr. Sleech, he exerted his whole interest for Dr. Foster to succeed him in the mastership, and by his weight in the college he carried his point. But it did not prove fortunate for his successor, or for the seminary; the temper, the manner, the persuasion, the politeness, the knowledge of the world, which Dr. Barnard so eminently displayed, did not appear in his successor. His learning justly entitled him; but learning is not the sole ingredient to constitute the master of such a school; more, much more, is required. And Dr. Foster appeared to a greater disadvantage, immediately succeeding so great a man. Nor could he long support himself in his situation; his passions undermined his health, and, notwithstanding his abilities as a scholar, his government was defective, his authority insufficient, and he judged it best to resign, that he might not destroy a fabric which he found himself unequal to support. He wisely chose to withdraw himself rather than to suffer a foundation to which he was under so great obligations to be ruined. Dr. Foster however did not retire unrewarded; his Majesty, on the death of Dr. Sumner in 1772, bestowed on him a canonry of Windsor. But this he did not long enjoy; his health carried him to the German Spa, where he died in September the year following; and where his remains were interred, but afterwards removed to Windsor, and were re-deposited near those of his father, who had been mayor of the corporation.

Dr. Foster published "An Essay on the different Nature of Accent and Quantity, with their Use and Application in the Pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages: Containing, an Account and Explanation of the Ancient Tones, and a Defence of the present System of Greek Accentual Marks, against the Objections of Isaac Vossius, Henninius Sarpedonius, Dr. Gally, and others." This learned Es-

say sufficiently exalted his character as a scholar: it was printed for Mr. Pote in 1762. Divers exercises of the Doctor's are extant in MS. which also do him peculiar honour.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN a man dies who has distinguished himself by his abilities, it is usual to offer incense at his shrine, composed of the richest perfumes, carefully avoiding to intermix any thing, the scent of which may not be grateful to his friends or to his family; but if this is always done, from whence is the future historian to draw the *true* character? Let him, Mr. Urban, draw it from your repository; be it yours to strip hypocrisy of its disguise, nor fear to give the real character of a judge who shall dispense his own opinions instead of law; of a prelate who shall disgrace religion by his vices; or of one who shall assume the fair face of a patriot, only to further his own ambitious views. Do you, Mr. Urban, take on you the office of an embalmer; if in embowelling you find the heart sound, bestow the choicest spices, preserve it as a noble example for posterity; but if you find *that* tainted, throw aside the carcase, and let the worms feed sweetly on it.

I mean not to bring forth to public view the private frailties of human nature; we all want a friendly veil in some respect; and where those frailties do not concern the public, let that veil be drawn. But if ever those frailties do concern the public, they ought to be exposed.

I readily allow (what indeed every one must allow) that in your character of the late Mr. Dunning, p. 717, you have not gone beyond the truth, when you speak of his perspicuity, his ingenuity, his language, his wit, and his steadiness to his party. Would he had been equally steady to the cause of the public! But if the man, who, standing foremost in complaints of the increased and increasing influence of the crown, in painting the abuses of sinecure places and pensions, and the inability of the country to support such extravagance; if such a man, having driven out the reputed author or continuator of such destructive measures, shall be the first to accept a sinecure place, a place particularly pointed out as useless, burthensome; nay, to stipulate for a large pension to be annexed beyond the usual salary; if such was Mr. Dunning (and the

the fact as to the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster is too well known *at present* to be denied), let this descend to posterity with the rest of his character, that posterity may know the man!

Yours, &c.

L.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

THE following well-drawn character (which was written in 1780 by a living peer, who is no less an ornament to literature than to the royal navy,) having fallen accidentally into my hands, will be an agreeable companion to the memoirs in your volume for the year 1780, p. 10.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

CHARACTER OF AUGUSTUS EARL OF BRISTOL.

*"Haud dubiè illa ætate nemo unus erat vir
quo magis innixa res nostra staret."* LIV.

"The active zeal and diligent assiduity with which the Earl of Bristol served [in the navy], had for some years impaired a constitution, naturally strong, by exposing it to the unwholesomeness of a variety of climates, and the infirmities incident to constant fatigue of body and anxiety of mind. His family, his friends, his profession, and his country, lost him in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

"The detail of the merits of such a man cannot be uninteresting, either to the profession he adorned, or the country which he served; and the remembrance of his virtues must be pleasing to those who were honoured with his esteem. As every hour, and every situation of his life, afforded fresh opportunities for the exercise of such virtues, they were best known to those who saw him most; but, however strong and perfect their impression, they can be but inadequately described by one who long enjoyed the happiness of his friendship, and advantage of his example, and must ever lament the privation of his society.

"He engaged in the sea service before he was ten years old. The quickness of his parts, the decision of his temper, the excellence of his understanding, the activity of his mind, the eagerness of his ambition, his indefatigable industry, his unremitting diligence, his correct and extensive memory, his ready and accurate judgement, the promptitude, clearness, and arrangement with which his ideas were formed, and the happy perspicuity with which they were expressed, were advantages peculiar to

himself. His early education under Captain William Hervey and Admiral Byng (two of the best officers of their time), with his constant employment in actual service, from his first going to sea till the close of the last war, had furnished ample matter for experience, from which his penetrating genius and just observation had deduced that extensive and systematic knowledge of minute circumstances and important principles which is necessary to form an expert seaman and a shining officer. With the most consummate professional skill, he possessed the most perfect courage that ever fortified a heart, or brightened a character; he loved enterprize, he was cool in danger, collected in distress, decided in difficulties, ready and judicious in his expedients, and persevering in his determinations; his orders, in the most critical situations, and for the most various objects, were delivered with a firmness and precision which spoke a confidence in their propriety, and facility in their execution; that ensured a prompt and successful obedience in those to whom they were addressed.

"Such was his character as an officer, which made him deservedly conspicuous in a profession, as honourable to the individual, as important to the publick. Nor was he without those qualifications and abilities which could give full weight to the situation in which his rank and connections had placed him in civil life. His early entrance into his profession had indeed deprived him of the advantages of a classical education. This defect was, however, more than balanced by the less ornamental, but more solid, instruction of the school he studied in. As a member of parliament, he was an eloquent, though not a correct speaker; those who differed from him in politics confessed the extent of his knowledge, the variety of his information, and the force of his reasoning, at the same time that they admired the ingenuity with which he applied them to the support of his opinions.

"He was not more eminent for those talents by which a country is served, than distinguished by those qualities which render a man useful, respected, esteemed, and beloved in society. In the general intercourse of the world, he was an accomplished gentleman and an agreeable companion; — his manners were noble as his birth, and engaging

as his disposition; he was humane, benevolent, compassionate, and generous: his humanity was conspicuous in his profession; when exercised towards the seamen, the sensibility and attention of a commander they adored, was the most flattering relief that could be afforded to the sufferings or distresses of those who served with him; when exerted towards her enemies, it did honour to his country, by exemplifying, in the most striking manner, that generosity which is the peculiar characteristic, and most distinguished virtue, of a brave, free, and enlightened people. In other situations, his liberality was extensive without ostentation, and generally bestowed where it would be most felt and least seen, upon modest merit and silent distress. His friendships were warm and permanent beyond the grave, extending their influence to those who shared the affections, or enjoyed the patronage of their objects. His resentment was open, and his forgiveness sincere. It was the effect, perhaps the weakness, of an exalted mind, that with him an injury which he had forgiven was as strong a claim to his protection as a favour received could be to his gratitude.

“This bright picture is not without its shades; he had faults; the impetuosity of his nature, and the eagerness with which he pursued his objects, carried him, sometimes, lengths not justifiable; and the high opinion he justly entertained of his own parts made him too easily the dupe and prey of interested and designing persons, whom his cooler judgement would have detested and despised, had they not had cunning enough to discover and flatter his vanity, and sufficient art to avail themselves of abilities which they did not possess. But let it be remembered, that his failings were those of a warm temper and unguarded disposition; his virtues those of an heart formed for every thing amiable in private, every thing great in public life.”

MR. URBAN,

I AM this moment reading your Gent. Mag. of June, where you introduce Jones's anecdote of Bp. Thomas. He was a man of humour and drollery. I remember perfectly well, at a visitation, his giving us an account of his being married 4 times; ‘and,’ says he, cheerfully, ‘should my present wife die, I will take another; and it is my opinion’ (adds he) ‘I shall survive her. Perhaps

‘you don't know the art of getting quit of your wives. I'll tell you how I do. I am called a very good husband; and so I am; for I never contradict them. But don't you know that the want of contradiction is fatal to women? If you contradict them, that circumstance alone is exercise and health, *et optima medicamenta*, to all women. But give them their own way, and they will languish and pine, become gross and lethargic for want of this exercise.’

If you recollect Bp. T., he squinted much. He was entertaining the company with a humorous account of some man. In the midst of his story he stopt short, and said ‘the fellow squinted most hideously;’ and then, turning his ugly face in all the squinting attitudes he could, till the company were upon the full laugh, he added, ‘and I hate your squinting fellows.’

Don't you think those letters of Mr. Jones, in Gent. Mag. which relate to Dr. Young, carry something of a contradiction with them? The 2 or 3 first, where he thinks the Dr. has slighted him, have something rather severe against the Dr. and the lady who kept his house, who, I thoroughly believe, lived as innocently as if they had been 100 miles asunder. But view Mr. J.'s last letter. How wonderfully is that gentleman altered by the consideration of the legacy, and the notice taken of him there! From this I conclude, that Mr. J. had not so many virtues as the Doctor; and that the first was more pettish, jealous, and from his temper more liable to suppose affronts, than the latter was inclined to do any injury.

I never heard Dr. Yarborough tell the story of Gen. Sabin's wife's apparition, but have heard the following story of the Doctor. A neighbouring rascal broke into his house, with intent to rob and murder him. It was so light the Dr. soon recollected the man, as he was a tradesman he dealt with, and expostulated with him on the baseness of his intention. The fellow said he was undone without such a sum of money, which was a pretty large one. ‘Well, go home, (says the Dr.) keep you your secret, and I will keep it for you; the money you shall have; behave well, and nobody, while I live, shall know any thing of it.’—The Dr. (it is reported) punctually performed his promise, was afterwards kind to the man, nor was it thoroughly known, though there were always suspicions of it, till after the Doctor's death.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

THE repeal of the late act against the class of people commonly known by the name of *Gypsies*, or, as the act itself names them, *Egyptians*, having excited the public curiosity to be better acquainted with the history and origin of that people, the following collections from various authors may not appear uninteresting to the readers of your useful Miscellany.

Mr. Justice Blackstone, in his excellent Commentaries, IV. 165. 8vo. ed. has the following account of them:

“ They are a strange kind of commonwealth among themselves of wandering impostors and jugglers, who made their first appearance in Germany about the beginning of the 16th century. Munster*, it is true, who is followed and relied upon by Spelman†, fixes the time of their first appearance to the year 1417, but as he owns that the first whom he ever saw were in 1529, it is probably an error of the press for 1517, especially as other historians‡ inform us, that when sultan Selim conquered Egypt in the year 1517, several of the natives refused to submit to the Turkish yoke, and revolted under one Zinganeus, whence the Turks call them Zinganees; but being at length surrounded and banished, they agreed to disperse in small parties all over the world, where their supposed skill in the black art gave them an universal reception in that age of superstition and credulity. In the compass of a very few years they gained such a number of idle proselytes (who imitated their language and complexion, and betook themselves to the same arts of chiromancy, begging, and pilfering), that they became troublesome, and even formidable, to most of the states of Europe. Hence they were expelled from France in the year 1560, and from Spain in 1591§. And the government of England took the alarm much earlier, for in 1530 they are described by Stat. 22 H. VIII. c. 10. as “ an outlandish people calling themselves Egyptians, “ using no craft nor feat of merchandize, “ who have come into this realm, and “ gone from shire to shire, and place to “ place, in great company, and used “ great, subtle, and crafty means to deceive the people; bearing them in

“ hand that they by palmistry could tell “ men’s and women’s fortunes; and so “ many times by craft and subtilty have “ deceived the people of their money, “ and also have committed many heinous “ felonies and robberies.” Wherefore they are directed to avoid the realm, and not to return under pain of imprisonment, and forfeiture of their goods and chattels; and upon their trials for any felony which they may have committed, they shall not be entitled to a jury *de medietate lingue*. And afterwards it is enacted, by statutes 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary, c. 4. and 5 Eliz. c. 20. that if any such persons shall be imported into the kingdom, the importer shall forfeit 40l. And if the Egyptians themselves remain one month in the kingdom, or if any person being 14 years old, whether natural-born subject or stranger, which hath been seen or found in the fellowship of such Egyptians, or which hath disguised him or herself like them, shall remain in the same one month at one or several times, it is felony without benefit of clergy. And Sir M. Hale informs us||, that at one Suffolk assizes, no less than 13 persons were executed upon these statutes a few years before the Restoration. But, to the honour of our national humanity, there are no instances more modern than this of carrying these laws into practice.

“ In Scotland they seem to have enjoyed some share of indulgence; for a writ of privy seal, dated 1594, supports John Faw, *lord and earl of Little Egypt*, in the execution of justice on his company and folk, conform to the laws of Egypt, and in punishing certain persons there named who rebelled against him, left him, robbed him, and refused to return home with him**. James’s subjects are commanded to assist in apprehending them, and in assisting Faw and his adherents to return home. There is a like writ in his favour from Mary Q. of Scots 1553, and in 1554 he obtained a pardon for the murder of Numan Small. So that it appears he had staid long in Scotland, and perhaps some of the time in England, and from him this kind of strolling people might receive the name of *Faw Gang*, which they still retain††.”

Pasquier seems to refer to a like set of people in the following account of them

* Cosmog. III.

† Glossar. p. 193.

‡ Mod. Un. Hist. XLIII. 271.

§ Dufresne, Gloss. p. 200.

|| 1 Hale’s Pleas of the Crown, p. 671.

** It is more than probable, that the remains of that gang may be the race of *Sheelers* alluded to in last Mag. p. 904. EDIT.

†† Burn’s Justice, IV. 352. 1780.

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in his *Recherches de la France*, B. IV. c. 9.

"In Aug. 17, 1427, came to Paris 12 penitents (*penanciers*) as they called themselves, viz. a duke, an earl, and 10 men, all on horseback, and calling themselves good Christians. They were of Lower Egypt, and gave out that not long before the Christians had subdued their country, and obliged them to embrace Christianity, or put them to death. Those who were baptized were great lords in their own country, and had a king and queen there. Some time after their conversion the Saracens overran their country, and obliged them to renounce Christianity. When the emperor of Germany, the king of Poland, and other Christian princes, heard this, they fell upon them, and obliged them all, both great and small, to quit their country, and go to the Pope at Rome, who enjoined them seven years penance to wander over the world without lying in a bed; every bishop and abbot to give them once 10 livres tournois, and he gave them letters to this purpose, and his blessing. They had been wandering five years when they came to Paris, first the principal people, and soon after the commonalty, about 100 or 120, reduced from 1000 or 1200 when they came from home, the rest being dead, with their king and queen. The survivors had hope of acquiring some worldly property, for the Pope had promised them a fruitful country: but they willingly finished their penance. They were lodged by the police out of the city, at Chapel St. Denis. Almost all had their ears bored, and one or two silver rings in each, which they said was esteemed an ornament in their country. The men were very black, their hair curled; the women remarkably ugly and black, all their faces scarred (*deplayez*), their hair black, like a horse's tail, their only habit a large old shaggy garment (*flossoye*) tied over the shoulders with a cloth or cord-sash (*lien*), and under it a poor petticoat (*roquet*) or shift. In short they were the poorest wretches that had ever been seen in France; and notwithstanding their poverty, there were among them women, who by looking into people's hands told their fortunes, *et meirent contens en plusieurs mariages*; for they said, thy wife has played thee false (*Ta femme t'a fait coup*). And what was worse, they picked people's pockets of their money, and got it into

their own, by telling these things by art magic, or the intervention of the devil, or by a certain knack. But though this was the common report, I spoke to them several times, but never lost a farthing by them, or ever saw them look into people's hands. But the Bp. of Paris hearing of it, went thither with a friar-preacher named *Le Petit Jacobin*, who by the bishop's order preached an excellent sermon, excommunicating all the men and women (*qui se faisoient*) who pretended to believe these things, and who had believed in them, and shewn their hands; and it was agreed that they should go away, and they departed for Pontoise in September." This account was copied from an old book in form of a journal, drawn up by a doctor of divinity in Paris, which fell into the hands of Pasquier, who remarks on it, that however the story of the penance favours of fable, these wretches wandered up and down France under the eye, and with the knowledge, of the magistrates, for 100 or 120 years. At length, in 1561, an edict was issued, commanding all officers of justice to turn out of the kingdom in the space of two months, under pain of the galleys and corporal punishment, all men, women, and children, who assumed the name of *Bohemians* or *Egyptians*. Raphael Volaterranus, in the 12th book of his Geography, says, that this kind of people were derived from the Uxii, a people of Persia; and that Syllax, who wrote the History of the Emperors of Constantinople, says, that they foretold the empire to the emperor Michael Traulus.

Dufresne, in his Glossary, v. *Ægyptiaci*, has given an abstract of this story from Pasquier, and confirms his character of them in these words: "*Ægyptiaci, Galicè Egyptiens, Bohemiens, vagi homines, barioli ac fatidici, qui hac et illac errantes ex manus inspectione futura præagire se fingunt: ut de marsupiiis incautorum nummos corrugent.*" He adds, an order of the provincial councils of Spain, 1591, subjected them to the magistrates as people "*quos vix constat esse Christianos, nisi ex eorum relatione; cum tamen sint mendaces, fures, deceptores, et aliis sceleribus multi eorum assueti.*"

Mr. Twiss gives the following account of them in Spain*: "They are very numerous about and in Murcia, Cordova, Cadiz, and Ronda. The

* Travels, p. 179.

A race of these vagabonds are found in every part of Europe. The French call them *Bobemiens*, the Italians *Zingari**, the Germans *Ziegenners*, the Dutch *Heydenen* (*Pagans*), the Portuguese *Siganos*, and the Spaniards *Gitanos*, in Latin *Cingari*. Their language, which is peculiar to themselves, is every where so similar, that they undoubtedly are all derived from the same source. They began to appear in Europe in the 15th century, and are probably a mixture of Egyptians and Ethiopians. The men are all thieves, and the women libertines. They follow no certain trade, and have no fixed religion. They do not enter into the order of society, wherein they are only tolerated. It is supposed there are upwards of 40,000 of them in Spain, great numbers of whom are innkeepers in the villages and small towns, and are every where fortune-tellers. In Spain they are not allowed to possess any lands, nor even to serve as soldiers. They marry among themselves, stroll in troops about the country, and bury their dead under water. Their ignorance prevents their employing themselves in any thing but in providing for the immediate wants of nature, beyond which even their roguishness does not extend, and only endeavouring to save themselves the trouble of labour: they are contented if they can procure food by shewing feats of dexterity, and only pilfer to supply themselves with the trifles they want; so that they never render themselves liable to any severer chastisement than whipping for having stolen chickens, linen, &c. Most of the men have a smattering of physic and surgery, and are skilled in tricks performed by slight of hand. The foregoing account is partly extracted from Le Voyageur François, vol. XVI.; but the assertion, that they are all so abandoned as that author says, is too general. I have lodged many times in their houses, and never missed the most trifling things, though I have left my knives, forks, candlesticks, spoons, and linen, at their mercy; and I have more than once known unsuccessful attempts made for a private interview with their young fe-

“males, who virtuously rejected both the courtship and the money.”

The *Zigneni*, or *Zygeni*, are described by Krantzius in his History of Saxony, published A. D. 1417, as a set of wandering fortune-tellers and cheats. See also Muratori Antiq. Ital. medii ævi, Tom. V. 68 et seq. Charpentier, in his Supplement to Du Cange's Glossary, says, the *Zingani*, or *Zingari*, are the same with these.

Munster describes them as exceedingly tawny and sun-burnt, and in pitiful array, though they affected quality, and travelled with a train of hunting dogs after them like nobles. He adds, that they had passports from Sigismund, king of Bohemia, and other princes; for that afterwards they came into France, and thence passed into England. Probably from the passports here mentioned, they might by the vulgar be styled *Bohemians*.

The first comers or their children were probably soon reinforced by many idle persons of both sexes; swarthy skins, dark eyes, and black hair, being the only qualifications required for admission, and some of these might be heightened by the sun and walnut juice. Their language, or rather gibberish, might soon be learned, and thus their numbers in all likelihood quickly increased, till they became alarming, when those severe statutes were promulgated against them, whose great severity prevented their intended effect or execution†.

Harrison, in his description of England prefixed to Hollinshed's Chronicle, 1577, p. 183, describing the various sorts of cheats practised by the voluntary poor, after enumerating those who maim or disfigure their bodies by sores, or counterfeit the guise of labourers or serving-men, or mariners seeking for ships which they have not lost, to extort charity, adds, “it is not yet full 60 years since this trade began: but how it hath prospered since that time it is easy to judge, for they are now supposed of one sex and another to amount unto above 10,000 persons, as I have heard reported. Moreover, in counterfeiting the *Egyptian* rogues, they have devised a language among themselves which they name *Canting*, but other Pedlers French, a speech

* In the Villa Borghese at Rome is a famous statue called the *Zingara*, or Fortune-teller, with a *chin-cloth* (Wright's Travels, p. 341). This is the word in the Italian dictionary for a gipsy or fortune-teller. I wish some of your correspondents would give us a fuller account of this bust.

† Antiquarian Repertory, I. 53—54.

“ compact 30 years since of English and
 “ a great number of odd words of their
 “ own devising, without all order or
 “ reason: and yet such is it, as none but
 “ themselves are able to understand.
 “ The first deviser thereof was hanged
 “ by the neck, a just reward no doubt
 “ for his deceits, and a common end to
 “ all of that profession.”

The *Gabets* were as singular and distinct a set of people in Berne, Gascoigne, and the city of Bourdeaux. In Gascoigne they went by the name of *Cagots* and *Capots*, and in Navarre by that of *Agots*. Suspected, as strangers settled in towns against the will of the proper inhabitants, they were not only held incapable of possessing any office or employ, but so abhorred as to be destitute of the necessaries of life, confined to distant habitations, forbidden to intermarry or even resort with the citizens, debarred the use of arms, condemned to wear a mark on their cloaths of a goose's foot, and separated from the rest of the congregation even in the churches, where they were forced to have separate fonts, and were denied the privilege of kissing the Pix. Every stigma has been set on them from the year 1460, as wretches deemed the descendants of Goths and Arians, of Saracen lepers, the miserable remains of Abderhamen's army after his defeat by Charles Martel, of rapacious Jews, or of Protestant Christians. Abbé Venuti, in his Dissertation on the Antiquities of Bourdeaux, Bourdeaux, 1754, 4to. endeavours to accommodate these different etymologies by deriving this sobriquet, which in other provinces of France is written *Gexites* or *Gexitains*, from *Giezi* or *Gebazi*, the servant of the prophet Elisha, who were smitten by him with the same infectious disorder the leprosy, which these unhappy people are supposed to have contracted by pilgrimages to the Holy Land; a distemper held as one of the strongest marks of divine wrath, equal with the curse of Cain, or the punishment of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. In Lower Bretagne these wretches went by the name of *Caqueux*, *Cacous*, or *Caquins*, in Latin *Cacosi*, and their distemper *Cacosmos*.

The Abbé concludes his learned disquisition with informing us, that in 1738 the Parliament of Bourdeaux put a stop by authority to the ill-treatment of these pretended descendants of the race of Giezi, by the several names of *Agots*, *Cagots*, *Gabets*, and *Ladres** or

lepers, who were no longer to be debarred the common rights of citizens, or excluded from public assemblies, offices, and churches. This was confirmed in 1746; and thus to our reproach, as Englishmen and Protestants, were we anticipated in an act of comprehensive humanity, which it is to be feared would not even now have taken place, but for an alarming perversion of our tyrannical game laws. R. G.

Memoirs of MONS. SCHOEPPFLIN.

JOHN DANIEL SCHOEPPFLIN was born Sept. 6, 1694, at Sulzbouurg, a town in the margraviate of Baden Durlach; his father, holding an honourable office in the Margrave's court, died soon after in Alsace, leaving his son to the care of his mother. After 10 years studying at Durlach and Basil, he kept a public exercise on some contested points of ancient history with applause, and finished his studies in 8 years more at Strasbourg. In 1717 he there spoke a Latin panegyric on Germanicus, that favourite hero of Germany, which was printed by order of the city. In return for this favour he spoke a funeral oration on M. Barth, under whom he had studied, and another on Kuhn, the professor of eloquence and history there, whom he was soon after elected to succeed in 1720, at the age of 26. The resort of students to him from the Northern nations was very great: the princes of Germany sent their sons to study law under him. The professorship of history at Francfort on the Oder was offered to him; the Czarina invited him to another at St. Petersburg, with the title of Historiographer Royal; Sweden offered him the same professorship at Upsal, formerly held by Scheffer and Boecler, his countrymen; and the University of Leyden named him successor to the learned Vitriarius. He preferred Strasbourg to all. Amidst the succession of lectures public and private, he found time to publish an innumerable quantity of historical and critical dissertations, too many to be here particularised. In 1725 he pronounced a congratulatory oration before K. Stanislaus, in the name of the university, on the marriage of his daughter to the K. of France; and in 1746, another on the birth of the Dauphin, besides an anniversary one on the K. of France's birth-day, and others on his victories. In 1726 he quitted his professorship, and began his travelling at

* S. Leonard's hospital at Lincoln, founded by Henry I. for incurable lepers of that city (*de ejectibus*), is called, Pat. 35 H. VI. *Maillardry*, Pat. 7. H. IV. *Le Maladri*; q. d. the hospital for those afflicted with the *mal ladri*, incurable leprosy.

the public expence. From Paris he went to Italy, staid at Rome six months, received from the king of the Two Sicilies a copy of the Antiquities of Herculaneum, and from the Duke of Parma the Museum Florentinum. He came to England at the beginning of the late king's reign, and left it the day that P. Courayer, driven out of Paris by theological disputes, arrived in London. He was now honoured with a canonry of St. Thomas, one of the most distinguished Lutheran chapters, and visited Paris a third time in 1728. Several dissertations by him are inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; one ascribing the invention of moveable types to Guttenborg of Strasbourg, 1440, against Meerman.

In 1733 he narrowly escaped from a dangerous illness. He had long meditated one of those works, which alone by their importance, extent, and difficulty, might immortalise a society, a History of Alsace. To collect materials for this, he travelled into the Low Countries and Germany 1738, and into Switzerland 1744. At Prague he found that the fragment of St. Mark's Gospel so carefully kept there is a continuation of that at Venice. The Chancellor D'Aguesseau sent for him to Paris, 1746, with the same view. His plan was to write the History of Alsace, and to illustrate its geography and policy before and under the Romans, under the Franks, Germans, and its present governors; and in 1751 he presented it to the K. of France, who had before honoured him with the title of Historiographer Royal and Counsellor, and then gave him an appointment of 2000 livres, and a copy of the catalogue of the royal library. He availed himself of this opportunity to plead the privileges of the Protestant university of Strasbourg, and obtained a confirmation of them. His 2d volume appeared in 1761, and he had prepared, as four supplements, a collection of charters and records, an ecclesiastical history, a literary history, and a list of authors who have treated of Alsace: the publication of these he recommended to Mr. Koch, his assistant and successor in his chair. Between these two volumes he published his *Vindiciæ Celticæ*, in which he examines the origin, revolution, and language of the Celts. The History of Baden was his last considerable work, a duty which he thought he owed his country. He com-

pleted this history in seven volumes in four years; the first appeared in 1763, the last in 1766. Having by this history illustrated his country, he prevailed upon the Marquis of Baden to build a room, in which all its ancient monuments were deposited in 1763. He engaged with the Elector Palatine to found the academy of Manheim. He pronounced the inaugural discourse, and furnished the electoral treasury with antiques. He opened the public meetings of this academy, which are held twice a year, by a discourse as honorary president. He proved in two of these discourses, that no Electoral House, no Court in Germany, had produced a greater number of learned princes than the Electoral House. In 1766 he presented to the Elector the first volume of the Memoirs of a Rising Academy*, and promised one every two years.

A friend to humanity, and not in the least jealous of his literary property, he made his library public. It was the most complete in the article of history that ever belonged to a private person, rich in MSS. medals, inscriptions, figures, vases, and ancient instruments of every kind, collected by him with great judgment in his travels. All these, in his old age, he made a present of to the city of Strasbourg, without any other condition except that his library should be open both to foreigners and his own countrymen. The city however rewarded this disinterested liberality by a pension of 100 louis. He was admitted to the debates in the senate upon this occasion, and there complimented the senate and the city on the favour they had shewn to literature ever since its revival in Europe. Nov. 22, 1770, closed the fiftieth year of the professorship of Mr. S; this was celebrated by a public festival, the university assembled, and Mr. Lobstein, their orator, pronounced before them a discourse in praise of this extraordinary man, and the whole solemnity concluded with a grand entertainment. Mr. S. seemed born to outlive himself. Mr. Ring, one of his pupils, printed his life in 1769. In 1771 he was attacked by a slow fever, oc-

* This first volume not having reached England till 1771, was reviewed at large in our XLIII volume, p. 315; the second, in vol. XLII. p. 185; the third, in vol. XLVI. In the two first Mr. Schœpflin appears as a communicator, but before the publication of the third he was dead.

1614 Churchill's valuable Publications.—Ayscough, and Deering.

caused by an obstruction in his bowels, and an ulcer in his lungs, after an illness of many months. He died the 7th of August, the first day of the eleventh month of his 77th year, sensible to the last. He was buried in the collegiate church of St. Thomas, the city in his favour dispensing with the law which forbids interment within the city.

D. H.

MR. URBAN,

A WNSHAM Churchill (see p. 937.) published Mr. Locke's first pieces on religious subjects; his "Reasonableness of Christianity," 1696, and Bp. Wynne's Abridgement of it; and a Collection of Papers by Mr. Locke, 1696. Kettlewell's Sermons, 1698; and his Offices for Prisoners, 1697. Burridge's "Historia Mutationum in Anglia," 1697. Whitby's "Usefulness of Christian Revelation," 1705. "Protestant Reconciler," 1683. "De Scripturæ Interpretatione," 1714. "Disquisitions on Bp. Bull's Defence of the Nicene Faith," 1718. Gibson's "Anatomy," 1697. Torriano's "Introduction to the Italian Language," 1689. Shower's "Parliamentary Cases," 1698. Evelyn's "Gardener's Calendar," 1698. Telemachus in English, 1713. Bp. Kennet's "Case of Impropriations," 1704. Master's "Duty of Submission to Providence," 1689. Strype's "Survey of London," 1720.

He also made and printed the Collection of Voyages known by his name, in 4 vols. fol. to which Mr. Locke (who was very fond of voyages) wrote a preface, and to which T. Osborne put a new title 1745, to make an appearance of a 2d edition.

These are but a few of what might be recited, if our makers of book-catalogues paid that attention to the names of the publishers that was first done by the collector of the Hoblyn library, in his own private catalogue, since printed 1769, and less uniformly, by Mr. Paterson in his Catalogue of Mr. Croft's Library.

MR. URBAN,

MR. WILLIAM AYSCOUGH, father of Mr. George A. whose death occurs in your last month's obituary, p. 982, first introduced the art of printing into Nottingham about the year 1710. He died when his son was almost three years old, leaving a widow, and a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Geo. Young, rector of Catwicke in Holder-

ness. She carried on the business till her son arrived at the age of 17, who continued it after her death*, and married, first, Elizabeth Prudom, by whom he had no living issue; and afterwards Edith, only daughter of Benj. Wigley, of Wirksworth, esq; by whom he has one son and one daughter now living. Mr. A. with Mr. Tho. Willington, druggist at Nottingham, printed Dr. Deering's History of Nottingham, 1751, 4to. being at the expence of all the plates, except the W. view of Mr. Plumptre's house, given by that gentleman. The late Mr. Ayscough at his death was in his 69th year.

Dr. DEERING, alias DOERING, took the degree of M. D. at Leyden. His diploma and the seal of the college were placed by Mr. Ayscough in a copy of his book of Plants about Nottingham. Soon after he came to London, he was appointed secretary to the British Ambassador to Russia. On his return he married, but his wife died soon after he went to Nottingham, where he was at first well received, but his unaccountable temper soon alienated his best friends from him, and the capriciousness of his palate made him perpetually finding fault with the table at which he boarded. Thus almost reduced to poverty, he applied himself to John Plumptre, esq; to assist him in compiling a History of Nottingham; and was by him generously assisted and furnished with most of the materials. But as this was a work of time, he died of poverty and a broken heart before it was published. Such was the pride of his spirit, that receiving half a guinea from Mrs. Turner, a Lincolnshire lady, who then boarded in Nottingham, by the hands of his landlord, the only reply he made was, "If you had stabbed me to the heart I should have thanked you, but this I cannot bear." He lived but a short time after. Before his last illness his friends bought him an electrical machine, whereby he got a little money; and then he was made an officer in the Nottingham foot, raised on account of the rebellion in 1745 and

* On a slab on the floor of the S. aisle of St. Peter's church, Nottingham, is this inscription:

"Here lye the bodies of William Ayscough, printer and bookseller of this town, and Anne his wife: she was daughter of the Rev. Mr. Young, rector of Catwick, in the county of York. He died March 2, 1719; she died Dec. 16, 1732."

1746, but this was only an expence to him. He used to say all his helps hurt him, as being attended with more cost than profit. Though he was master of nine languages, he would observe that every little schoolmaster could maintain himself, which was more than he, with all his knowledge, could do. He died so poor that there was not a sufficiency to bury him, and the corporation were about to take his few effects for that purpose, when Mr. Ayscough and Mr. Willington administered as his principal creditors, and buried him genteelly in St. Peter's church-yard.

He published "A Catalogue of Plants growing about Nottingham, Nott. 1738," 8vo.; and "An Account of an improved Method of treating the Small-pox; in a short Letter to Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart. Nott. 1737," 8vo.*: and wrote a Latin account of the transactions of the Nottinghamshire Horse, which was put up under their colours after their return from Scotland. All these were printed by Mr. Ayscough, who had several small books in MS. of his writing.

Translation of a Letter from a Frenchman †, who thinks that the Virtues of Savages are more pure than those of civilized Nations.

I AM at length, my dear Alice, in that barbarous, fierce, cruel, inhuman nation, against which all the world seems to have conspired, and which she has had the strength and courage to resist. The English are, in fact, a people very savage, and very extraordinary. They are positively to civilised nations what gold is to lead.

Its territory, which, including Scotland and Ireland, is to France what 20 are to 50, and which supports ten millions ‡ of savages, contains, by the avowal even of its enemies, and of all who are open to conviction, 1. the most intelligent natural philosophers, though they have neither invented balloons, nor gaz, nor bladders, nor discovered the philosopher's stone, nor the quadrature of the circle, nor perpetual motion: 2. the most industrious artists. Their agriculture has a visible superiority over that of people who call themselves hus-

bandmen. Navigation and commerce are there at the height of perfection. The women there are charming, fair as the lily, crimson as the rose; and yet these people, Alice, perfect in every thing essential to human happiness, are savage and barbarous. Good-natured, courteous, civilised nations, who agree sincerely that their reason is impaired, have thus determined.

The English have that assured outward demeanour which is inspired by a sensible superiority lawfully acquired by courage, labour, and industry: civilised people call it pride. With them you must be humble and cringing, like fettered slaves. We are not allowed to be men but among savages, who still live under the shade of liberty.

Come, my dear Alice, come and see the admirable effects of this shade; you will then understand what they would be if they had the reality ||.

You will contemplate some healthy and robust beings, created, no doubt, long after civilised nations; still bearing the stamp of God who has formed them; letting their hair, full of strength and vigour, fall over a high forehead, over two thick eye-brows, over eyes lively and sprightly; talking little, thinking much. Their souls are truly sensible. They abhor blood-shed, detest knavery, and are sincere friends. They have not that fraudulent civility, those elegant manners, which announce ignorance, craft, and folly; but they have that candour with which pure nature inspires all who attach themselves to her sacred laws.

In spite of all this, divine Alice, they are greatly reproached: 1. *They are serious.* They do not give themselves up to that foolish gaiety which is drowned soon after in tears and sighs; but in revenge they have minds always even and tranquil. 2. *They love their meat raw,* yet have it better dressed than civilised people, who take it for meat not dressed at all; because its juices, which are not white, appear red—to those who do not see clear at mid-day. 3. *Their rejoicing days are sad:* they resort only to the churches and taverns; the shops are shut, as in well-governed cities; blindness and religion are synonymous; for

* In the title of this last in the Brit. Top. II. p. 73, for *simple plants*, r. *small-pox*; and for *Dr. Thomas*, r. *Sir Thomas*.

† M. Delaporte, a French master at Canterbury.

‡ Quere?

|| "But no; man will be a slave. The pleasure which he feels in commanding galley-slaves makes him forget that he is a galley-slave himself, and that to be free and happy depends only on him." that

that reason, virtuous Alice, the English have still some manners; they respect the virtuous ties of marriage; they have an extreme tenderness for their children. To adorn the surface of the earth, to sow it with flowers, to gather its delicious fruits, to support the poor, to fulfil, in short, the æconomical views of the Creator, is their pleasure and their study.

Observe, Alice, that I speak of the present generation, of that which was formed 20 years ago; for it is pretended, that the future generation, that which is rising out of nothing, and which will govern some years hence, make a rapid progress in puerile civilization. Is it true? Will the grass that is still verdant turn yellow? Will the English one day love darkness rather than light, misery more than ease, the thorns of intrigue and ambition more than the sweets and advantages of peace? I know not; but certain I am, that the present generation, that the soundest portion of Britons, is still savage and virtuous.

God, my good friend, preserve them from gentleness and the virtues of civilised nations! *Vices undisguised are a hundred times better.* The moment when the English shall have only those putrid virtues, will be that of their destruction; the fatal hour when the lightning will flash from the cloud that will crush them; they will love only themselves; their country will be no more than a word, religion a chimæra, virtue a mask; the image of God pale and disfigured will have only the vile attributes of a plaintive and desperate slave. Their churches will be only places of seduction. All will languish; all will perish. Vice alone will find resources in putrefaction. Gold will spread; wood and plaister will become earth or dirt.

Make haste therefore, dear Alice, make haste to come hither. The English are not yet civilised; the hour of their death has not yet struck; the signal may have been given, but it is not obeyed. You will be enchanted to see, seven leagues from Calais, such savages and barbarians as these.

If they have the misfortune to be humanised, if frivolous sciences teach them the fatal art of seeming and not being really happy, we will fly where gold more solid is left spread, where the vice of intriguing policy has not enervated men's hearts; not where there are gilt cieling, feathers, down; but

rectitude, frankness, good neighbourhood, the social effective virtues, prevail.

The country of a wise man is wherever the true practice of virtue gives rise to the springs of happiness; we will go, amiable Alice, where they are seen with nature and with God; without fear, without remorse, without duplicity; among the most savage people; into the deserts of Arabia; among the Anthropophagi rather than among civilised nations, who, indeed, do not eat their victims, but make them miserably languish and perish in the miry morasses of error.

But, adorable Alice, if Heaven will listen to our prayers, we together will supplicate *the God of Justice* to inspire the barbarous English with that which renders men happy in all quarters of the globe; the love of justice and of truth. Certain it is, that nothing can prevent nations from following the bias that is given them by vice or virtue; but they may reflect. God gives the sentiment of vivifying virtues, capable of forming such souls as that of Alice; hearts pure, tender as hers; and I think that no people are more susceptible of this noble sentiment than those who are not yet such fools as to prostitute their reason to falsehood. Come then, Alice, you will see at least the precious remains of an august monument; the majesty of a happy people. Fear not the fury of the waves, they will respect your virtues. The elements, Alice, do less mischief than man when blind. They do not seduce; and all is seduction, all must be swallowed up, when reason and truth have nothing in view but torments,—the contempt of men shamefully seduced and seducing in turn. The most tempestuous sea, the most impetuous winds, thunder, lightning, their most dreadful effects, not even earthquakes, offer to my eyes any thing more terrible than the monstrous product of false calculations, of ignorance supported by knowledge still more false than itself. I tremble, Alice, at the sight of nations who call themselves civilised, and yet maintain that *nothing is true*; who publish that *we must not use our reason*; and who see, without indignation, all possible disorders floating on the ocean of their own errors.

I repeat, Alice, fear not the waves of the sea; God does not raise them against such righteous souls as yours. The billows, jealous of the charms which

which you will lavish upon them without fear, will subside to have the pleasure of possessing them still longer. They will not prostitute them. It is only in the flood of the foolish thoughts of men that virtue need fear rocks. It is only among civilised nations that every thing concurs to make us forget the dignity of our existence; to sow the seed of death where God has placed that of life; rage and despair where he created every thing that might ensure the happiness of a being endued with understanding and reason.

Among these savages, happy Alice, virtue is in safety; every thing there is the source of happiness, the principle of life, activity; life is a great boon; death a gentle passage to repose and the bosom of God. Among these *fierce, cruel, barbarous, inhuman* people, there is no reason to fear the sanguinary civility of those young lunatics, who, with you, are desirous of cutting their own throats, because they are weary of life*; because they take day for night, the setting for the rising of the sun, &c.

Set out, Alice, come, run, fly into my arms: I shall not be *easy* till you live among savages. Adieu.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent H. S. in your last Magazine, p. 904, is deceived with respect to the timber on the mountains in former times. I have been several times on those which are near Marr Lodge, a seat of Lord Fife's, on Dee side, and have seen *several roots* nearly rotten, and holes out of which *roots* have been dug. The trees were not *cut down*, but *burned down* during the disputes of the Highland Clans. I cannot but add, that there are some firs in Marr forest, which measure near 13 feet round; but there are no *old* trees in Scotland except firs.

Those who wish to see an account of Marr Lodge, and the environs, may find one in Cordiner's Appendix to Pennant's

* "In the last journey which I took in France, a civilised man used his utmost endeavours at Amiens to persuade me to stab him. His brain was clouded with the fumes of wine; he misunderstood what I had said, and he would be dispatched. I beheld him with an eye of pity; he was silent.

"Happy is he who does not meet every minute with such savages. They swarm among civilised people. They are so civil, that before they murder they are accustomed to salute each other."

GENT. MAG. December, 1783.

Tour through Scotland. He is a flighty pompous writer, but may in some degree be depended on.

Yours, &c. NO SCOTCHMAN.

P. S. The poor Highlanders burn these *roots*; in thin *stripes*, for candles.

HINT, recommended to the Attention of Naturalists who manage BEES; from Mr. BROMWICH's Experienced Bee-Keeper. (Reviewed in p. 329.)

THE first Mr. Wildman, who shewed experiments on bees (for his namesake, who now keeps a shop in Holborn, was not the original discoverer of the method of handling bees, or that published the quarto volume concerning them by subscription), having doubted whether all the young ones, bred in a hive, proceeded from the queen bee, made the following experiment. He caught a queen, and tied her by a thread, so that she could not wander but a few inches; he found notwithstanding eggs soon afterwards deposited in cells to which she could not reach. This seemed decisive against the one mother bee; but a day or two after, more narrowly observing what passed in the hive, he saw the working bees carrying the eggs from the said mother, or queen bee, and depositing them for her in the distant cells. This curious fact is recommended to the notice of such bee-masters as have a facility in catching the queen at pleasure.

D.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 29.

THE following analysis of the List of East India Proprietors qualified to vote on the 14th of April last, distinguishing those who are subjects of Great Britain, residing in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, St. Helena, the East Indies, &c. from foreigners, residing in Holland, Geneva, &c. was drawn up by a friend for his own information and amusement. Thinking it might be acceptable to your readers, I desired permission to send you a copy of it.

Yours,

E.

British.			Foreigners.		
Proprietors.		Votes.	Proprietors.		Votes.
11	4 stars	44	0	4 stars	0
19	3	57	13	3	39
107	2	214	40	2	80
1152	1	1152	151	1	151
<hr/>			<hr/>		
1289		1467	204		270

Total.

1493 Proprietors, having 1737 Votes.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

THE following LETTER was found printed on a single sheet, and bound up at the end of a volume of folio pamphlets on various subjects. At the end of the letter, under the postscript, is added this manuscript note.

N. B. *This letter was written by the Rev. Mr. John Russell, Rector of Wapping, London.*

And below, in a different hand,

N. B. *The above note was written by the Rev. Mr. John Russell himself.*

There are, in the letter itself, several inaccuracies of style, some grammatical faults, which as they do not much disfigure or misrepresent the plain sense of the writer, the editor did not think himself at liberty to alter or correct. For the rest, the reader is referred to the histories of the times, and his own reflections upon them.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

A LETTER to a Member of the first Parliament of Great Britain. Written in the year 1708. Concerning the East India Company, and the Bill that was then brought into the House of Commons in their favour.

S I R,

I look upon the business which is now before your House, relating to the East India House, of as great importance as any that ever was debated in Parliament, since the very beginning of our constitution: Since 'tis much more than the consideration of a million and two hundred thousand pounds on the one side, or the interest of a few separate merchants on the other. 'Tis whether we shall establish a Monopoly by Law.

And to set this matter right, I shall first take notice, that Anno 9 and 10 Gulielmi tertii, an act of Parliament was passed for settling the trade to *East India*, the substance of which (so far as it relates to the matter before us) was briefly this; That every person that should pay any certain sum towards the raising of two millions to be lent to the Government, should receive 8 per cent. for the money so lent; and besides should be entitled to a liberty to trade to *East India*, for so much as he advanced towards raising the said two millions, &c.

Now, its manifest, that the design of the Parliament in passing that Act was

not only to raise two millions for the service of the nation, but also to open a free trade to *East India*, and to take away a MONOPOLY so long complained of: Since the then East India Company did give intimation to the House, that they would advance the *two millions* required, if the trade might by law be secured to them, exclusive of all other.

But the Parliament (who have always had a just abhorrence of the evil of monopolies) rejected this offer. They were sensible how the Company had formerly treated their fellow-subjects, under the title of *interlopers*; what barbarities they had acted abroad, and what violences at home, by a power derived from a purchased charter; and therefore they established a freedom for all persons in general to trade to the East Indies, that would contribute to the raising *two millions* for the service of the Government; only allowing liberty, to all *that were willing*, to enter into the joint stock, to trade after that manner, and leaving all others to their own liberty.

On the passing this act, the then East India Company advanced of the two millions *three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds*, and, by virtue of the act, traded by themselves; and the greater number of the rest of the subscribers (being cajoled by designing men, who intended to become directors and managers of the trade) were drawn in, and persuaded to subscribe to a joint stock, (many of them not considering what they did), and so became known by the name of the New-Company. But the rest of the subscribers (who made *twenty-three thousand pounds*) were willing to trade by themselves, concluding themselves as fit to manage their own affairs as directing masters, who would do what they pleased with *their* money, and give them (at their own leisure) what profits they thought fit to bestow on them.

So that for some time the state of the trade, stood thus:

The Old Company traded, or might trade, with - - - 315,000

The New Company, so called, traded, or might trade, with - - - 1,662,000

The separate traders, traded, or might trade, with - - - 23,000

In all 2,000,000

But

But the New Company having obtained a favourable clause in the act, which entitled them to 5 *per cent.* from the rest of the traders, of all goods brought home and sold in gross; which has been exactly paid them to their very great advantage; but not contented with this, considering their proportion in stock and title was much above the rest, they began to aim at a monopoly of the whole trade, and, the better to procure it, they did at length bring the Old Company to unite with them; and then they assumed the name of the United Company *trading to the East Indies.*

Having made this step, the more effectually to obtain the intended monopoly, they endeavoured to buy off the separate traders, and thereby to engross the whole trade to themselves; and accordingly did buy in a great part of the 23,000*l.* from the proprietors of the separate trade. But some of the separate traders, being willing to prevent a monopoly of the trade, refused to sell, and have accordingly still traded by themselves. Being therefore by this means defeated of effecting their absolute ends, they now endeavour to obtain a law, whereby the separate traders may be utterly excluded, and thereby establish and perfect the monopoly so much desired.

And accordingly a bill (for this very purpose) is now brought into your House, by which (if it pass into a law, which God forbid!) the whole trade to East India is monopolized, and brought into the power of a select number of men, who may manage it as they please; there being not a man left that dare bring in *a muslin neck-cloth, or a pound of pepper*, but only themselves.

Monopolies are so destructive and odious to the nation, that our Parliament have always been careful to suppress them. I need not, Sir, mention to *you*, how much the monopolists have vexed and oppressed their fellow subjects in some former reigns, nor yet say how much they have sullied the lives of those needy, weak, and covetous princes, who, for a little private profit, have given them establishment. I need not copy the noble speeches which have been pronounced within your walls, against those vipers. You have read them, and justly admired, and commended them; so that it is strange that after all our struggles for liberty, this monster, a monopoly, should at this time

a-day, lift up his horns, and shake his chains, to the terror of the honest trading subject. But it is much stranger, that any number of men (how powerful soever) should be so hardy, as to propose to the Parliament of Great Britain to honour and guard a monopoly with a law.

If the ghosts of those generous patriots, who so justly inveighed against monopolies in former reigns (when the monopolist crouched to the Crown for his support, but trembled at the very name of a Parliament), had any sense or feeling of the affront that is offered to their memory, as well as to the House of Commons, would they not rattle the House about the ears of those that sit in it? Yes, and pluck out the tongues of those wretches that profane that place, by speaking for so vile, so accursed an abomination as a monopoly.

To shew the zeal of former Parliaments against monopolies, the laws that have been made against forestallers, regrators, ingrossers, &c. do, in some measure, do it. And to shew their mischief to trade in general, as well as to every private subject in particular, give me leave to propose one instance.

If the Virginia-trade which deals in tobacco was confined to a company, and none could trade thither, or bring tobacco hither, but only themselves, might they not (when thus constituted) sell tobacco at 4*s.* or 5*s.* or 6*s.* per pound, or indeed at what price they pleased? Since where there is but one shop to sell, he that comes to buy must pay what the seller thinks fit to demand, or go away without the commodity which he wants. *It is in Hucksters hands*, says the old proverb, &c. And tho' if this Virginia-Company should advance the price of tobacco, 'tis very likely it would hinder its consumption; yet if the consumption were sunk half in half, if they doubled the price, they would still be gainers, in regard half the navigation would serve to fetch it, half the money would pay the customs, &c. As the Dutch East India Company, who have ingrossed all the *Moluccas*, and are reported to burn more spices than they bring home; yet still selling the half that's saved, for as much as the whole, if preserved, would yield, they save half of the charge of navigation, and half the customs, &c. But whether such practices as these be for the bene-

fit of navigation, for encouraging the royal revenue, or for the ease of him that buys, needs no long thought to determine.

Thus when our East India Company have gotten this law (which is now proposed), may they not sell muslins (and *ceteris paribus* in respect of other goods) at 10s. or 12s. yea or at 20s. per yard; yes, goods in the hand of a single person will be sold at what price the seller pleases; as coffee now (not for want of it, but for being ingrossed) is sold for 10s. per pound, which was formerly sold for 3 or 4s. And this is not the single mischief of a monopoly, but, as before hinted, trade is discouraged, navigation lessened, the public revenue impaired, and all to enrich the monopolizer.

But perhaps some may say, I am warm against monopolies, and there is no design in the Company to establish a monopoly so much dreaded, but to *trade fairly and sell goods cheap*.

But nobody can make this objection, but he that is really or willingly ignorant, since a monopoly is nothing else than *an engrossing of a trade into one principal*, so that none besides can sell or gain by it. And if the present East India Company trading in joint stock, did not design this, why did the two Companies unite; but because the one should not undersell the other, but bring the whole trade under one management, and so make a monopoly?

Why did they endeavour to buy in the stock of the *separate traders* (and that too at a very dear price) but to bring the whole into their power, and establish a monopoly?

Why do they now use such strenuous endeavours (*I will say no worse*) to obtain a law, to cut off those few *separate traders* which are left, but in order to engross the whole trade, which is a downright monopoly, a monopoly in its strictest and truest sense and meaning?

Objection.—But perhaps you may reply, that the *separate traders* are so few, and inconsiderable, that their trade does not at present prevent a monopoly.

Answer.—You know I am no merchant, nor did ever trade for the value of 20l. in my whole life. I therefore give my opinion from speculation, rather than practice, and in short it is this; that had the managers of the first subscriptions made less use of artifice,

and left more *separate traders*, it would have been much more to the advantage of the nation; this is my opinion. But that those few *separate traders* that are left, do prevent a monopoly, the united interest of the Company, &c. and all their friends (procured by what means soever) in the House, to suppress the *separate trade*, proves manifestly. Why do they use vigorous attempts but to gain a monopoly? Their own endeavours confute the objection.

Objection.—But the *separate trade* is a disadvantage to the nation.

Answer.—This will be proved, when they can shew, that a monopoly is for the advantage of the nation; and that the *separate traders* do prevent a monopoly is manifest fact.

Objection.—But the *separate traders* do hurt the trade abroad, and make the Company buy dearer in India than otherwise they would do.

Answer.—This is as false as the former, since I am well informed, that the *separate traders* do endeavour to find out places for trade, where the Company never sat their feet, or cast their eyes, in regard they know they must come with disadvantage to any place where the Company have established their factories. The *separate traders* are the principal persons that go upon discoveries, and if for no other reason, yet for this, they deserve encouragement, and one would think this great, this very great, consideration should find its weight in your House.

If indeed the *British East India Company* should engross the whole trade of East India, exclusive of all other *European* nations, there might be some room for this objection; but when the *French*, the *Dutch*, the *Danes*, &c. buy goods as well as they, how can the *separate English trader* raise the price of goods? A cobweb is as thick as this objection.

Objection.—But under the pretence of carrying out only 1000l. or 1,500l. stock, they carry out two or three thousand pounds, and so are guilty of a fraud.

Answer.—If this were true, they long since would have been punished by the accusation of those that enviously watch them with *Argus's* eyes; if this were true, they ought to be punished; but, if false, let false accusers be also punished.

Objection.—But the Government wants money, and the Company are not willing

to advance 12,000,000*l.* unless they can exclude the *separate traders*, and have a monopoly of the whole trade.

Answer. I am sorry to read such an objection as this in your letter. How sad is our condition, if we are brought into such a case, that a monopoly may be bought of the Parliament of GREAT BRITAIN! Alas! that our forefathers cannot rise out of their graves to hear this objection! Could it ever enter into the thought of an *Englishman*, a *Scotchman*, or (both in one) a *Briton*, that ever we could be brought to such a state, that money should buy the national sanction of a mischief, that all our ancestors were careful to prevent! If things are brought to this pass, that *omnia cum precio*, let us lie down and die; better that death close our eyes than have them kept open to live and see such wretched bargains.

But let us consider how much is got by the honourable bargain, (for I perceive by what you write, that some are fond of this *marketing*, out of a principle of good husbandry to the nation). Why there is saved, say you, the interest of this 12,000,000*l.* for six years, which at 5*l.* per cent. comes to 360,000*l.* so that then I perceive 360,000*l.* is the price of a monopoly.

But will not the nation pay dear for this in the end? Will not the Company, as they know how to buy the ———, know how to sell him? I hope another age will have virtue enough to be ashamed of such a contract.

But let me ask, whether the bargain may not be as well made (if the House please) by including the *separate traders*, as to pass it, by excluding them, and so prevent a monopoly, notwithstanding the former objection, and so still save the 360,000*l.* to the nation, and also do justice to the *separate traders*; since they are members of the *general society*, &c. equally with the *Company* trading in *joint stock*; and did pay their money at the first subscription for the service of the nation, at a time when things looked with a cloudy aspect, on expectation of receiving equal advantage with those in *joint stock*. And therefore, I ask, Whether their exclusion *now*, may not look something like injustice?—But if the House are resolved on the bill, I will ask your opinion, Whether you think these will be the methods of the Parliament of Great Britain? If so, I shall only request, in behalf of the *separate traders*,

that when more monopolies are to be sold, as well as annuities, that the House will be pleased to make some amends to the *India separate traders*, by allowing them to have the first offer, and also the refusal of the next monopoly.

Let me ask one question more, and I have done, What will the Company do with the stock of the *separate traders* when they have paid them off?

You tell me that a great man in the Company says, they will sell it, i. e. (as I understand it) sell every hundred pounds paid off, at the price of *stock-jobbing*, which at present is 260*l.* per cent. *India stock*, and, upon passing of this monopoly bill, must certainly advance. And is not this *honourable*, to compel men, even those very men, that served the nation in a time of distress, to take 100*l.* for what the monopolizers will immediately sell (it is likely) for 300*l.*? Pray consider it, I say, pray consider, how *happy*, how *profitable*, how *honourable*, it is to be a monopolist now; how *odious* and *disagreeable* soever it was formerly.

Objection. But the Company, the Bank, &c. have such a power, such an interest?

Answer. This is indeed from bad to worse, *post vulnera mortem*. If the case be so, I hope that some pious person will write upon your door,

“Lord have mercy upon us.”

I have wrote you my thoughts, and could say much more, but the subject is so melancholy, it makes my head ache; I therefore conclude only with a wish (for I fear that's all I can do) that our posterity may never read it hereafter in the annals of time,

THAT THE FIRST BRITISH PARLIAMENT WERE THE FIRST PARLIAMENT THAT EVER ESTABLISHED A MONOPOLY BY LAW.

That such black characters may never gain occasion to be inserted in future history, is the hearty prayer of

Yours, &c.

J. R.

February 23, 1707-8.

P. S. I beg you will tell me in your next, Why, when the bill was read the first time in the House, it was not put into the printed votes?

MR. URBAN,

AS your correspondent, Mr. Row, in your Magazine for Sept. 1783, folio 759, mentions some particulars relating to Cardinal Wolsey, I have taken the trouble of examining two

MS.

MS copies of his life, by W. Cavendish; the one in the Harleian collection, No. 428; the other in the Birch collection, No. 4233; and as I suppose the extracts I have made will prove acceptable to some of your readers, I shall not make any apology for communicating them thro' the channel of your valuable collection of the history and antiquities of this country.

Yours, &c. S. AYSCOUGH.

BIRCH MSS. 4233.

Dr. BIRCH has prefixed to this volume the following account of the writer: "The author of this life of Cardinal Wolsey was William Cavendish, son of Thomas Cavendish of Cavendish in Suffolk, Esq; Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer, in the reign of Henry VIII. by Alice, daughter and coheir of John Smith, of Padbrookhall in Cavendish, which Alice died the 12th of Nov. 1515, as her husband did in 1523, 15 Hen. VIII. William, his son, was Gentleman Usher of the Chamber to Cardinal Wolsey. In 1539 he was made one of the Auditors of the Court of Augmentation, and in 1547 was appointed Treasurer of the Chamber to Hen. VIII. by whom he was the same year knighted, and afterwards admitted of the Privy Council. He continued Treasurer of the Chamber to King Edward VI. and Queen Mary. He had several grants from the Crown, but his greatest addition of fortune was by the marriage, 20th August 1547, of his third wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Hardwicke of Hardwicke in Derbyshire, Esq; and widow of Robert Barley, Esq. He began the manor house at Chatiworth, but did not live to finish it, dying 25th of Oct. 1557.

Both the MSS. are copies. Harl. MS. No. 428, I suppose to have been written between 1590 and the end of Q. Elizabeth's reign, and the Birch MS. 4233, about 30 or 40 years later. I will collate them with the 4th edit. of 1641.

Birch MS. says, written by George Cavendish his Gentleman Usher; the Harleian has no name to it.

Printed, fol. 8, and the MSS. add the house at Bridewell, given him by the King, was formerly *Sir Richard Emson's*.

Ibid. For Star-chamber read Council-chamber.

Printed, fol. 12, after the account of the Cardinal's cap, adds, "Yet by way

of communication you shall understand; that the Pope sent him this worthy hat of dignity as a jewel of his honour and authority, the which was conveyed in a varlet's budget, who seemed to all men to be but a person of small estimation. Whereupon York being advertised of the baseness of this messenger and the people's opinion, thought it meet for his honour of so high a message, that this jewel should not be conveyed by so simple a person, wherefore he caused him to be stopped by the way, immediately after his arrival in England, where he was newly furnished with all manner of apparel made of all kinds of costly filks which seemed decent for such an high Ambassador. This done, he was encountred upon Blackheath, and there received with a great assembly of prelates and lustie gallant gentlemen, and from thence conducted and conveyed thro' London with great triumph. Then was great and speedy provision and preparation made in Westminster-abbey for the confirmation and acceptance of this high order and dignity, the which was executed by all the Bishops and Abbots about or near London, with their rich mytres and copes and other ornaments, which was done in so solemn a manner as I have not seen the like, unless it had been at the coronation of a king."

Printed, p. 14, says, the number of the persons in the cheyne of his household were eight hundred. Both the MSS say 180, which appears more likely.

Printed, p. 28. The MSS contain a more full account of Anna Bullen, of her being maid of honour to the Queen of France, and after to Queen Katherine, and the young Lord of Northumberland paying his addresses to her.

Printed, between p. 80 and 81 is omitted the account of Mr. Norris meeting the Cardinal, after his landing at Putney, with a kind message from the King, with the King's private ring, which the Cardinal received very kindly, and kneeled down in the street to return thanks for, gave Mr. Norris a chain of gold with a cross, in which was a part of the holy cross, and for which he said in his prosperity he would not have taken 1000l. After Mr. Norris's going from him he called him back, and sent to the King his fool, who, for a nobleman's pleasure, was worth 1000l. So Mr. Norris took the fool,

fool, with whom my Lord was fain to send six of his tallest yeomen to help him to convey him to the Court, for the poor fool took on like a tyrant rather than he would have departed from my Lord, notwithstanding they conveyed him away and so brought him to the Court, where the King received him very gladly.

P. 81. Omitted, an account of a conversation between Mr. Cavendish and Mr. Cromwell, in which the latter expresses his fear of losing the money he had been many years of gaining.

P. 82. The Cardinal's speech to his servants is much longer in the MSS than the printed, but does not vary much in substance, except that he promised to recommend them to the King or some noblemen. That with Mr. Cromwell's assistance, who gave 5l. he extorted from his Chaplain, some 10l. others 20 marks, others 5l. he collected enough to give to each of his servants 10s. and money for a month's board wages. I suppose this is the speech referred to by Fiddes, as mentioned in Strype's Annals, but Fiddes did not know where to find it.

The King sent Sir John Russell to the Cardinal privately, to assure him of his favour, and comfort him, soon after which part of his plate and household goods were restored to him.

Printed, p. 82. Sir Thomas Russell. Both the MSS have it Sir Thomas Russell, Knt.

The Duke of Norfolk, sent by the King to the Cardinal, but on what message not known, speaks favourably to the Cardinal's servants. The Duke met Mr. Shelly, who asked the Duke to assist him in his message to the Cardinal, which the Duke refused.

Printed, p. 92. says he was assigned 1000 marks out of the bishoprick of Winchester. Birch MS. says 2000 marks. The printed copy says, the King sent him 10,000l. for his travelling expences; both the MSS say only 1000l.

The MSS. contain a circumstantial account of his journey into Yorkshire, but has nothing in it worth extracting.

Printed, p. 98. After the account of the fall of the Archbishop's great cross on Dr. Bonner's head, the MSS add, If the circumstance be equally weighed and considered, wherein, as I suppose, God shewed him some more secret knowledge of his latter days and end of

his troubles, wherein it was thought that he had a further inspiration than all men did know, which appeared right well by divers special communications he had with me, at divers times, of his last end.

Both the MSS (after the account of the Cardinal being arrested) mention that he complained that his enemies would not suffer him to have indifferent justice, but seek some sinister means to dispatch him.

Again, "I fear me they intend to dispatch me, rather than I should come before his presence."

Printed, p. 110. mentions that the Cardinal had lately borrowed 10,000l. the MSS say that he lately had 1,500l.

The printed copy ends with taking Mr. Cavendish into the King's service, paying him a year's wages, and giving him a cart and six horses of the Cardinal's. There are several more pages of the MSS, in which is the following: That in going from the King, Mr. Cavendish met Mr. Kingston coming from the Council, who commanded him to go before the council, but to take heed of what he said, for he should be examined of certain words spoken by my Lord his master, at his departure (the which I knew well enough); and if I tell them the truth (quoth he) what he said, I should undoe myself, for in any wise they may not hear of it, therefore be circumspect what answer you make to their demands: Whie, quoth I, how have you done therein yourself? Quoth he, I have utterly denied that I heard any such words; and he that opened the matter first is fled for fear, which was the yeoman of the guard that rode to the King from Leicester, &c."

Upon the whole, the MSS contain nearly as much again as the printed.

With respect to the particular sentence mentioned by Mr. Row (at which time it was apparent he had poisoned himself), it is printed between brackets, which rather implies it was not in the MS, nor is it in either of these MSS, but from the expressions in these extracts, there appears sufficient cause for suspicion, as the Cardinal twice mentions his apprehension of the design of his enemies to dispatch him, which might be done to take off the suspicion of doing it himself; the declaring to Mr. Cavendish the knowledge of his latter days, and again, he was taken ill before the arrival of Mr. Kingston, the

the symptoms were strongly those of poison.

I am sorry to have occasion to add one observation, which must greatly lessen the authenticity of Mr. Caven-
dish's account, which is, his denying, when examined before the council, the words that the Cardinal spoke on his death-bed; what they were does not appear, but leaves room for suspicion that he, who would not scruple to deny the truth, would have less scruple in misrepresenting it.

S. A.

MR. URBAN,

I Doubt not but there are several among your numerous readers and correspondents who were acquainted with the late learned Dr. *Samuel Chandler*, and can answer the following queries respecting him and his works; their doing so, thro' your entertaining miscellany, will much oblige

Yours, &c. W. R.—N.

Query 1. In the Doctor's curious sermon, at *Salter's-hall*, against popery, 3d edition, p. 42, when speaking of the popish doctrine of the intercession of saints and angels, under note viii, he says, "I myself have seen the bone of a dead man enshrined in silver, solemnly placed on the pretended altar of God, sprinkled with incense, receiving adoration from a purple priest, elevated to the people, *presented to an high-born Imperial princess, and devoutly saluted by her on her knees.*" Where did the Dr. see this ridiculous sight, particularly the last part of it? Not in England surely?

Query 2. In the chronological account of the Doctor's works, he is said to have preached his two admirable sermons, "On the Origin and Reason of the Institution of the Sabbath*," Dec. 17, 1760, to the *revived* Society for the Reformation of Manners. When was this society revived? What were its laws? Is it now dissolved, and why?

Query 3. It is also mentioned in the above account, that the Dr. was the author of above 50 pages in the *Old Whig*, or *Consistent Protestant*: Is his signature known? Or is there any reason now why it should be kept a

secret? For my own part, I should be glad to know the names and signatures of *all* the excellent groupe of writers in that truly valuable work, as I think myself indebted to them for the pleasure and information every repeated perusal of it affords me. Any anecdotes respecting them would also be very acceptable.

P. S. Page 666, 2d col. line 24 from the bottom, for *law* we should certainly read *latter*.

MR. URBAN,

THE anecdotes of Bishop Burnet and Mr. Baker of Cambridge, inserted in your present volume, p. 102, recall to memory the very handsome mention of the latter by the former in p. x. of the "Preface," and p. vii. of the "Introduction," to the third volume of the "History of the Reformation:" wherein the Bishop acknowledges that the *fourth* number of the "Appendix" was sent him by "a learned and worthy person, who will not suffer him to give any other account of him, but that he lives in one of the universities, and has sent a copious collection of remarks on both his former volumes, but upon condition not to name him."—P. 225, col. 1, l. 45, this paragraph would not have been written, had the passage there referred to stood, as it evidently should stand, thus: "Richard Kempenfelt, Esq; was the son of Lieut. Col. Kempenfelt,—recorded in the *Spectator*, in a letter from Capt. Sentry." For in No. 544 of the *Spectator*, an excellent character is given of Colonel *Camperfelt* by the said *fictitious* Captain.

The pleasant story of the physician and the dog-doctor, p. 234, reminded me of Dean Swift's admirable Poem on Brother-Protestants and Fellow-Christians, in which are the following lines:

"Thus *Lamb*, renown'd for cutting corns,
"An offer'd fee from *Radcliffe* scorns:
"Not for the world—we doctors, brother,
"Must take no fees of one another."

Would not the objection made, p. 245, to all scripture stories, &c. serve as an argument against reading *any* drama a second time?

In

* In your Magazine for July last, p. 483, a correspondent has proposed some very interesting queries respecting the Origin, &c. of the Sabbath, and in his P. S. desires to be informed who are, "The best writers on the subject?" By way of contributing my mite towards the gratification of his laudable curiosity, I beg leave to recommend these two Sermons, and Dr. *Wright's* Treatise on the Sabbath, to his notice and attention. I am not qualified to say they are the best books on the subject, but certainly they are written so as to afford considerable information and pleasure "to an inquisitive and unbiassed mind."

In p. 249, col. 1, paragraph 4, among opinions "very alarming" and unquestionably wrong; was it prudent to represent the valuing of "religious above civil privileges" as such? The next paragraph may receive illustrations from Welchman's note on the 18th article of the church of England. P. 406, col. 1, your typographer has again printed "Zinzam" instead of "Zinzan." See the Catalogue of Oxford Graduates, and p. 172, col. 2, of your volume for last year. Your old correspondent in p. 409, would afford satisfaction to many of your readers, would he but inform them where he met with the curious description of the Russian entertainment. To the notices of Arthur Collins, p. 414, it may not be amiss to add, that in the Preface to his "Life of Edward the Black Prince, and the History of John of Gaunt; London 1740;" 8vo. he declares an intention he had formed of publishing a "History of all who were Peers of this realm; but he was obliged to lay aside his design; not being able to sustain the charge of printing so copious an undertaking."

Mr. Tyrwhitt's spirited remonstrance, p. 461, 2, relative to "Book-feller-Editors," shows their inattention to living authors to be equal to that shown to a dead one in the re-publication of Mr. Granger's "Biographical History;" of which your volume for 1781 exhibited sufficient testimony in p. 27, 28, and p. 266. Such conduct must always be considered as highly absurd, and of no little consequence to the literary world. Let me seize on this opportunity of animadverting upon the general incorrectness of school-books; which of all others ought to be the most correct. In the Dauphin Virgil, Lond. 1753, the 152d verse of the 12th Æneid is totally omitted.

A. O. W. p. 484, may not dislike to be referred to pp. 166, 557-8, of your volume for 1774, relative to the Gothic practice of duelling. See also your Magazine for July last, p. 623, col. 1. P. 540, col. 2, l. 8, for "Cambridge" read "Berks." Your "professional" correspondent, in p. 566, may consult your volume for 1780, p. 19, for further hints in regard to "the intrepid Bradshaw;" which, it is to be hoped, will not alarm his patriotic spirit, whatever "the writer's political creed" may be. Mr. Pennant and the other incredulous naturalists will surely be

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induced by such strong assertions as those in p. 570, with respect to the Hedgehog's sucking of cows, to examine further into this matter. See your volume for 1780, p. 168. Should we not, in p. 599, col. 2. l. 48, for "Bath" read "Chesterfield?" [Yes.]

The different kind of language used by the same men, when in office and out of it, as represented in your Summary of Proceedings in Parliament, with their several schemes to retrench the prerogative and improve their own interests, cannot but remind those who are conversant in the writings of the author of Hudibras, of his just "Observations upon the Long Parliament of Charles the First" in vol. I. of "The genuine Remains of Samuel Butler," published by Thyer. To all political dupes they may well be recommended.

SCRUTATOR.

Our Philosophical Readers will doubtless be pleased to see a Continuation of Dr. LINDSEY's ingenious and original Hypothesis on Water-spouts.

MR. URBAN,

BEFORE I make deductions or conclusions from the account of my water-spout of 1772 (see vol. LI. p. 615.) I shall trouble you with a few more representations; which I hope will not be thought improper to the matter in view. I must inform you, Sir, that in the Torrid-Zone, at some times of the year, the falling, or dropping of the clouds is exceedingly heavy—That it is then very common, to see the rain streaming down in sheets and flakes; picturing an idea, somewhat resembling the ribbon-like webbing of the *Aurora-Borealis* (see the plate annexed, fig. 5). It is not at all unfrequent here, to see clouds send down one, two—or more such ribbon-hanging flakes, at some little distance from each other—sometimes from the same cloud: sometimes from different ones—and to the eye in many respects similar to water-spouts—I say, similar; because, if they are a sort of light pouring spouts (as I make no doubt they are), yet I confess they are very commonly seen to hang in the air, without visibly reaching the earth. But this circumstance is delusive, and may have its rise from various causes. That the phænomena are composed of drops of rain, is most certain—because we see the spots where they fall—we know the spots—and that on such places and at such times heavy showers have fallen.

fallen. Besides this, there is nothing so easily distinguished, as a real fall of rain (at a small distance) from a misty appearance only. We seldom indeed here observe any rain-cloud fall, when not immediately under it ourselves; but we see its fall, in different densities, by streaming down in a variety of shaded tints: and when under the fall, we have demonstration of it; being as distinctly perceptible to the ear, by the pleasant variety of sounds proceeding from a variety of densities. Now, the partial and narrow breaking of a rain-charged cloud, may sometimes be dispersed before it meets the ground—and that, from its own natural thinness: for falling from a thin serene air aloft, it sometimes meets with an active air below; which will effectually at least disperse the ribbon or spout-like appearance. But no change is perhaps wrought upon it at all—and all falls fair to the ground, tho' not full to the eye. The deception may lie in the horizon; which may itself be so very hazy and foul, as to render the lower part of the fall invisible, from the distance only. Perhaps too, this narrow vein of rain, falling immediately from the parent cloud in thick, small, mizzly drops, may in the descent join together; and before it reaches the surface, after various coalescence may be so knit together, and so thinned in substance, that being transformed from a light, thick shower, to a thinned fall of heavy crystalline drops, that appearance may be lost at *a distance*, which *at hand* might be heavily felt. And perhaps philosophic, observers, thoroughly acquainted with the atmosphere of sultry regions, may be pleased to assign other causes.

In such climates, Sir, we frequently see a heavy fall of rain, on one side of a fence or hedge, watering the thirsty fields of one gentleman, without blessing his neighbours with a single drop. A heavy rain will all on a sudden rattle over the roof of a house, scarcely leaving even a trace of it about the court-yard. And when those sort of clouds, thro' a little fanning breeze, have any rake or motion; such a vein of rain will run along a street, touching the houses of one side only: or cross over a town in the breadth of a few feet or yards—while every drop from verge to verge is equally thick and heavy.

I have myself often seen such rain, and withal composed of such heavy

drops, that had the fall been from a greater height, *and strengthened by the action of wind* (for very fortunately these falls are generally in the profoundest calm), I am sure a good roof only could have stood the weight. A remarkable instance of one of those I met with on the 5th of May 1778, at the burial of one of my parishioners, where there was at least a concourse of three hundred people. The house of the deceased was adjoining to the church-yard wall, and being dry and warm weather, I sat with many others for a little time without doors; when on a sudden a bustle happened amongst the company—endeavouring to get under cover, on account of an approaching shower. As I did not immediately see from whence it came, I at first got up to look about me, when I beheld the sun-beams from the West shining thro' two clouds upon this fall; the lowest of which, serving as a ground (see the plate, fig. 6.) to make the fall visible, we were presented with a most beautiful appearance of shining crystalline drops, as large as hazel nuts, which fell very thick and fast within the church-yard, and about the distance of twelve yards from us. I knew it immediately to be a spout; and from the dead calm, declaring that it would keep its situation, I prevailed upon a few of the company to join me in taking our seats again; and accordingly it spent its strength in a few minutes, without having thrown a hundred scattered drops amongst the whole company. And may not such pours of rain be still heavier? Surely; particularly so at sea. For here the heat of the sun during calms is much more intense than on the shore: and the exhalations sometimes so plentiful and heavy, that a cloud is unable to bear the burden to any great distance from the spot at which it was taken up, but, as it were staggering along, quits the load with a confused precipitation. And here, I think, may be formed spouts of various *moderate* sizes and densities, without giving us any sort of surprise; or to make us follow nature out of her *ordinary* way. Her *extraordinary* effects, we shall come to by and by. For it is not water *thrown upwards* which constitutes a spout, any more than water *falling downwards*. Nor can it be the *quantity* either; for the spout which fell in LANCASTER in 1718, was not a jot more essentially a spout, than that which yesterday fell from

from the leads of my rectory-house at ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA.—And from these leads, according to the quantity of rain in the overpouring clouds, I have seen in our rainy seasons handsome spouts of various arches, sizes, and densities.

But the friends of whirlwind vacuums will doubtless say, “And is the stupendous machinery for raising so wonderful a phænomenon as some millions of tons of ponderous element in the pipe of a whirlwind, brought to a level with the paltry spurtings from the leads of a private gentleman’s house?” It may indeed be lowering the dignity of a traveller’s description; but, as I never could see any true philosophy in screwing up accounts of uncommon phænomena till they grow past belief—or think that a story is not worth telling, unless the reader is set a-staring; I confess I cannot help thinking that the wonderful catalogue of nature needed not whirlwind-water-spouts to increase the number.

And, after all, what have the fond friends of this philosophy made of the water-spout? Is it terrible? Is it worthy of a mariner’s dread? Or is it worth a voyager’s attention? Not one of them all. As the ingenious philosopher in his mathematical figure has described it, it is charming, I confess, passing curious, but a chip in porridge withal. Some voyagers have indeed related stories of spouts rising out of the sea; fore-castle men have seen many of them; and they also at the same time have informed us, that corresponding *falling-spouts* were presently after discovered; where the *rising element* was quickly expended, and from the clouds disgorged again in heavy and dreadful falls. But our whirlwind friends disclaim all dangers of this sort; unless, peradventure, we can imagine to ourselves, that a ship in the midst of a whirlwind should be whistled up bodily, anchors, cables and all *in vacuo*. For such philosophers are inclined to dispute the existence of falling spouts altogether; so that after their huge magazine of water is forced to the height of thirty-two feet (the plumb of a ship’s taffarel or so, not worth talking of), it seems it is discharged very innocently, and we don’t know how, among the clouds they say.

Dr. M——r indeed, of Bolton, in a letter to Dr. Franklin, (page 239) acquaints us, *he had been told by sea-men*

of spouts which have fallen suddenly to the great danger of ships—but these (agreeable to his own hypothesis and plan, plate II. fig. 2.) *fell only after they had risen from W to W—or his 32 feet—their breadth was 20 yards diameter, he says, or 60 feet.* The very untowardness and ill proportion of such a figure would have induced me at least to suspect the traveller. I have oft times on the seas seen clumps of water, six times that size, but I should hardly have allowed myself to distinguish them by the name of *water-spouts*. Capt. CARTERET (in *Hawthornthwaite*, Vol. I. page 313) saw an appearance of this kind, and one much more remarkable being as lofty as a man of war—but we should hardly have found a place given to it in the narrative, had not its resemblance to a lost companion elated the whole crew. I partly *here*, however, forgive Dr. Franklin. Good men are often credulous—and it is too natural for us all to warp and coax a pliable story, when it will suit a fond hypothesis.—But his application of the *Lancaster* spout in the same paragraph is not so like a philosopher—“*One would think, he says, from this instance, that the column of a spout is sometimes lifted off from the water, and carried over land, and there let fall in a body.*—Why, this is making no more of working about a whirling vacuum, than a fire-man does the directing pipe of his engine—and he drowns the poor people in COLNE, by an unlucky lifting of one of his spouts, with as little ceremony as the enraged elephant did with a small turn of his proboscis—as the story goes.

Perhaps this to some may appear ill-natured irony—for he himself *supposes this happens but rarely.*—But why should he suppose it to happen at all? Why, to suit his hypothesis of *pulsion and suction*, must a water-spout be confined to the ocean, like a squirt to the pond, and only upon a *rare occasion* be raised up or lifted about to splash and beslood the neighbouring shores? I have spent some convivial hours with Dr. Franklin in a groupe of philosophic friends; and in numerous respects have, as an ingenious gentleman, the highest esteem for him. Even in the *distorted* children of his genius, I can behold with pleasure any lineaments of beauty: and can easily excuse a fond parent himself, in seeing every feature to advantage—nay, perhaps, to doat upon them.

them.—But surely, because I admire the Doctor's productions, I am not bound to put on his spectacles, and view objects only in his favourite mediums; to believe, for instance, *that rivers run not into the sea*, because he is pleased to say so (Letter LVI. page 479)—for then indeed an end must be put to all impartial enquirings. J. L.

MR. URBAN,

IN your September Magazine, p. 727, is a quotation from Ned Ward's London Spy, "wherein mention is made of a place at Guildhall, called "Little Ease," for confining unruly apprentices; but expressing a doubt whether it had been ever used for that purpose. Whatever might be the case in Ward's time, it has certainly been appropriated to that use since; as on the 2d of June, 1747, (I have a particular reason for remembering the day) I saw a very refractory lad put in there, by order of the Chamberlain (Sir John Bosworth) about two in the afternoon, and who had not been released when I returned about five. W. E.

N. B. Besides the pieces already mentioned, Ward, I think, wrote "England's Reform'd," an abusive burlesque on that happy revolution in religion brought about by Queen Elizabeth; and "The Wooden World Dissected," a scandalous description of a ship of war, her officers, and men.

MR. URBAN,

BY an Act of Parliament, 15 Cha. II. c. 2. for punishing woodstealers, the constable may apprehend every person he shall suspect having or carrying any burden of any kind of wood, under-wood, poles or young trees, or bark or *bast* of any trees.

I am at a loss to know what is meant by the word *bast*, which is not to be found in Chambers or in several other dictionaries which I have consulted; nor can I get it explained by persons much conversant with timber and trees. Perhaps it means the fruit of the tree, as the acorns of the oak, the *mast* of the beech, (which last comes near the sound and orthography) &c. but if any of your correspondents can clear it up, I shall be obliged to them. W.

* * * In a note at the bottom of p. 757, in your Mag. for Sept. mention is made of a Treatise by Rayner Heckford, Esq; on Bookland and Folkland—for whom printed? as I cannot find out the book.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 6, 1783.

YOUR correspondent A. G. p. 750, has given a meagre account of President Bradshaw, who was not only famous by reason of the high station which he held under the Parliament, and Cromwell, but was also a man of family, of good parts, and, I believe, no enemy to his country. According to A. G. he was born at St. Dogmel's near Cardigan—Echard tells us, he was a gentleman of an ancient family in Cheshire and Lancashire, but of a fortune of his own making; not without parts, but of great insolence and ambition. He was of Gray's Inn, and made serjeant at law in the year 1648. Echard allows him to have been a man of good practice in his chamber, "and not a little employed by the faction," tho' he insinuates, that he was not much known in Westminster Hall. His spirited behaviour at the trial of Charles, and his subsequent actions, are well known. Smith in his Obituary, printed in the 2d Vol. of Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, fixes his death on the 11th day of Oct. 1659; he calls him "Judge of the Sherives Court in Guildhall." Echard says, he died on the 31st day of Oct. and gives a curious account of his intrepid behaviour in his dying moments. Whatever the friends of arbitrary power may alledge against this man, I have every reason to think, that he always acted from principle, and was as well skilled in the laws of his country, as any one of his contemporaries. His body was buried with great state and attendance in Westminster Abbey, and his funeral sermon preached by Michael Rowe. It was the lowest kind of revenge in Charles II. to mangle the corpse of Bradshaw, after it had rested quietly for a whole year. I should be glad, Mr. Urban, if A. G. or any other of your correspondents, would give a pedigree of Bradshaw's family, ascertain the time of his birth, the place of his education, and the time he was admitted of Gray's Inn, and also furnish us with some account of the place where he resided, and of the estates which he possessed. If he was married, I wish to know the surname of his wife, the rank of her family, and the children she bore to her husband.

A History of the Civil Wars of Great Britain and Ireland was printed by R. W. for Philip Chetwind, in the year 1661.—At the end of the epistle dedicatory to Charles Duke of Richmond, the author signs himself J. D.

Can

Can any one of Mr. Urban's numerous friends inform me who this J. D. was?

During the civil war several periodical papers were published by the contending parties, under the title of *Mercuries*. The *Mercurius Aulicus*, which was written by Sir John Birkenhead and Dr. Peter Heylyn on the part of the king, came out as early as the year 1642, and was continued for several years. On the side of the parliament were published, *Mercurius Rusticus*, *Mercurius Civicus*, and *Mercurius Britannicus*. These also had a long run. There were two others, intituled, *Mercurius Pragmaticus* and *Mercurius Melancholicus*, both of which first came out in 1647. How long they were continued, I am not able to ascertain. I have some reason to suppose that these papers are scarce. There is a collection of them in the library of All Souls College in Oxford, but whether it is a complete one I know not. I should therefore wish to be informed, Mr. Urban, by some one of your readers, in what library, either public or private, a perfect set is to be met with; and who were or are supposed to be the authors of the several papers. The *Parliament-journal*, intituled, *Mercurius Britannicus*, was written by Marchmont Nedham, of whom some memoirs would be acceptable to your constant reader, B. R.

P. S. In many of our cathedrals there may be seen the figure of a bishop, who *is said* to have attempted to fast 40 days and 40 nights, in imitation of our Saviour, and to have perished in the experiment. Who was this bishop, or what circumstance gave rise to the story?

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

ENCOURAGED by your flattering attention, I send you, *sans ceremonie*, the characters of two distinguished prelates (Bp. HOADLY and Abp. SECKER) transcribed from the Sibyls leaves of Mr. Jones.

Yours, EUGENIO.

Bishop HOADLY, 1761.

His father, who was a sensible, religious, and worthy man, and instructed him and his brother John in school-learning, observing his parts, and the parts also of his brother, though not equal to his, said occasionally, being in company with some of his friends, "My son *John* will probably one day be a bishop, and *Ben* an archbishop." What he said (though no prophet) proved in general true; only with this difference, that his elder son was made a bishop, and his younger an archbishop.

In a conversation which I had the ho-

nour of having with the Bp. of Winchester many years ago in London, he told me, that "he thought our liturgical forms ought to be revised and amended, only for our own sakes, though there were no dissenters in the land." He added, that "the strict measures taken at the last review were not approved by the famous Dr. Whichcott, but were thought by him to be much too severe, and the effects only of a strong party-prejudice. "I plainly see," said the Dr. "what they would be at; but I shall disappoint them. I can myself, with a good conscience, conform, though others cannot; whom I greatly pity, heartily wishing them more liberty, as really due to them by the laws of nature, and those of the gospel. I, speaking for myself only, consider things upon a much larger bottom. I see that I can still promote the Christian Religion in general, though cramped in some points, which I judge not to be very essential to it. This is the rule by which I conduct myself in these matters."

At another interview with this worthy bishop (when I had some scruples relating to certain particulars enjoined by law), he told me, that "for his own part he had constantly, whilst a parish-minister, observed the rules prescribed; and, amongst other injunctions, that he had never omitted the Athanasian Creed, when ordered to be read in the church. But you," said he, with an agreeable smile upon his countenance, "are, I see, of much the same mind with my late excellent friend Dr. Clarke; who, though having scruples to some things, would yet continue in his ministry to the church established, but was not willing to enter into new engagements by repealing the subscriptions, &c. I leave you to God, and to your own judgement and conscience: for I never go farther!" At the same time he added, when I mentioned Bp. Secker as a person to whom Lord Lyttelton had, the same morning, wished me to apply for a relief of my scruples; "I somewhat wonder at this proposal: my Lord of Oxford's lips are *glewed* *."

A monument is erected to his memory in the west isle of the cathedral at Winchester. The inscription is in Latin, drawn up by himself. The principal contents and dates as follows:

He was the son of Samuel Hoadly, a

* In return, Abp. S. one day, at his table, when the Monthly Reviewers were said, by one of the company, to be Christian, replied, "If they were, it was certainly *secundum usum Winton.*" EDIT.

presbyter of the Church of England, and for many years instructor of a private school, and afterwards of the public school at Norwich; and of Martha Pickering, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Pickering. Born at Westerham in Kent, Nov. 14, 1676. Admitted into Catharine Hall, Cambridge, 1692; of which hall he was afterwards chosen a fellow. Afternoon-lecturer for ten years at St. Mildred in the Poultry, London, from 1701. Rector of St. Peter's Poor, London, for 16 years, from 1704. Also rector of Streatham in Surrey, for 13 years, from 1710. Consecrated Bp. of Bangor, Mar. 18, 1715. Confirmed Bp. of Hereford, Nov. 3, 1721. Confirmed Bp. of Salisbury, Oct. 29, 1723. Confirmed Bp. of Winchester, Sept. 26, 1734. His first wife was Sarah Curtis, by whom he had two sons, Benjamin, M. D. and John, LL. D. chancellor of the diocese of Winchester. His second wife was Mary Newey, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Newey, dean of Chichester. He died April 17, 1761, aged 85. On a small tablet underneath, are these words: "Patri amantissimo, veræ religionis ac libertatis publicæ vindici, de se, de patriâ, de genere humano optimè merito, hoc marmor posuit J. Hoadly, filius superstes." His constant motto was, "Veritas et Patria."

SECKER (Abp.), 1769.

Some of the accounts I have of him at different times are as follows:

His early education was among the dissenters from the Church of England; whom (as his brother of Coventry told me) he left when he was about 17 years of age. [That brother, by the way, continued a dissenter to the last, and was one of the chief among those of Coventry, and justly esteemed by all that knew him. He died some time before the Abp. and was the father of the late Dr. Secker, &c.]

Dr. Chandler told me, that Mr. T. Secker and he were fellow-students (I think he said also chamber-fellows) at the academy at Tewkesbury, under the instruction of Mr. S. Jones.

See the short account given of him, his education, &c. in Dr. Nowell's Answer to Piet. Oxon, 1768, pp. 47, 48; which the Dr. had from the Abp. himself.

During his stay in foreign parts, and application to the study of physic, he wrote [Q. published?] a treatise, *De Partu Difficili*.*

* The only medical treatise that he published was, we apprehend, his thesis *De Menstruâ Stacâ*, when he took his degree of

When a young man, he preached to a small dissenting congregation at B——, in Derbyshire. If I am rightly informed, he was thought by the more elderly and grave people there to be rather too young and airy for such a charge, so he did not continue long in that station. To what place he removed from thence I have not heard, nor how he employed his time †.

He was many years rector of St. James's, Westminster, and discharged the duties of that station in a reputable and exemplary manner, doing many acts of charity, &c.

When he was promoted to the see of Oxford, several of the leading men among the dissenters began to entertain considerable hopes of him, that he would be favourable to their interest, and to the cause of a farther reformation in the established church; but found themselves mistaken in him. Dr. Doddridge, not long after the Bishop's advancement, took an opportunity to congratulate him upon the occasion, and also to express his hopes that, being now in so high a station, he would use his endeavours to bring matters to a greater degree of reconciliation between churchmen and dissenters, to remove obstacles lying in the way towards it, &c. The Bishop coolly answered, "Doctor, my sentiments concerning those matters are different from yours." [or some such words.] So the Doctor saw there were no farther hopes, and dropped the application.

It was said he was always, after his advancement to his high dignity, more shy towards the dissenters than he had been formerly. Several instances have been given.

When he was exalted to Canterbury, he formed several designs for the service of the established church, and the security or restoration of its rules and orders, taking all opportunities to convince the world that he was firm and steady to her interests, and a staunch convert from the principles of his education.

He intended to insist on a strict observation of the clerical habit (which was generally too much neglected), but found by degrees that the attempt was become in a manner impracticable, after such long disuse and disregard of order.

Some represented him as being of the Laudean notions and principles in several respects; but I do not think he was a M. D. at Leyden, in 1720. EDIT.

† See his Life, by his Chaplains, prefixed to his Works. EDIT.

man of that rigid turn and behaviour. A friend that knew him tells me, that he was very humane, civil, and condescending, which I was glad to hear, when he was thought by others to have assumed rather too much of the air of prelatical dignity and importance.

He was for no reform or alteration in any of our church-establishments at home, though he shewed himself so zealous to settle bishops, &c. in our American plantations.

When the Free and Candid *Disquisitions* were published, he, being then Bp. of Oxford, took the first opportunity to declare against them to his clergy at his visitation. Bp. Sherlock, in his visitation of his clergy of London, expressed a more favourable opinion of that treatise, and the design of it, allowing that some things in the church might deserve farther consideration, and some amendment, &c. Dr. Sykes, and some others of the clergy, did thereupon apply to his Lordship to publish that charge: to which request he gave a civil answer.

Some very free and shrewd observations

have been lately made by several sagacious persons upon Abp. Secker's letter to Mr. Walpole, which was published this year. Surely there are some things in that letter that appear pretty odd, and somewhat difficult to be accounted for. And so do several parts of this prelate's character and conduct, especially in church-matters. Time may discover.

What opinion he might have of dissenting divines in general I know not; but he did not approve of those who, having been educated in that way (as he himself had been), did afterwards come over to our church for preferment. Dr. Smith, who was intimately acquainted with the late Dr. Secker (nephew to the Abp.), tells me, as he had it from that friend, that the uncle would never shew any favour to such converts, and had resolved never to give them any preferment in his gift or patronage*. At the same time he shewed all the favour, and gave all the encouragement he well could, to those clergymen of his diocese and elsewhere who made converts among the lay-dissenters to the established church.

Some

* " This article will, I presume, be found a mistake upon a proper enquiry. I think he preferred one Stretch, and several others, who were converts like himself.

" He used one clergyman [Mr. W. of — in Kent] very ill, who applied for a dispensation, because he adopted Dr. Middleton's opinion about the discontinuance of miraculous powers in the church, and obliged him to recant, &c.

" He disposed of all preferments during the last three or four years of his life, at the recommendation of Mrs. and Miss Talbot, who reigned without controul, and dispensed his favours as they thought fit. His own nephew, Dr. Secker, remonstrated to him on this head more than once, but without effect.

" He rigidly insisted on curates being licensed in his diocese; and a certain person was obliged to take out two licences for the same church where he was curate and lecturer at the same time, which cost him five pounds. His Grace said, it was not to fill his officers' pockets at the expence of his clergy. Q. What other end could it answer?

" I have been informed that a layman, who had been acquainted with the Abp. a great many years, declared that it was a matter of great doubt with him whether he was sincere or not in his religious professions: so difficult, he observed, it was to discover the prelate's real sentiments.

" He disapproved of all theological tracts, or explanations of SS. though ever so ingenious, and according to just criticism, unless they coincided with the doctrine of the Church of England as by law established; which he made the sole standard of truth and error. He was no friend to freedom or liberality of sentiment. Witness his treatment of Dr. Sharpe, and some others whom I could name.

" It was his maxim, that the first rule in conversation was *Silence*. He seemed to be averse to flattery, and was not fond of the least approach to it in conversation or writing. He was easy of access, and always gave strict orders, that every clergyman should be admitted if he desired it; and then behaved with great affability and condescension. A German Divine, of the Calvinistical profession, who had applied for relief to build a church abroad, &c. to the Kirk of Scotland and Dissenters in England about 1762, with little success, applied at last to the Abp. He received him with so much civility and humanity, accosting him in a familiar manner in French, of which language he was a perfect master, that it raised the foreigner's admiration; and assisted him more effectually than the Kirk, &c. had done.

" His conversation at table was free and cheerful; and when Dean of St. Paul's, he entertained the clergy of that cathedral with hospitality every Sunday.

" When his Grace first came to the see of Canterbury, he sent printed queries to all the clergy in his diocese, touching the number of inhabitants, the number of dissenters of all denominations from the established church, the number of communicants, the legacies given to the poor, how they were applied, as well as all donations, the money collected at

" the

Some, who respected him, thought he went rather too far in discovering his dislike to his old friends, and his opposition to that non-conformity in which he had been first nurtured. But the case is often so in such transitions, from one persuasion to another.

Jan. 6, 1770, a clergyman of the diocese of Canterbury (well known to Abp. Secker, and favoured by him,) being now at my house, speaks very well of that great man in several respects, at the same time acknowledging that he had heard his conduct in some things was not well approved, and that many had expressed their dislike of it.

He was, it seems, highly respected on many accounts in his diocese of Canterbury, where he was a ready and generous contributor towards several pious and charitable designs, as is well known and remembered in those parts. And few comparatively there seem to be apprised of any disrespect paid to his memory in other places. He was generally considered there as a great and good man*, and a true friend to the interest of church and state.

Very careful of the concerns of his church, and the good behaviour of his clergy; and in some instances particularly inquisitive into their conduct and morals. It was commonly said he had two paper-books, one called the *black*, the other the *white* book; in which he entered down such notices as he received concerning the different characters of each, as they happened to suit the design of either book. Those whose character he found to be bad, he resolved never to promote, nor did, paying no regard to any solicitations made in their behalf. And one or more, being men of ill report, and highly unworthy of their office, he had intended to have prosecuted, and to have put them under church-censures; which, it seems, they had long and greatly deserved, being indeed a scandal to their profession.

He encouraged young clergymen of good character for fidelity in their calling. When a near relation of his, a clergy-

man in Northamptonshire, who had collected a good library, died, leaving it to the Archbishop's disposal, he appointed Archdeacon Head, with one or two more, men of judgement and probity, to divide that library into three parts, and bestow them upon three studious and regular young clergymen, for their encouragement and farther proficiency in useful knowledge and literature; the person who gives me this account being one of the three. And he says, that the books he received are very useful ones, and of considerable value.

He has bestowed many benefactions in the county of Kent and elsewhere; giving large sums towards the repair of decayed vicarage-houses, and for the relief of distressed persons, &c. from 10 or 20l. to 100l. and upwards.

He gave 8l. to the church or chapel at Sheerness, towards purchasing proper plate with other utensils for the communion; which before had been usually borrowed from a public-house in the neighbourhood.

He required all clergymen† who were possessed of a benefice of the value of 100l. per ann. clear, to perform divine offices in their respective churches twice every Sunday (viz. morning and afternoon), not allowing any such to serve also a curacy.

And such as had a living of 150l. a year, or above, he required ‡ to *preach twice* in their church every Sunday ‡. And he expected also the regular observation of holidays happening on a week-day.

I asked what care he took about *catechising*, when he was so careful about preaching. My friend says, he has not heard.

The Bishop, it seems, was averse to persecution. He declared so in particular with regard to the methodists: some of whom thought he favoured their principles and tenets. Accordingly, when his catechetical lectures were published after his death, they greedily bought them up, but were disappointed more than they expected, though in some things they approved of him. J. J.

* the offertory, &c. &c. by which he got an exact account of the state of every parish in his diocese. He sent the same queries to his clergy 20 years before, when he was first made Bp. of Oxford." Dr. DAWSON, MS.

† Query? He commonly was called *Tho. Cant.* by the clergy in Kent. Dr. DAWSON.—This originated from a famous epigram of Lord Chesterfield's, ending

"He signs his own name when he writes *Thomas Cant.*" EDIT.

‡ It does not appear that the Abp. ever carried his point in either of these articles; at least it is certain, the clergy in a great part of his diocese are so far from preaching twice a day, that they never reside upon their livings, nor preach at all. His Grace indeed would not allow 30l. a year-curates to serve more than one church; and I know one that served two churches without neglecting either of them, that was obliged to quit the diocese on that account. Dr. DAWSON.

§ This is a mistake. What his Grace called *the whole duty* was one sermon and twice prayers. EDIT.

1752. *Les Jardins, ou l'Art d'embellir les Paysages.* Poème par M. l'Abbé de Lisle, de l'Académie Française. 4^{te} Edition. A Paris. 8vo. 1782.

ABOUT the same time that the *English Garden* of Mason appeared here, the *Gardens* of M. de Lisle, a work long expected, and highly praised, attracted the attention of our neighbours. Both these Georgics are didactic, and therefore must be frequently dry, as well as those of their Mantuan predecessor, which “few (our author says) but scholars now read, while all who are acquainted with the Latin language know by heart the IVth book of the *Æneid*.” The subject of *Gardens* (as he adds) has before been treated, in four cantos, by F. Rapin, “in the language, and, sometimes, in the style, of Virgil, with great elegance and success;” but M. de Lisle points out several faults in his plan and execution, for which we give him credit. Laudable is the design of this writer in thus endeavouring to ingratiate and endear to the opulent their own estates, to expand and diffuse the love of nature and simplicity; for, as he says elsewhere,

“*Qui fait aimer les champs, fait aimer la vertu.*”

In his Ist Canto, after proposing his subject, a subject which Virgil regretted he could not sing, and invoking his Muse, the author goes back for the antiquity of Gardens to those of Alcinous, Babylon, and Rome. He might have traced them from that of Eden, if he believes Moses, and he has indeed afterwards quoted our Milton's beautiful description of it, with a prose translation and a just elogium, in his Notes. Considering a garden as “a vast picture,” he exhorts his planter to be a painter, and always to consult Nature,

“Of the place
“T'adore the Genius, and consult the God,”
“the Genius of the place,” of Pope, and to let “trees, rocks, waters, and flowers be his pencils, his cloths, and his colours.” *Chantilli, Belœil, and Chanteloup**, he proposes as models, with several others less known in England, particularly *Bagatelle*, which introduces a panegyric on his patron, the Count d'Artois. He then points out the rocks

which art should avoid; recommends the study of the Berghems and the Pouffins; examines the choice of situations, and directs what he thinks most proper:

“*Loin des champs trop unis, de monts trop inégaux,*

“*Sur un riche vallon une belle colline.*”

He teaches his pupil not only to charm the eye, but to speak to the heart, to attend to the “mute eloquence of waters, meads, and woods,” to vary and group his objects, which he exemplifies in numerous instances both of the vegetable and animal creation, both of active and still life. The Gothic inclosure of walls is reprobated, and the whole country is considered as one vast garden, and rivers, cities, woods, rocks, and, if possible, the sea, are to be made subservient to the planter. This introduces a fine digression to the picturesque beauties of Greece and Italy. Two plans are then mentioned, the one regular and formal, the other natural and negligent; but “between Kent and Le Notre,” our author will not decide, but conducts us to Versailles and Marly, “the palace of Armida, and the garden of Alcious,” and to the garden of Eden as described by Milton, preferring his authority in gardening, “as more poetical,” to that of Spenser.

In the II^d Canto we learn the various “greens and riches” that art and taste give to trees, whether grouped or single, whether distant or near, whether small or large, in woods or in groves, &c.; and, when the axe is necessary, its sentence is lamented, particularly at Versailles, where the poet beautifully regrets the fall of those woods “which saw the pride of Montespan sigh, and were privy to the secrets of la Vallière's heart; which saw both Corneille and Turenne perish,” &c. Different greens are ordered to be contrasted, the oak with the poplar, and the various hues of the purple, the orange, the carnation, &c. From trees we are led to shrubs of various climates and seasons, and the evergreens, that triumph over winter, as at Mousseaux, in particular, the winter-garden of the Duke of Chartres, “a fairy-ground.”—Amidst the instructions for planting trees on any memorable event, an heir to the crown, a Dauphin, occasions an apostrophe to him and the Queen, perfectly suitable to a loyal Frenchman. — The conquest of new

* The seats of the Prince of Condé, the Prince of Ligne, and the Duke de Choiseul.
GENT. MAG. December, 1783.

fruits, the introduction of exotics, as by Lucullus among the Romans, and by the Romans among the ancient Gauls, is strongly recommended to their posterity; and the canto concludes with an apostrophe to Potivera, the native of Otaheite, brought to France by M. de Bougainville, and an interesting story of his embracing a tree well known to him, which reminded him of his own country, saying, with great sensibility, *This is Otaheite*, and, looking at the other trees, *That is not Otaheite*. This is indeed a very happy and beautiful episode.

The III^d Canto opens with an address to the warriors who had deserted their gardens for the fields of America, to enable "a friendly people, long oppressed, to reap in peace the harvests that they have sown;" whose valour, however, the Muse pretends not "to follow over the waves to York," but only "embellishes her gardens for their return." To England the honour is given of establishing a true taste in gardening. Nature is recommended as the best model; at the same time the ridiculous frenzy of the Dutch for flowers is ridiculed, and the folly exposed of planting them only in beds or parterres. Decrying the vain imitation of rocks, our author follows Mr. Whateley "to the fields of Middleton and the mountains of Dovedale," which are well described.

Art is an enchantress, and woods are the charms that are called in to the assistance and ornament of this wild and savage nature, as if a fairy, with her ring, had made the retirement. Such is the grove of St. Cloud. Cascades of various kinds have a great effect, and much is said of the union of art and nature in the beautiful disposition of rivers and lakes. After Arctusa and Alpheus, and the fountains of Vaucluse, Petrarch and Laura are introduced as still embellished by those picturesque scenes.

Canto IV. begins with an elegium on Homer, who displayed his taste for these rural subjects by introducing them even in the midst of his battles on the shield of his hero.—Regular paths and formal rows of trees are now, in the English mode, studiously to be exchanged for the free serpentine line of beauty; yet not in an extreme, as every path should have some end, some object. The bold, as well as the flattering, should form the landscape, in imitation of Poussin's

famous Arcadia, which near the dancing peasants displays a tomb. Every one has felt some loss. Therefore in your groves insert occasionally an urn, a yew, or a cypress, sacred to war, to love, or to friendship; but never urns without grief, fictitious coffins, or the vain monuments of does or birds.

"Mourning is thus profan'd, and mock'd
"the tomb."

An elegium on the humble graves of the village dead here follows, professedly imitated from Gray.—Obelisks and rotundas, kiosks and pagodas, are proscribed. Preferable are the beauties of the *ferme ornée*, when simple and elegant, and not raised into a palace; the barn, the harvest, the waggon, the vintage, the poultry, pigeons, &c.; to which may be added a menagerie of beautiful (not the rarest) foreign birds and beasts, and a conservatory of exotic aromatic plants, ananas, &c. a cold bath, a fishing hut, a study, and an obelisk, inscribed

"To our brave seamen, dying for their
"country."

Ancient remains, or ruins, have an excellent picturesque effect. Such as an antique, modest chapel, an old fort, well known to the Bayards and Henriques, a deserted abbey, embosomed in a wood, in which you may imagine Heloise to have wept, all well painted. But far be fictitious ruins, counterfeited temples, and castles that never existed, and consequently cannot interest. This introduces a pleasing apostrophe to Italy, the theatre of ruins and noble actions, of heroes and of poets. To such remains may be substituted animated bronzes and living marbles; and even the heathen deities, if well executed, and properly placed, and in the situations here recommended, with modern sages and heroes, a Fenelon and a Sully, and, above all, a Cook, for whose brows the poet, at the conclusion, has woven a garland, which we will here add, as a specimen of his versification, referring for a translation of it to p. 1045.

"Donnez des fleurs, donnez; j'en couvrirai ces sages [rivages
Qui, dans un noble exil, sur de lointains Cherchoient ou répandoient les arts consolateurs; [les cœurs,
Toi sur-tout, brave Cook*, qui, cher à tous
Unis

* "Every one knows the instructive and courageous voyages of the celebrated and unfor-

Unis par les regrets la France et l'Angleterre;
Toi qui, dans ces climats où le bruit du ton-
nerre

Nous annonçoit jadis, Triptolème nouveau,
Apportoies le courfier, la brebis, le taureau,
Le soc cultivateur, les arts de ta patrie,
Et des brigands d'Europe expiois la furie.
Ta voile en arrivant leur annonçoit la paix,
Et ta voile en partant leur laissoit des bienfaits.
Reçois donc ce tribut d'un enfant de France:
Et que fait son pays à ma reconnoissance?
Ses vertus en on fait notre concitoyen.

Imitons notre Roi, digne d'être le sien.
Hélas! de quoi lui sert que deux fois son
audace

Ait vu des cieux brûlans, fendu des mers de
Que des peuples, des vents, des ondes révére,
Seul sur les vastes mers son vaisseau fût sacré;
Que pour lui seul la guerre oubliât ses ravages?
L'ami du monde, hélas! meurt en proie aux
sauvages.

"Vous qui pleurez sa mort, fiers enfans d'
Albion,

Imitez, il est tems, sa noble ambition.

Pourquoi dans vos égaux cherchez-vous des
esclaves?

Portez-leur des bienfaits, et non pas des en-
traves.

Le front ceint de lauriers cueillis par les
François,

La victoire aujourd'hui sollicite la paix.

"Descends, aimable paix, si long-temps
attendue,

Descends; que la présence à l'univers rendue,
Embellisse les lieux qu'ont célébrés mes vers;
Viens; forme un peuple heureux de cent
peuples divers.

Rends l'abondance aux champs, rends le
commerce aux ondes,

Et la vie aux beaux arts, et le calme aux deux
mondes."

On the whole, these *Gardens* place the
French taste, both in gardening and in
poetry, in a very respectable light.

153. *On Gardens. Translated from the French
of Les Jardins, &c. 4to.*

OF this we have only to say that it
is a translation of the first canto of the
foregoing poem.

154. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the
Diocese of Sarum, at the Primary Visitation
of that Diocese in the Year MDCCLXXXIII.
By Shute Lord Bishop of Sarum. 8vo.*

THIS Charge is animated with a
truly Christian spirit, as may appear

unfortunate Cook, and the order given by
our young king to respect his ship in all
seas; an order which does equal honour to
the sciences, to that illustrious voyager, and
to the king, whose subject, it may be said,
he became by that new kind of beneficence
and protection."

from the following extract relating to
the manner of treating those who vent
extravagant notions in religion:

"But though we should exert our diligence
to prevent our people's being infected by the
absurd and pernicious notions to which I have
alluded, we should shew all possible tenderness
to those who maintain them. We may then
perhaps, in the event, persuade them, but we
shall certainly persuade others, that it is their
opinions alone which we oppose from a con-
viction of their alarming tendency; and they
who are not too far gone in enthusiasm may
be regained to the sober truth, as it is in
Christ Jesus, by the exertion of a genuine
zeal, who were misled into error by the dis-
play of an adulterated one. And what may
justly merit our most serious consideration, if
they gain proselytes by mistaking this prin-
ciple, and applying it to false objects, we
surely may, with equal success, counteract
their attempts by directing it temperately,
steadily, and judiciously to true ones. Should
there chance, among those who hear me, to
be any who have adopted the opinions hinted
at, and who make them the standard of their
faith and practice, they will allow me, with
the tenderness of a man who pities their mis-
takes, to remind them that they do not suffi-
ciently distinguish, in reading the New Tes-
tament, and applying it's language, between
men and things in the infancy of the Gospel,
and it's present state, between the apostolical
powers and their own. They unhappily for-
get that the extraordinary operations of the
Holy Spirit have long ceased; that it's ordi-
nary effects are consistent with our free agen-
cy; and are not manifested in fancied im-
pulses, or imaginary calls, but in the more
certain evidence of it's fruits, a good life.—
They forget that to stretch themselves be-
yond their proper line, and to intrude into
the province of other men, is unauthorized
and unwarrantable; since every minister is
accountable to his great Master for the trust
committed to his charge. They should re-
member likewise, that by unsettling the minds
of their followers as to Christian virtue and
good works, fixing them on visionary notions
of an inactive faith, destroying their utility
in performing the duties of common life, so
valuable in the sight of God, when properly
performed, and by substituting the dreams of
a warm imagination in the place of the clear
decisions of the Gospel, and the cool deter-
minations of the judgement with respect to
the state of their souls, they retard, instead
of advancing the cause they would be thought
most anxiously to serve; and, finally, let
them reflect, while the best friends of Reve-
lation behold with concern the injuries it re-
ceives through their errors, what triumph
they afford to it's most inveterate enemies."

Other topics are, non-residence, cu-
rates, testimonials, and the other usual
subjects of such episcopal discourses.

155. *Conjecturae in Strabonem.*
Edit. Amstel. MDCVII.

THE learned reader will have reason to expect much critical acumen from these "Conjectures" (as they are modestly styled) when he knows that he is indebted for them to the study and attention of Mr. Tyrwhitt. Strabo indeed is an author who well deserves them, and the Oxford editor*, for whose use they are intended, will no doubt avail himself of them in the new edition of that writer now preparing for the press. They are addressed to the Rev. George Jubb, D. D. canon of Christ Church, &c.—As a specimen we will add one or two of his corrections.

"Lib. I. p. xxv. A. Ταῦτα γὰρ, καὶ τὰ περὶ τῆς οὐρίωνος καὶ τῆς ἀρχικῆς, — κατὰ νόμους τις ἈΛΛΩΣ, ΠΩΣ δύναται παρακολοῦθαι τοῖς λεγομένοις ἐνταῦθα;"

"Hæc interrogativè legit Casaubonus, et reddit, 'Si quis male animo conceperit,' quomodo potest, &c. 'Sed malim affirmativè legere, et ἈΛΛΩΣ ΠΩΣ conjunctim interpretari alias aliquo modo. Eadem phrasis occurrat, p. cxi. B. ubi iterum Casaubonus ἈΛΛΩΣ pro ΚΑΚΩΣ usurpari vult, sed, opinor, perperam.'

"P. MCMXXX. C. Ο δὲ βασιλεὺς ἐν ΟΥΚΩ μεγάλῳ πολλὰ συνίχη ποιεῖ συμπόσια. Interpres reddit, magno apparatu; quod fortasse ferri potest. Sed malim scribere οὐκω. Vulgo nempe tredecim tantum homines una cibos tumebat; sed Rex, in aula magna, plures mentas simul instruebat."

156. *Remarks on the Letters from an American Farmer; or, A Detection of the Errors of Mr. J. Hector St. John: pointing out the pernicious Tendency of those Letters to Great Britain.* 8vo.

IT is here contended that the supposed Mr. St. John is of the class of Lauder, Bower, and Chatterton, an impostor, not a farmer, nor an American; that many things which he represents are false; and that others, reported as recent facts, are old, if not old women's stories, calculated to excite wonder and astonishment.—Instead of his being an American, this remarker insists that "it is a fact well known that he is a Frenchman, born in Normandy; and that his residence was chiefly at New York, where he was looked upon by the Loyalists as no true friend to Englishmen." From internal evidence indeed it appears that Mr. St. John could be no farmer; many of his stories are very properly exposed as absurd and ro-

mantic; and his book is clearly shewn to be principally calculated to encourage foreigners to emigrate and settle in America, which, for that purpose, is painted as the promised land, the islands of the blessed; an insidious and fatal tendency, which this writer, as an Englishman, is highly laudable for endeavouring to detect and counteract.

157. *An Attempt to explain certain Passages of Scripture generally misunderstood.* 8vo.

THIS writer, treading in the steps of Dr. John Taylor, of Norwich, whom he styles "illustrious," and Mr. M—n calls "d—ble" (so Doctors differ) endeavours to put what is called a rational sense on such figurative passages as "dead in sins," "born again," "putting off the old man," &c which, when understood literally, he says, are productive of various absurdities; and on several other passages of scripture he puts a construction, or translates them so as to adapt them to the Unitarian system (as it is called), for which this author seems a zealous advocate.

158. *The Herald of Literature; or, A Review of the most considerable Publications that will be made in the Course of the ensuing Winter.* 8vo.

THE author of this performance has presented us with imitations of Gibbon, Robertson, Hayley, Beattie, Sheridan, Payne, Burke, Miss Burney, and Lady Craven. In many of these, it must be confessed, he is not unhappy. In some of them, however, particularly that of Miss Burney, we have not penetration enough to discover the smallest resemblance. But the article in this work that will probably attract the most general attention is, an additional scene to "The Alchymist," founded upon a fally in one of the parliamentary speeches of Mr. Sheridan, and given us under the name of that gentleman. The object of this writer's satire is no less a man than the celebrated Mr. W. Pitt. There may be, perhaps, some archness in his humour, and some keenness in his wit; but we cannot but declare our opinion that it is, in the highest degree, misplaced. Mr. Pitt has every claim upon the candour and admiration of the publick. He is the son of that immortal statesman whose memory will ever live in the gratitude of Englishmen. He came forward, in the service of his country, at a time when it was rent by the cabals of faction; and he

he has always borne his testimony against that unnatural coalition which seized by violence upon the councils of their sovereign. For a man, thus disinterested and indefatigable, to be attacked with all the wantonness of satire, is to throw down the eternal distinctions of virtue and vice, and to take away half the motives of heroical and intrepid exertion. There are, however, many other parts of the work not destitute of entertainment; and, if the reader take care, before hand, to guard against the venom of party, with whatever abilities it may be connected, we would, in every other respect, recommend *The Herald of Literature* as worthy of his perusal.

159. *History of the Political Life and Public Services of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox.* 8vo.

THIS is a performance of a very extraordinary kind. The author has thought fit to call it a history; but he might, with as much propriety, have styled it a system of theology, or an essay towards an improvement of Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine of fluxions. It is, in fact, nothing but a string of what the author probably considered as profound political reflections. We are sorry to add, that we are no more able to commend the style than the composition of the work. For our part, and we have perused the work with some diligence, we think we may safely defy the author and his admirers, if admirers he has, to produce six paragraphs, from one end of the performance to the other, (we are not romantic enough to say, with strength of reasoning, or energy of diction) but with grammatical propriety, precise ideas, or common sense. It must be acknowledged, that this writer has laboured under some disadvantage, by coming after the historian of the Life of Lord Chatham, a work which, though destitute, alike with this, of any originality of materials, will yet, we apprehend, survive the prejudices of a party, or the caprice of a summer.

160. *Ordination of the Reverend James Lindsay, M. A.; with a Charge by the Rev. Dr. Fordyce, &c.*

WE are happy, in this instance, to meet with a composition full of manly feelings and the language of the heart. We have long regarded the publications of Dr. Fordyce as some of the most ori-

ginal that have appeared in the English language under the title of Sermons.—Dr. Blair may have more polish of style and refinement of composition; but we think his countryman at least as much superior to him, in an unlaboured flow of eloquence, and the spontaneous effusions of genius. The answers to Mr. Lindsay have more exactness of composition, and firmness of tone, than we usually meet with in productions of this kind.

161. *A Charge delivered to the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, at a Visitation holden May 22, 1783. By the Rev. Samuel Horsley, LL.D. F. R. S. Published (with Additions) at the Request of the Clergy.* 4to.

IN this Charge to his Clergy the learned Archdeacon undertakes to defend "the Catholic doctrine of the Trinity" from the attacks of Dr. Priestley, in his *History of the Corruptions of Christianity*, of which that writer deems this a principal one. And, 1. Dr. Horsley contends, that this modern historian, "in support of his imaginary progress of opinions from the Unitarian doctrine to the Nicene faith," has produced scarce any argument but what is borrowed from Zuicker, a Prussian divine of the last century, or Simon Episcopius, and that all their arguments have been unanswerably confuted by our learned Bp. Bull, of whose answers also Dr. P. has not taken the least notice.—Dr. H. then proceeds to controvert the argument, drawn from the assumption of the doctrine of our Lord's mere humanity being that of the Scriptures and the Apostles, by maintaining that St. John, speaking of the Logos (which he had before said was in the beginning) styles it "this person," that being the natural force of the Greek pronoun *εσος*; and that when St. Paul affirms, of Christ, that he is *the image of the invisible God, the first born of every creature, by whom all things were created, viz. things in heaven and things in earth, &c.* it seems totally inconsistent with the natural and obvious sense of these words to suppose them to mean that "Christ was the founder of the Christian Church, and was no otherwise the creator of any thing." As to the pretended silence of St. John, in his 1st Epistle, about the error of those who have maintained the mere humanity of Christ, the Archdeacon maintains that the phrase of Christ's *coming in the flesh* very

very awkwardly and unnaturally expresses his being a man, if he was nothing more: and, besides, that Dr. P. has changed the expression IN *the flesh* to OF *the flesh*, for which there is no warrant in the Greek text, *ἐν σαρκί*. "The one affirms an incarnation; the other a mortal extraction. The first is St. John's assertion; the second is Dr. Priestley's." Ignatius, it is added, who suffered martyrdom so early as in the sixteenth year of the second century, has this passage in his Epistle to the Magnesians: "There is one God, who hath manifested himself through Jesus Christ his Son, who is his eternal word, who came not forth from silence;" which confutes Dr. P.'s confident assertions, that "we find nothing like divinity ascribed to Jesus Christ before Justin Martyr," and "that all the early fathers speak of Christ as not having existed always." Proceeding from Holy Writ to other ancient writers, Athanasius, it is said by Dr. P. and allowed by Dr. H. in his Defence of the Orthodoxy of Dionysius, "no where denies that the Primitive Church of Jerusalem was Unitarian. Nor hath Dr. P. asserted it in any part of his History of Electricity. The truth is, that in neither of those valuable works the subject comes in question." In like manner our author obviates the argument drawn from Epiphanius's omitting to mention, in his account of the Nazarenes, "any of them believing the divinity of Christ, in any sense of the word," having no information (he says) on the subject. Neither does he mention their disbelief of it. Nor is their opinion, whatever it was, or the singularities of a sect, deemed heretical, of any importance.

The pretended acknowledgement of Origen and Epiphanius, as to the identity of the persons and tenets of the Nazarenes and the Ebionites, alleged by Dr. P. his antagonist asserts is not to be found in either of those writers. The impeachment of the credit of Eusebius for affirming that Theodotus was the first who maintained our Lord's humanity he also shews to have no foundation, as this is not the assertion of Eusebius, but of an anonymous writer, whom he quotes. Having thus, as he affirms, "overturned the notion of the faith of the first Christians being purely Unitarian, the assertion that the doctrine of our Lord's divinity was an invention of the second race,"

says the Archdeacon, "falls with it."—He proceeds to shew that, in the doctrine of a Trinity, the Christian faith and the Pagan philosophy wonderfully agree, discovering it not only in the Platonic school, but in the Persian and Chaldean theology, and in the Roman superstition, derived from the Trojans and Phrygians. But for this and his other arguments we must refer to the Charge itself, (to which, we see, Dr. Priestley has already published an answer,) after adding the paragraph with which the learned writer has closed them:—"It is a mortifying proof of the infirmity of the human mind, in the highest improvement of its faculties in the present life, that such fallacies in reasoning, such misconstruction of authorities, such distorted views of facts and opinions, should be found in the writings of a man, to whom, of all men, in the present age, some branches of the experimental sciences are the most indebted."

162. *Observations on Reversionary Payments; on Schemes for providing Annuities for Widows, and for Persons in Old Age; on the Method of calculating the Values of Assurances on Lives; and on the National Debt. To which are added, Four Essays on different Subjects in the Doctrine of Life Annuities and Political Arithmetic. The Fourth Edition, enlarged into Two Volumes by additional Notes and Essays, a Collection of new Tables, a History of the Sinking Fund, a State of the Public Debts in January, 1783, and a Postscript on the Population of the Kingdom. By Richard Price, D. D. F. R. S. 2 Vols. 8vo.*

AMONG the many improvements in this edition are, "An Account of several Foreign Societies, and a Continuation of such Annuity Societies as are still subsisting in London, to the Beginning of the Year 1782, particularly the *Amicable Corporation for perpetual Assurances*, at Serjeant's Inn, and the Society, in Chatham Square, for *Equitable Assurances on Lives and Survivorships*, the first of the Kind in the World, and increasing fast."—This the Doctor has had chiefly in view, and this he has, for many years, been concerned in advising. In the II^d volume are given the Tables, by which the proceedings of that Society are directed, the principles on which they are founded, &c. The publications of Mr. Wales and Mr. Howlett have occasioned also several corrections and additions; but the principal are the Tables in the second volume, with the

explanatory remarks. It is there shewn (and the author thinks undeniably) that the Tables of the Values of Lives deduced from the London Bills of Mortality, err only by giving them too high; and that, with respect to the main body of the inhabitants, the unfavourableness of London to the duration of life continues much the same that it used to be. As to Dr. Price's account of the decreased population of the kingdom, which "great pains," he says, "have been taken to prove to be "a mistake," though "far from being "decided in it," he still retains it, and the gold coin of the kingdom, instead of twelve millions and a half, as he had reckoned it, he now finds, by the sums brought in, to have been, in 1773, about sixteen millions, exclusive of two millions purchased by the Bank and melted into bars.

The last and principal additions are those relating to public credit and the national debt, on which the author thus expresses himself:

"In the Preface to the third edition I took notice of a plan, announced in 1773, by Lord North to the House of Commons, for paying, in the ten following years, 17 millions of the public debt. It is necessary I should just here mention that this plan was never afterwards heard of. The remarks I have made upon it were followed by a proposal for expediting a plan of redemption in such a manner, as to cause an appropriation of a million *per ann.* to discharge, in forty years, A HUNDRED MILLIONS of the public debts, then bearing 3 *per cent.* interest. This proposal has not been continued in this edition, because I intend soon to lay before the publick a plan more efficient, and better adapted to the present state of our funds. I must, however, observe, that having now no hope that an efficient plan of redemption will ever be established, I think with regret of the time and attention I have bestowed on this subject. Nothing relieves me, but the reflection that the object, about which I have lost my time, has been the removal of an evil which, if no such measures as I have proposed are adopted, must bring on a *catastrophe* which will make this country a warning and a terror to the world.

"At the end of the Chapter on Public Credit I have, in this edition, inserted a brief history of the Sinking Fund; and also, a particular account of the public debts from 1778 to 1783, and of the state of our finances to the time of signing the Preliminaries of Peace in January last. This account is, I believe, as correct as it is possible at present to make it; and I have chosen, for many reasons, that it should form a part of this work. Hereafter, probably, it will be

read with amazement. Our folly, in this instance, is without example. Lord NORTH enjoys the singular distinction of having contributed more to it than any former minister. By a war, which has degraded the kingdom, and a dissipation of treasure which was never equalled, he has, in the short compass of seven years, doubled a debt before too heavy to be endured. And let future generations rise up; and, if possible, let them call him — *Blessed!*"

Dr. Price has at least the merit of having, like an ancient prophet, *cried aloud, and spared not*, and the satisfaction of saying, *Liberavi animam meam.*

163. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XVI. Collections, by Mr. Mores, towards an History of Berkshire. 4to.

MR. MORES's plan for collecting materials for a parochial history of the county of Berks, where his family had been seated from the beginning of the sixteenth century, having been already laid before the publick in the Account of Great Coxwell, in N^o XIII. of this work, our industrious editor, by his interest with his friend the present possessor of Mr. Mores's Collections, is, in this number, enabled to deal out the Answers which Mr. Mores received from the several gentlemen in the county to whom he applied himself. These, except James Petit Andrews, of Shaw, esq. were chiefly the incumbents of the respective parishes. These parishes, as ranged alphabetically in the title, appear to have been *Bisham, Chaddleworth, Colehill, Cumner*, East Garston, Shaw, Shifford, Sparsbolt, Speen, Stanford, Suthamstede, and Yattendon.* The reader will easily perceive that these accounts are a kind of supplement to the crudities of Ashmole, who contented himself with giving the sepulchral monuments, and those not correctly. — These matters are attended to here; and though much more remains to be done to make a complete parochial history, yet these may be deemed no mean materials for that purpose.

The places of which these accounts are fullest are, *Cumner, East Hendred†, Speen, Shifford, Chaddleworth, Chisley, and Shaw.* Of the others as much seems to have been said as was in the power of Mr. Mores's correspondents, who all agree in their good intentions

* The Supplement to this parish, numbered 34*, should have been 25*.

† Omitted both in the title and index.

and offers of service, even the worthy incumbent of Binfield, whose letter deserves a place here for its frankness:

"SIR, *Binfield, Sept. 5, 1759.*

"I received a printed letter from you, about three months ago, with enquiries about the antiquities, &c. of my parish. I had the same, with many other enquiries, brought me a few years ago by my neighbour Mr. Theobald, of White Waltham, lately deceased, to whom I gave such answers as were needful, having, indeed, nothing very particular in my parish, that deserves the attention of an antiquarian. Mr. Theobald came and took a draught of my church, and wrote down two or three inscriptions I have there; as indeed he did by several of the neighbouring churches. In short, he collected a great many materials, and made a good progress in the history and antiquities of the parishes hereabout. The gentlemen that have communicated materials to Mr. Theobald will not choose to repeat their trouble, because, when you come into this country, there is, I think, no doubt but the present Mr. Theobald, who is lord of the White Waltham, will readily give you a sight of his father's papers. I am your humble servant,

JOHN BIRCH."

To these materials of Mr. Mores the editor has subjoined a few particulars, collected by himself, for the parishes of *Aldworth, Shottesbrook, and White Waltham*, with plates of monuments in the churches of the two first, from drawings taken by or for Mr. Ashmole, now in the Herald's Office. Some curious original records are also occasionally introduced.

We heartily wish Mr. Nichols encouragement to complete his promised intention of printing, in some future number, what Collections Mr. Mores himself made on this subject.

164. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. No XVII. *Extracts from the Black Book of Warwick, (including a new Progress of Queen Elizabeth, 1572); Memoir, by Mr. Pegge, on Guy Earl of Warwick; and an Original Letter of Sir Thomas More.* 4to.

THIS Number consists of some curious Extracts from a Register called *The Black Book of WARWICK*, in the possession of the Corporation of Warwick, relative to the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.—These are,

1. An Account of the Celebration of the French Order of St. Michael*, by

* Instituted by Lewis XI. of France, in 1469. A beautiful MS. of its statutes is in

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, at St. Mary's Church in Warwick, 1571.

2. The Death and Burial of William Par, Marquis of Northampton, and brother of Queen Catherine Par; [the same year; *not the richest man in England*, indeed so poor that the Queen was pleased to take the charge of his funeral upon herself.]

3. Queen Elizabeth's Coming to Warwick, 1572; [a new progress.]

4. Order of Council to assist John Speed, &c. This industrious taylor was emancipated "from the daily employments of a manuell trade" by Sir Fulke Greville, as he gratefully acknowledges in his *Theatre of Great Britain*, art. *Warwickshire*.

To these Extracts is added, A Memoir on the Story of Guy Earl of Warwick, by Mr. Pegge, read before the Society of Antiquaries, but, we presume, not deemed sufficiently solid for their *Archæologia*, illustrated with a print of Guy's statue at Guy's-cliffe, in its present mutilated state*.

The rear is closed with Sir Thomas More's Narrative of a Religious Frenzy at Coventry, in his time, which he had sense enough to be ashamed of, but which the editors of his Works had not honesty enough to insert his opinion of in his Works; a most absurd dogma of a friar, who preached salvation to the greatest villains, if they only invoked the Virgin Mary.

165. *Memoires du Comte de Grammont, par Monsieur le Comte Antoine Hamilton. Nouvelle Edition, augmentée de Notes et d'Eclaircissements necessaires, par M. Horace Walpole.* 4to.

WITH this much-improved edition of these celebrated Memoirs, of which 100 copies only were printed, several years ago, at Strawberry Hill, Mr. Walpole has at last consented to gratify the publick at large. But, as it is only a republication, whatever be its merits or its faults, we shall not here discuss them, but only give (in English) such additions as are new, which (besides

the Duc de Valliere's Library, the sale of which begins next month.

* The late Simon Greathede, Esq. owner of Guy's Cliffe, nearly re-edified the tower of the chapel there. The carpenter's shop, in which the statue is represented to be now standing, was merely accidental, some carpenters being then at work in the house. The statue is in the chapel. EDIT.

the

the notes) are the following short dedication and advertisement:

"To Madam MARY DE VICHY, Marchioness of Deffand.

"The Editor consecrates to you this edition, as a monument of his friendship, his admiration, and his respect; to you, whose graces, wit, and taste revive in the present age the age of Lewis XIV. and the charms of the author of these Memoirs."

"Advertisement of the Editor concerning this new Edition.

"It is only my intention to give an edition of the Memoirs of the Count de Grammont more correct than the former: this singular book needs no eulogium: it is, in a manner, become a classic in all the nations of Europe. The history, which in general is true, is much embellished by the elegance of the style. The proper names, which had been much mutilated by the first editors, are in this edition corrected. The confusion which was introduced in the history of the two Hamiltons, the author and his brother, has also been rectified in the notes; the text has not been touched.

"The Editor wished to have added the portraits of the principal persons; but, prevented by some insurmountable difficulties, he confines himself to those of Miss Hamilton [afterwards Countess of Grammont], of the author, Count Anthony Hamilton, and of his hero, the Count de Grammont. Unfortunately, the two last can only be known from pictures drawn in their old age. The only portrait of the Count de Grammont now in being is in the Hall of the Knights of the Holy Ghost, at the Great Augustines at Paris, of which the Editor has been permitted, by the Marquess de Marigny, to have a copy taken. That of Hamilton is from his print, executed also in his latter years."

Of most of these heroes and heroines no resemblances doubtless remain; but we see not what "difficulties" prevented his adding those, at least, of the Duchesses of Richmond and Cleveland, and Mrs. Middleton, which are in the Gallery of Beauties at Windsor, as well as Miss Hamilton. The notes, which are such as an Englishman only could have supplied, greatly illustrate the characters that figure in this French Atlantis, this amorous History of the dissolute court of Charles II.—Prefixed to this edition is a discourse, in prose and verse, by Count Hamilton, on the difficulty of well representing the Count de Grammont; and annexed is a table (or index) of the persons introduced.

Philibert, Count de Grammont, was born 1619. "He had two daughters (we learn in a note), "one of whom

"was an abbess in Lorraine, and died "there in a very advanced age. The "other, who in wit much resembled her "father, married the Earl of Stafford, "and died without issue. She was "much connected with the celebrated "Lady Mary Wortley Montagu."

For some memoirs of Count Hamilton, see our XLIVth volume, p. 559; and for a specimen of the Memoirs of Grammont, vol. XLI. p. 446. Count de Grammont died Jan. 10, 1707.

166. *The Village: A Poem. In Two Books. By the Rev. George Crabbe, Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, &c.* 4to.

THIS poem, though on a hackneyed subject, treats it very differently from the ancient and modern writers of pastoral, representing only the dark side of the landscape, the poverty and misery attendant on the peasant.—As a specimen of the author's manner and versification, we will exhibit,

1. his picture of a poor-house:

"Theirs is yon house that holds the parish
poor,
Whose walls of mud scarce bear the broken
door;
There, where the putrid vapours flagging play,
And the dull wheel hums doleful through the
day;
There children dwell, who know no parents'
care;
[there;
Parents, who know no childrens love, dwell
Heart-broken matrons on their joyless bed,
Forsaken wives, and mothers never wed;
Dejected widows, with unheeded tears,
And crippled age with more than childhood
fears;
The lame, the blind, and (far the happiest they!)
The moping idiot, and the madman gay."

2. of the parish apothecary:

"Anon a figure enters, quaintly neat,
All pride and business, bustle and conceit;
With looks unalter'd by these scenes of woe,
With speed that, entering, speaks his haste
to go:
He bids the gazing throng around him fly,
And carries fate and physic in his eye;
A potent quack, long vers'd in human ills,
Who first insults the victim that he kills;
Whose murd'rous hand a drowsy bench protect,
And whose most tender mercy is, neglect.
"Paid by the parish for attendance here,
He wears contempt upon his sapient sneer;
In haste he seeks the bed where misery lies,
Impatience mark'd in his averted eyes;
And some habitual queries hurry'd o'er,
Without reply, he rushes on* the door."

* Qu. "to?"

And

And 3. of the parish priest :

"Fain would he ask the parish priest to prove
His title certain to the joys above;
For this he sends the murmuring nurse, who calls

The holy stranger to these dismal walls:
And doth not he, the pious man, appear,
He, 'passing rich, with forty pounds a-year?'
Ah! no, a shepherd of a different flock,
And far unlike him, feeds this little flock;
A jovial youth, who thinks his Sunday's task
As much as God or man can fairly ask;
The rest he gives to loves and labours light,
To fields the morning, and to feasts the night.
None better skill'd the noisy pack to guide,
To urge their chace, to cheer them or to chide;
Sure in his shot, his game he seldom miss,
And seldom fail'd to win his game at Whist.
Then, while such honours bloom around his head,

Shall he sit sadly by the sick man's bed,
To raise the hope he feels not, or with zeal
To combat fears that ev'n the pious feel?"

All, no doubt, well painted, and highly finished; but we hope not taken from the life.

The II^d book closes with a fine panegyric on Lord Robert Manners, that gallant son of the gallant Granby, who was mortally wounded in Lord Rodney's victory, and who is introduced to reconcile the poor to their unhappy lot, by shewing that the rich and the great have also their sufferings and afflictions.

"Oh! if in life one noble chief appears,
Great in his name, while blooming in his years;

Born to enjoy whate'er delights mankind,
And yet to all you feel or fear resign'd;
Who gave up pleasures you could never share,
For pain which you are never doom'd to bear;
If such there be, then let your murmurs cease,
Then think of him, and take your lot in peace.

"And such there was:—oh! grief, that checks our pride,

Weeping we say there was, for MANNERS died," &c.

After these specimens, it is needless to add that the whole is well worth reading.

167. *M. Manilii Astronomicen. Libri Quinque. Cum Commentariis et Casificationibus Josephi Scaligeri, Jul. Cæsaris Scal. Fil. P. Junii Biturigis, et Fayi: his Accedunt Bentleii quædam Animadversiones reprehensione dignæ: quibus omnibus Editor sua Scholia interposuit. Operâ et studio Edmundi Burton, Arm. A.M. S. S. Trin. Coll. apud Cantab. aliquando Socii. 8vo.*

IN a dedication, dated so long ago as June 1, 1780, the learned editor addresses this work, in acknowledgement of obligations received, to the late Bp.

of Norwich, then living, who had been his tutor, and has now prefixed it as a tribute of gratitude to his memory. "His author," he owns, "though he lived "and wrote in the reign of Augustus " (for by the command of Augustus, "as he informs us, he composed this "poem,) has infused very sparingly "the streams of Parnassus into this little work." And it is remarkable, as Scaliger observes, that "none of "the ancients now extant have mentioned him." Yet this mutilated poem, which Mr. Burton compares to *Abfyrtes*, has its merit, and this edition *variorum*, which is much superior to any that has preceded it, will make the *Astronomicon* more read and known.

168. *Aurelia: or, The Contest. An Heroic-Comic Poem. In Four Cantos. By the Author of "Modern Manners." 4to.*

THIS writer treads, with success, in the flowery paths of Pope and Hayley. Adopting, like them, an ingenious machinery, he introduces a modern belle, under the influences of Azæel, or the dæmon of fashion, arrayed with all the charms that dress, rouge, and cosmetics can bestow, and exerting all her arts to captivate one sex and eclipse the other, but, in consequence of a lamentable disgrace incurred at a ball by the melting of her varnish, recovering her reason, and, reformed by a visionary remonstrance from a superior Genius, dismissing Azæel, and renouncing paint, cosmetics, and the toys and follies of modish life. This reformation, however, as it is owing to disappointment, is more poetical than moral.

The following is part of the speech of this superior or guardian Genius :

"'Twas I that gave to DUDLEY's beauteous wife,

Whom MARY's cruel hands depriv'd of life,
A nobler fortitude than heroes reach,
And virtue greater than the schools can teach,
Sweetness of soul beyond what mortals show,
And piety like that which seraphs know.
And now, in modern days, tho' rare to see,
Behold accomplish'd beauty led by me,
STREATFIELD, the learn'd, the gay, in blooming years

Forfeakes the dance to dry a widow's tears:
When hoary age her tutor's brows o'erspread,
And sickness bow'd his venerable head,
O'er the pale couch she hung with filial care,
And pluck'd the thorn disease had planted there.

"My voice inspires the cultivated mind,
Whose polish'd page instructs and charms mankind.
'Twas

'Twas I directed CARTER's piercing eyes
To roll inquisitive through starry skies;
To her the lore of Grecian schools I brought,
And rooted in her heart the truths she taught.
I to CHAPONE th' important task assign'd
To smoothe the temper, and improve the mind.
Thro' MORE I pointed to the paths of truth,
And rais'd her voice to guide unthinking youth.
That sensibility, ally'd to heaven,
That sacred pen she boasts, by me were given:
I stood, a favouring Muse, by BURNEY's side,
To lash unfeeling Wealth and stubborn Pride,
Soft Affectation, insolently vain,
And wild Extravagance with all her sweep-
ing train;—

Led her that modern Hydra to engage,
And point a HARRELL to a madd'ning age:
Then bade the moralist, admir'd and prais'd,
Fly from the loud applause her talent rais'd.
Ev'n MONTAGU my aiding hand must own,
That plac'd her high on Learning's polish'd
throne,

That taught her arm the critic spear to wield,
Poil'd the fly Gaul, and drove him from the
field:

I bade her liberal care receive, cares
That struggling merit which the proud depress,
That bashful want, which, bending to the
grave, save."

Shrinks from the pitying hand held out to

AMERICAN ECLOGUES.

ECLOGUE I.

MORNING; or the COMPLAINT.

(By a Gentleman of *Liverpool*.)

FAR from the savage banditt's fierce
alarms,
Or distant din of horrid despots arms,
Tho' Pennsylvania boasts her peaceful plain;
Yet there in blood her petty tyrants reign,

With waving pines tho' vocal woods be
crown'd, [abound,
And streamed vales with living wealth
To golden fields tho' rip'ning rays descend,
With blushing fruit the loaded branches
bend; [taste,
To those, who ne'er must freedom's blessings
'Tis barren all, 'tis all a worthless waste.—

While hoarse the cataract murmur'd on
the gale, [dale;
And chilling dews swept thro' the murky
Along the hills the dismal tempest howl'd,
And light'nings flash'd, and deep the thunder
roll'd;

Beneath a leafless tree, ere morn arose,
The slave ADALA thus laments his woes:

"Ye grisly spectres, gather round my feat,
From caves unblest, that wretches groans
repeat!

"Terrific forms from misty lakes arise!
"And bloody meteors threaten through the
skies!

"Oh! curs'd destroyers of our hapless race,
"Of human-kind the terror and disgrace!

"Lo! hosts of dusky captives, to my view,
"Demand a deep revenge! demand their
duel! [the gloom,

"And frowning chiefs now dart athwart
"And o'er the salt-sea wave pronounce your
doom— [forbear,

"But Gods are just, and oft the stroke
"To plunge the guilty in tenfold despair.

"Lift high the scourge, my soul the rack
"disdains,

"I pant for freedom and my native plains!

"With limbs benumb'd my poor com-
panions lie;

"Oppress'd by pain and want the aged sigh:

"Thro' reedy huts the driving tempest pours;

"Their festering wounds receive the sickly
"show'rs: [senses steep,

"In madd'ning draughts our lords their

"And doom their slaves to stripes and death

"in sleep; [head,

"Now, while the bitter blast surrounds my

"To times long past my restless soul is led,

"Far, far beyond the azure hills, to groves

"Of ruddy fruit, where beauty fearless
"roves—

"O blissful seats! O self-approving joys!

"Nature's plain dictates! ignorance of vice!

"O guiltless hours! Our cares and wants

"were few,

"No arts of luxury, or deceit, we knew;

"Our labour sport—to tend our cottage care,

"Or from the palm the luscious juice pre-
pare;

"To sit, indulging love's delusive dream,

"And snare the silver tenants of the stream;

"Or (nobler toil) to aim the deadly blow,

"With dextrous art, against the spotted
"foe;

"O days, with youthful daring mark'd!—

"'twas then [den;

"I dragg'd the shaggy monster from his

"And boldly down the rocky mountain's
"side [tide;

"Hurl'd the grim panther in the foaming

"Our healthful sports a daily feast afford,

"And ev'n still found us at the social board.

"Can I forget? Ah me! the fatal day,

"When half the vale of peace was swept
"away! [implore,

"Th' affrighted maids in vain the Gods

"And weeping view from far the happy

"shore; [seize,

"The frantic dames impatient ruffians

"And infants shriek, and clasp their

"mothers' knees; [bound,

"With galling fetters soon their limbs are

"And groans throughout the noisome bark
"resound.

"Why was I bound? Why did not WHY—

"DALE see

"ADALA gain or death or victory?

"No storms arise, no waves revengeful roar,

"To dash the monsters on our injur'd shore.

"Long o'er the foaming deep to worlds

"unknown

"By envious winds the bulky vessel's blown,

"While

" While by disease and chains the weak
 " expire, [fire.
 " Or, parch'd, endure the slow consuming
 " Who in this land of many griefs would live,
 " Where death's the only comfort tyrants
 " give? [command,
 " Tyrants unblest! Each proud of strict
 " Nor age nor sickness holds the iron hand;
 " Whose hearts, in adamant involv'd, de-
 " spise [cries;
 " The drooping females tears, the infants
 " From whose stern brows no grateful look
 " e'er beams, [thames.
 " Whose blushless front nor rape nor murder
 " — Nor all I blame, for NARBAL,
 " friend to peace, [cease*;
 " Thro' his wide pastures bids oppression
 " No drivers goad, no galling fetters bind,
 " Nor stern compulsion damps th' exalted
 " mind.
 " There strong ARCONA's fated to enjoy
 " Domestic sweets, and rear his progeny;
 " To till his glebe employs ARCONA's care,
 " To NARBAL's God he nightly makes
 " his prayer; [boast—
 " His mind at ease, of Christian truths he'll
 " He has no wife, no lovely offspring, lost.
 " Gay his SAVANNAH blooms, while mine
 " appears [and tears.
 " Scorch'd up with heat, or moist with blood
 " Cheerful his hearth in chilling winter
 " burns, [mourns.
 " While to the storm the sad ADALA
 " Lift high the scourge, my soul the rack
 " disdains;
 " I pant for freedom and my native plains!
 " Shall I his holy prophet's aid implore,
 " And wait for justice on another shore?
 " Or, rushing down you mountain's craggy
 " steep,
 " End all my sorrows in the fullen deep?
 " A cliff there hangs in yon grey morning
 " cloud, [loud—
 " The dashing wave beneath roars harsh and
 " But doubts and fears involve my anxious
 " mind: [we find?
 " The gulph of death once pass'd, what shore
 " Dubious, if, sent beyond th' expanded
 " main, [again;
 " This soul shall seek its native realms
 " Or if in gloomy mists condemn'd to lie,
 " Beyond the limits of yon arching sky,
 " A better prospect oft my spirit cheers,
 " And in my dreams the vale of peace ap-
 " pears,
 " And fleeting visions of my former life,
 " My hoary sire I clasp, my long-lost wife,
 " And oft I kiss my gentle babes in sleep,
 " 'Till with the sounding whip I'm wak'd
 " to weep.
 " Lift high the scourge, my soul the rack
 " disdains;
 " I pant for freedom and my native plains!
 " Chiefs of the earth, and monarchs of
 " the sea, [free;
 " Who vaunt your hardy ancestors were
 * The Quakers in America have set free
 all their negroes, and allow them wages as
 other servants.

" Whose teachers plead th' oppress'd and
 " injur'd's cause, [laws;
 " And prove the wisdom of your prophet's
 " To force and fraud if justice must give
 " place, [race,
 " You're dragg'd to slavery by some rougher
 " Some rougher race your flocks shall force
 " away, [obey,
 " Like Afric's sons your children must
 " The very Gods that view our constant toil,
 " Shall see your offspring till a ruder soil;
 " The pain of thirst and pinching hunger
 " know, [flow.
 " And all the torments that from bondage
 " When, far remov'd from Christian worlds,
 " we prove [love.
 " The sweets of peace, the lasting joys of
 " But hark! the whip's harsh echo thro'
 " the trees! [seize—
 " On every trembling limb fresh horrors
 " Alas! tis morn, and here I sit alone—
 " Be strong my soul, and part without a
 " groan! [fwerve!
 " Ruffians proceed! ADALA ne'er shall
 " Prepare the rack, and strain each acting
 " nerve! [disdains;
 " Lift high the scourge, my soul the rack
 " I pant for freedom and my native plains!
 " Thou God, who gild'st with light the
 " rising day!
 " Who life dispensest by thy genial ray!
 " Will thy slow vengeance never, never fall,
 " But undistinguish'd favour shine on all?
 " O hear a suppliant wretch's last, sad
 " prayer!
 " Dart fiercest rage! infect the ambient air!
 " This pallid race, whose hearts are bound
 " in steel,
 " By dint of suffering teach them how to feel.
 " Or, to some despot's lawless will be-
 " tray'd, [have made!
 " Give them to know, what wretches they
 " Beneath the lash let them resign their
 " breath, [of death.
 " Or court, in chains, the clay-cold hand
 " Or, worst of ills! within each callous
 " breast,
 " Cherish, uncurb'd, the dark internal pest,
 " Bid *av'rice* swell with undiminish'd rage;
 " While no new worlds th' accursed thirst
 " assuage;
 " Then bid the monsters on each other turn,
 " The fury passions in disorder burn;
 " Bid discord flourish, civil crimes increase,
 " Nor one fond wish arise that pleads for
 " peace— [hurl'd,
 " 'Till with their crimes, in wild confusion
 " They wake eternal anguish in a future
 " world."

ELOGIUM ON CAPT. COOK.

From the French of the Abbé DE LISLE.

(See p. 1034).

GIVE, give me flowers, with garlands of
 " renown [crown.
 Those glorious exiles brows my hands shall
 " Who

Who nobly fought on distant coasts to find,
Or thither bore those arts that bless mankind;
Thee chief, brave Cook, o'er whom, to nature dear,

With Britain Gallia drops the pitying tear;
To foreign climes and rude, where nought before

Announc'd our vessels but their cannons
Far other gifts thy better mind decreed,
The sheep, the heifer, and the stately steed;
The plough, and all thy country's arts; the crimes

Atoning thus of earlier savage times.
With peace each land thy bark was wont to hail,

And tears and blessings fill'd thy parting sail.
Receive a stranger's praise; nor, Britain, thou

Forbid these wreaths to grace thy hero's
Nor scorn the tribute of a foreign song,
For Virtue's sons to every land belong:

And shall the Gallic Muse disdain to pay
The meed of worth, when Lewis leads the way?

But what avail'd, that twice thou dar'dst to
The frost-bound sea, and twice the burning sky,

That by winds, waves, and every realm re-
Safe, only safe, thy sacred vessels steer'd;

That war for thee forgot its dire commands?
The world's great friend, ah! bleeds by savage hands.

Fierce sons of Britain, who lament his
With his ambition fir'd, be truly great;
Why o'er your equals seek despotic sway?
Blessings, not bondage, let your fleets convey.
Her brows adorn'd with laurels cull'd by France,

Victoria now bids tardy Peace advance.

Descend, O lovely Peace! so long implor'd,
Come, let thy presence, to the world restor'd,
Adorn these scenes, the subject of my lays;
From various states one happy nation raise;
To fields, to billows, plenty, commerce give,
Calm both the worlds, and bid fair science live!

W. J. D.

MR. URBAN,
THE following Verses were occasioned
by a criticism of no great importance,
on the name of a noted painter, inserted in
your Magazine for October. They were
composed or at least written too late for the
next month; but if you think them still
worth a place in your valuable miscellany,
they are much at your service.

I am, &c.

PETER, in passing thro' strange nations,
Still hears his name with variations;
Pierre, where the Seine and Garonne flow,
But Pietro, on the banks of Po.
Of Inghilterra Tuscans speak,
England to them is hard as Greek.
Romans extoll their Rafäello;
Britons say, Raphael has no fellow.
Thus men will follow, train'd when young,
The genius of their native tongue;

Delighted, under change of clime,
With change of sounds in prose or rhyme.
O'er foreign words their right is clear
They think, to mold them to their ear.
Where's then the harm, if with the many I
Say Zóssany, tho' he's Zoffánii?

E P I T A P H I U M.

DAN. WATSON,

Scholæ Hertfordiensis alumnus,

Ob. 21^o Oct. 1783, annos 17 natus.

Omnibus en, lector, juvenis luctu memo-
randa

Ingenium, virtus, ingenuusque decor!
Temperie lætantis musarum graviorum,
Fontes antiquos quisquis adire voles,
Felix qui poteris tua noscere ruris amœna,
Dicere cui legi sedula paret apis;
Si patris, o si matris dulcem sentis amorem,
Injussus doleas nempe dolere lubens.

IN OBITUM EJUSDEM.

NEC te marmoreum tenet sepulchrum,
Nec vano ad gelidam domum tumultu,
Te, dilecte puer, secuta turba est,
Anget sed tacitus, dolorque sævus
Imo a pectore reddidit tributum
Felici ingenio, indolique suavi.
Dormis jam placidè labore functus,
Dum, desiderio pio coacta,
Virtus atque pudor tuas decorâ
Aspergent lachrymâ diu favillas.

(An English translation is requested.)

ADELPHI, WESTMONAST. ALUMN.

P R O L O G U S.

QUID non ingenium dedit, et prudentior
ætas?

Res mira—in terris Dædalus alter adest!
Machina nulla huic est cerâ confecta loquenti,
Non pennâ——alite carpit iter.
Sericus en Globus, inflammato aëre plenus,
Ætherea æquali qui petit astra viâ.
Huic te committas—& signa viatica sumas,
Multa ovis, et multus te comitatur—anas!
His rite instructis, terras contemne jacentes,
I—fuge quâ faustus turbine ventus aget.
Dædalus et quis hic est, molitus talia?—
Gallus!

Quis, Gallo, propriâ plus levitate valet?
Scilicet in cælum Gallus si superis ibit
A capite ad calcem.—Græculus esuriens!
Nemo hic sublimi fertur per inane volatro
Ni fors excusse messus ad astra sua. [quam;
Cedite vos, Britones, pudeat nec cadere nun-
Sit Britonum famam conciliare fugâ
Tu, Galle, utaris (tibi enim concessa potestas)
Ocyus æthereâ quæque notat plagâ.
Mox etiam speres lunam exolorare vagantem—
Quid lunâ gestum, maxima cura, viris!
Illic qui cultus, ubes, moresque notabis—
Et referas, lunâ si qua theatra sunt!
Harum nostrarum scenarum denique tædet—
Deportandum aliquid forsitan inde novi!—
Sponte solet Phœbus nostro arridere Theatro
Cum fratre hic adsit denique luna foror!

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Tuesday,
November 25.

Extract of a Letter from the President and Select Committee at Bombay to the Select Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated June 27, 1783, received over Land the 21st of November.

OUR last letter left Gen. Matthews, with his whole force collected, in possession of Onore, and under positive orders to make an immediate attempt upon the city of Bednure, in case the intelligence, then just received, of Heider's death, proved well founded. In pursuance of these orders, the General proceeded to Cundapore, which he reduced, after some slight resistance, and from thence represented, in very strong terms, that the condition of the army was not such as would warrant the attempt upon Bednure, but that, nevertheless, he would make the trial; and this advice of his intention was conveyed in a letter from Cundapore, dated the 19th of January, and received here the 8th of February.

The General's representation of the danger of the enterprise, and fatal consequences of a failure, was expressed so forcibly, that we did not think it proper, after an opinion given in such strong terms by the officer who was to execute the service, to persist in exacting a compliance with our above-mentioned orders; and we, therefore, though with reluctance, dispatched discretionary orders to the General to defer the attempt, at the same time recommending to him to give due weight in the scale to the advantages Heider's death would afford him, which, in our opinion, more than counterbalanced the objections which might, in strict prudence, be urged against the attempt.

The service, however, had been performed before the dispatch of our orders; and, on the 14th of February, the President received advice, in a note from Captain Torriano, commandant at Onore, of our army having forced the Gauts, and gained possession of the city of Bednure. Advice of this important event was shortly after communicated to you by the President.

Subsequent reports, and intelligence collected from private letters, made us very impatient to receive a relation of his success from the General himself, as we soon understood that a treaty of a particular nature had been concluded with Hyat Saib, the governor of Bednure under Heider Ali, and that he was continued in the government of that city, with an authority little inferior to what he held before we became masters of the place.

On the 26th of February Colonels Macleod and Humberstone, and Major Shaw, the principal officers of his Majesty's troops, arrived here from the army, which they left some days after the surrender of Bednure; but we had still no letters from Brigadier-General Matthews. These gentlemen, on their arrival, each gave in memorials, stating their reasons for quitting the army.

Mangalore surrendered by capitulation the 9th of March, after a practicable breach had been nearly effected. Carwar, and other forts in the Soundah Country, had been likewise reduced by a separate detachment under Captain Carpenter; and some forts inland, a considerable distance to the Eastward of Bednure, by other detachments.

In the letter from the General above-mentioned, dated the 4th of March, he taxes the whole army, in terms the most severe and unqualified, but altogether general and indiscriminate, with offences of the highest criminality. He says that, after the surrender of Bednure, the flame of discontent broke out among the officers, which rapidly spread from those in the immediate service of his Majesty to the Honourable Company's servants; and that this flame, being blown by a few zealots for plunder and booty, he was apt to think, was one cause of depriving him, at that critical time, of the service of Lieutenant-Colonels Macleod and Humberstone. He mentioned, in very concise terms, some points of difference betwixt himself and Col. Macleod, respecting a claim of rank, and the mode of supplying his Majesty's troops. That the agents for the captors had been loud in their representations of the supposed right of the army, and they and the officers had done every thing that was disrespectful and injurious to him; which circumstances, so contrary to good order and discipline, could not fail to increase the spirit for plunder in the soldiery, who, encouraged by the practice of their officers, were become loose and unfeeling as the most licentious freebooters.

The General further said, he supposed Col. Macleod would deliver the papers on the subject of these disputes, and called upon us to take measures to prevent such dangerous proceedings: that the troops in Bednure were almost in a state of mutiny; the enemy collecting a force within thirty miles; the prospect of resettling the city every moment more distant, owing to the defection of the Jemautdar Hyat Saib, who, from the illiberal and indecent expressions of the officers, was filled with apprehensions that made him utterly despond, and rendered him incapable of any exertion.

Such was the accusation against the army, and such the materials afforded by the General as grounds upon which Government were to take their measures in so delicate and critical an emergency. Col. Macleod had not delivered the papers, as supposed by the General; he had only, on his arrival, as mentioned in a former paragraph, given in a memorial, assigning his reasons for quitting the army, and stating, with candour and moderation, the circumstances of his own rank and services, and the complaints of his Majesty's troops, which had rendered it impossible for him to continue to serve under the command of Brigadier-General Matthews. These circumstances, as well as our resolutions in consequence, will be communicated by a future conveyance, only deeming it material to mention at present, that,
being

being of opinion the services of an officer of Col. Macleod's ability and experience were absolutely requisite at so critical a period, we had made a request to him, on the 7th of March, to continue to serve on this coast until we could receive the determination of the Governor-General and Council, or Gen. Coote, regarding his case; giving him assurances that we would endeavour, in the mean time, to place him on a footing that might be satisfactory, in any practicable manner he could point out.

Col. Macleod shewed a readiness in complying with our request that entitles him to every mark of attention from the Company. He recalled to our attention his difficulties in serving with Gen. Matthews; still, however, offering to serve wherever and in whatever shape we might command; but, in order to avoid all disputes relating to King's and Company's troops, and to enable him to serve with more efficacy, he suggested the necessity of our bestowing Company's rank upon him.

In consequence of the General's reference, we called upon Colonel Macleod, the 18th of March, for the papers alluded to, who, in return, demanded from our justice an extract of the General's letter in which those disputes on his conduct were mentioned.

Col. Macleod, being furnished with the desired extract, delivered the papers required, accompanied with a letter from himself, in vindication of his own character, and of the other officers involved in one general accusation.—These papers are of too great length to be sent by an over-land dispatch; but they contain imputations against the General of a very serious nature, and supported by strong testimony.

Our want of information from Gen. Matthews laid us under a necessity of applying to Col. Macleod to furnish us with a detail of the operations of the army, from their leaving Cundapore to the surrender of Bednure, and any information he could afford respecting the nature of the treaty with Hyat Saib, and the proceedings in consequence.

Col. Macleod, in consequence, sent in the journals kept by himself and Col. Humberstone, and gave us all the information in his power relative to the surrender of Bednure and the treaty with Hyat Saib. When the respective details of these gentlemen and Gen. Matthews of the same event shall come before you, you will, doubtless, make due comparison.

We are informed that the General, notwithstanding the capitulation, immediately on getting possession of Bednure, confined Hyat Saib a close prisoner, and that many bad consequences resulted from the alarm and impression given by this proceeding. That very great treasures were found in the Durbar, amounting to fourteen lacks and upwards, besides much other treasure and jewels not exposed, which were at first publicly shown to the officers by the General, and declared to be the property of the army. That the breach between the General and Hyat Saib was soon after made up; and, in a few days, the army were astonished

to hear that Hyat Saib had claimed all this money, which evidently belonged to the government of the country, as his private property, and that the General had restored it to him on that plea. Col. Macleod had been detached at this time; but this transaction reviving a discontent and suspicion occasioned by a former affair at Onore, some of the other principal officers were carried to Hyat Saib by the General, who prevailed upon him to make a donation to the army of half a lack of pagodas.

We took the General's conduct and the state of the army under consideration on the 27th of March, and now transmit a copy of our proceedings on this very difficult and disagreeable occasion.

Feeling the strongest conviction that the service could not prosper in his hands, we thought it our indispensable duty not to continue him any longer in command of the army in the Bednure Country; and we accordingly came to a resolution to remove him therefrom, and to suspend him from the Honourable Company's service until he can clear up the several charges against him.

We appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, of his Majesty's forces, the officer first in rank upon this coast, and who had distinguished himself by the defeat of Tippoo Saib at Pannany, to succeed Gen. Matthews in the command of the army in the Bednure Country; and we also desired Lieut.-Col. Humberstone and Major Shaw to rejoin the army.

We had, some days before, on the 17th of March, received advice from Mr. D. Anderson, in a letter dated the 20th of February, of the Mahratta Treaty having arrived from Poonah.

The peace had been duly proclaimed at Bombay, and every necessary step taken on our part for the performance of the treaty. The Ranger had sailed the 5th of April, with Cols. Macleod and Humberstone, Major Shaw, and other officers, to join the army. Lieut. Pruett, the commander of the vessel, having been previously apprised of the peace, and furnished with the same orders as had been circulated to all the marine, not to commit hostilities against the Mahrattas; when, on the 18th of April, we were alarmed by an account, given by a Lascar who had escaped, that the Ranger had been attacked on the 8th, three days after leaving Bombay, by the Mahratta fleet, and, after a most desperate resistance of near five hours, was obliged to submit to superior force, and, with the whole convoy of boats, had been carried into Gheriah.

We were under great anxiety and uncertainty, for a considerable time, regarding the fate of Col. Macleod and the other officers, which was not entirely removed till the 23d of May, when the President received a letter from him, dated at Gheriah the 5th of that month. In this letter the Colonel mentions he had made several unsuccessful attempts to convey advice of his misfortune; and then relates some circumstances of the engagement, referring, for 2
more

more particular account, to Lieut. Pruen.—The account Col. Macleod gives is, That, on the morning of the 8th of April, they found themselves near the Mahratta fleet belonging to Gheriah, which, without speaking or ceremony, attacked the Ranger with great fury. Lieut. Pruen fought his vessel with the greatest courage. Their defence was desperate, and ceased not till they were almost all killed or wounded. Major Shaw was shot dead; Col. Humberstone was shot through the lungs; Lieut. Stuart, of the 100th regiment, was almost cut to pieces on boarding; Lieut. John Taylor, of the Bombay troops, was shot thro' the body; Lieut. Seton, of the Bombay artillery, and Lieut. Pruen, commander of the vessel, were wounded with swords on boarding. In the beginning of the action Col. Macleod received two wounds in his left hand and shoulder; and, a little before it was over, a musket-ball passed through his body, which pierced his lungs and spleen.—Lieut. Pruen's account likewise proves that the Mahrattas began the attack, and that he received a number of shot before he returned a gun. Their force consisted of two large ships, a ketch, and eight gallivats, with which the Ranger, carrying only 12 guns, twelve-pounders, sustained a close engagement of four hours and a half; and, for the last hour, the two ships and the ketch were lashed along-side of the Ranger, in which situation the engagement was continued with musketry only, and the brave defence of the officers and crew prevented the enemy from entering the vessel, till, from the number of killed and wounded, and most of the muskets being rendered unserviceable, the fire of the Ranger was so much reduced, that the commander was under a necessity of striking; and the instant the colours were down, the enemy rushed on board, and cruelly cut and wounded several of the officers and men, while others jumped overboard, to avoid immediate death. The same night the Ranger was carried into Gheriah, where the Subedar and his officers disowned all knowledge of the peace, and refused to release the vessel and officers without orders from Poonah.

We are concerned to add, that Col. Humberstone died at Gheriah, the 30th of April, of the wound he received in the action. Colonel Macleod's recovery was long thought impossible, but he is now perfectly restored to health. Lieutenants Stuart, Taylor, Seton, and Pruen, are also recovered.

The Ranger, with Colonel Macleod and the other surviving officers, arrived here the 29th of May, having been released from Gheriah the 27th, in too disabled and despoiled a condition to make her way to the Southward.

Our last letter from Mr. Anderson is dated the 19th of May, upon the receipt of the intelligence of the capture of the Ranger, which he immediately communicated to Mahajee Scindia, and required him, in strong terms, to give some explanation with regard to this outrage, and the measures which he intended to

pursue in vindication of his own honour, which was thus brought into question. Scindia declared, that none of his late letters from the Minister gave him the least reason to apprehend any sinister intentions of the Mahratta Government, and he assured Mr. Anderson, that he had written in strong terms to the Minister, to punish with death the person who committed this act of hostility, and to make full restitution of the stores and effects taken; that, if they complied with these requisitions, he would undertake to reconcile the English Government, but, if they refused, they must take the consequences; that, for his part, since so enormous an outrage had been committed, after the conclusion of the treaty, he must consult and adopt the inclinations of the English.

So far from punishing the officer who committed the act of hostility, we are assured, by Col. Macleod, that he received from the Minister public marks of approbation, and honorary rewards for his conduct. Col. Macleod was invited to the ceremony held upon this occasion, and some of the officers were actually present when the Subedar exhibited, in public Durbar, according to the custom of the country, the honorary ornaments which had been sent to him from Poonah.

By this time matters to the Southward had taken a very unfavourable turn. The latter end of April we received advice from the Select Committee at Madras, in a letter, dated the 12th of March, that Tippoo had sent the greatest part of his army out of the Carnatic, through the Changamah pass, and that they concluded he himself would soon follow, in order to use his utmost efforts to recover his valuable possessions in the Bednure Country.

Gen. Matthews sent repeated advice of the enemy's approach in force, and requisitions for reinforcement. Under the 20th of March he writes, from Mangalore, of a body of 50,000 men, with 25 pieces of cannon, being to the Eastward of Bednure, and that he should set off for that place next day, when, he said, he may possibly collect 1200 Sepoys, and 400 Europeans, with five pieces of cannon, to meet the enemy in the field. His next letter is dated the 27th, at Cundapore, in which he repeats his intelligence and requests for a reinforcement, without which, he observes, it will be next to a miracle if he can preserve his footing. He then mentions, as a certainty, that a very large force was arrived within 35 miles of Bednure. His next letter, and the last we have received from him, was dated the 1st of April, at Bednure, and advised, that Tippoo Saib, with 1000 French, 12,000 horse, and as many infantry, with a few guns, were arrived within 45 miles, and purposed pushing on without delay. We soon after received an account from Captain Matthews, the General's brother, dated at Cundapore, of a smart action having happened, in which the Company's troops gained considerable advantage. This account was not distinct, and only collected from the country people.

Our next accounts informed us of the loss of the two posts the General had established at the Gauts, by which the communication between Bednure and the sea-coast was cut off. The principal post, which had been represented as very strong, appears to have been lost, after a very slight defence, by the misconduct of the officer in command. The fugitives who escaped from the Gauts communicated such disorder and panick to the garrison at Cundapore, that little else but an escape was thought of, in attempting which, numbers of men and horses were drowned. Large magazines of stores and provisions, which were deposited at Cundapore, were immediately set fire to in the confusion, and a large field of artillery disabled, or left to the enemy, who, it is to be observed, had not even made their appearance when this shameful flight and destruction of a post, said to be tenable, took place. A part of the garrison escaped to Onore, which is under the command of Capt. Torriano, who, by his resolute and prudent conduct, prevented the panick from infecting his garrison, and made an effort to recover the post at Cundapore, in which he did not succeed.

These accounts were soon followed by others, still more unfavourable, of the loss of Bednure, and that part of the army which was above the Gauts, under the command of Gen. Matthews in person. The most authentick information we have received of this disaster is from Major Campbell at Mangalore, and the particulars given by him are as follow:—"The 12th of May, the Intrepid had hardly sailed, when a Sepoy arrived from Bednure, with the distressing accounts of the General, after 6 days employed in settling articles of capitulation, having marched out of the fort, the 3d current, with his whole garrison, with all the honours of war, in expectation of being allowed, in the same manner, to come here; but, as naturally might be expected from an enemy by whom faith is so seldom kept, the brave but unfortunate garrison was no sooner got out of the gates, than they were surrounded by both horse and foot, and forced to lay down their arms, and are now detained prisoners. The melancholy account is again confirmed by another person, a Sepoy, who was also in Bednure Fort when it was given up. He corroborates every part respecting it; both Sepoys agree that there was a considerable quantity of water and provisions in the fort."

Under the 19th of May Major Campbell writes, "I have nothing further to add to my last dispatches than a painful confirmation of the surrender of Bednure, the cause unknown, but the consequence is, that Tippoo Saib is now encamped, with his whole army, in our front, his rear is just arrived, so that I expect an attack to-morrow morning. A Madras soldier is just come in to us, and says, the number of the French Tippoo has with him does not exceed 300; the rest of his army not less than 100,000 fighting men."

GENT. MAG. December, 1783.

The force Gen. Matthews had with him at Bednure, and the posts above the Gauts, consisted of detachments of the 98th and 102d regiments, and of the 100th regiment of his Majesty's troops, the greater part of the Bombay infantry, originally 300 rank and file, the 2d grenadier battalion of Sepoys, and the 3d, 5th, 11th, and 15th battalions, except some detachments from them, and the Bombay Europeans, which were at Onore and other forts. According to Col. Macleod's computation, for we have no returns to guide us, our loss in this unhappy affair amounts to about 600 Europeans and about 1600 Sepoys. We before mentioned the force the General supposed he should be able to collect.

It was some relief to us in this misfortune, and gave us confidence and hopes of retrieving it, that just at this time we received advice, by the way of Buffora, of the preliminaries of a general peace having been signed at Paris the 20th of January.

There is still a very respectable force remaining at Carwar, Onore, and Mangalore. We are apprehensive for the safety of Onore, in case it should be vigorously attacked, but trust the troops at Carwar and Mangalore will be preserved. At Carwar, and the posts dependent, there is one battalion of Sepoys; and at Mangalore the 42d regiment, and some small detachments from other regiments, and Company's troops, amounting all together to about 400 men, besides artillery, and upwards of four battalions of Sepoys, giving, on a return dated the 8th of May, near 3000 men. There is also a sufficient stock of provisions, and a number of able officers in the place, which is under the command of Major Campbell; and we have strong hopes that the strength of the garrison, and the approach of the monsoon, will baffle the attempts of the enemy.

Lest you should not have received advice of the early return of the French fleet to the other coast; and an account of their proceedings, we think it right to insert a paper transmitted to us by the Select Committee at Madras, with their letter of the 12th of March, being intelligence given by Capt. Light, whose vessel had been made a prize of by M. Suffrein.

"The French fleet, consisting of 11 sail of the line, and the *La Fine* and *Bellona* frigates, left Acheen the 20th of December; the *Hannibal* and *Bellona* were sent to cruise off the Braces. The 6th of January the fleet arrived at Ganjam; the 10th ditto the *Coventry* was taken; she had spoken with the *Blandford* that morning, who informed Captain Wolfesley, that in the night he had engaged a privateer. The *Coventry*, seeing a ship at anchor in Ganjam Roads, supposed it to be the privateer, and ran close in before she discovered the rest of the fleet. On the 11th the *Blandford* was taken by the *Coventry*. On the 18th the *Blake* was taken by the *Coventry*. On the 20th and 21st three small vessels in ballast were taken and sunk."

We

We have not heard of any material captures made by the French fleet, except the Coventry and Blandford.

We have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the fleet under Vice Admiral Hughes arrived at Madras the 13th of April. The Admiral saw nothing of the French fleet in his passage, and it seems doubtful whether they were to the Northward or the Southward. The Bristol and her convoy arrived the 17th of April, and soon after the Company's ship Duke of Athol had the misfortune to blow up, by which a number of lives were lost. The Fairford was destroyed by fire in this harbour on the 5th current, as you will be advised by the Board.—The grand army had marched to the Southward, upon an expedition against Cuddalore.—The fleet was at Madras the 30th of April, and, we understand, was soon to proceed to the Southward, to co-operate with the army against Cuddalore.

We are much concerned to acquaint you, that we have private advice, that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote died at Madras the 26th of April, the day after his arrival from Bengal in the Resolution country ship.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hutchinson to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

The Honourable the President of Bombay having directed the commandant of the Viper cutter, proceeding with dispatches for Bussora, to touch here for intelligence, I embrace the opportunity of acquainting you with the most recent occurrences in the Carnatic which have come to my knowledge.

Gen. Stuart, with a powerful army, was before Cuddalore when information was received of a treaty of peace having been concluded at London the 9th of February between the belligerent powers, in consequence of which a cessation of hostilities immediately took place.—It is imagined the garrison must have shortly submitted, as we had succeeded in the attack on their lines, and had carried their redoubts. In effecting this service, a very heavy loss was sustained on the part of the British forces, computed at 616 Europeans, and 356 Sepoys, killed, wounded, and missing. This happened on the 13th ult. On the 25th the enemy made a sally from the fort, and advanced close up to our works, commencing and supporting the assault with great spirit and intrepidity; but they were repulsed, with the loss of about 200 Europeans, and their colonel d'Acquitaine taken prisoner.

On or about the 20th ult. there was an engagement between the British and French fleets near Pondicherry, but I do not learn any decisive blow was struck by either side. M. Soffrein returned to Cuddalore, and Sir Edward Hughes is supposed to have stood on towards Madras, as it was reported he was in want of water, and his people were very sickly.

The Southern army, acting in the Carnatic, under the command of Col. Lang, had made an irruption into the Coimbatore Country, subdu-

ing Carwar and Dindegul, when the Colonel was recalled to join the grand army before Cuddalore, and Col. Fullarton invested with the command, who, with great spirit and activity, had pushed on to Darampore, which fell to him the 1st ult. He was then within six days march of Paliagacheri, towards which place his further progress was totally barred, by an order from Gen. Stuart to move back to Cuddalore. He is now on his return again to the Coimbatore Country, strongly reinforced.

A detachment of 300 Europeans, together with a supply of powder and provisions, are sent from Madras to Mangalore, in his Majesty's ships Bristol and Isis. A further reinforcement is destined for the same part, with an intention of enabling Col. Campbell to take the field, in case it should be expedient.

No accounts are yet received of the expected fleet, which was to have left England in January last.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Gentlemen, your faithful and obedient humble servant,

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Anjengo, 19th July, 1783.

On the swallowing of Pins, or Fish Bones.

BY W. TURNBULL, M. D.

THE swallowing of pins, &c. has often been the cause of many grievous and dangerous effects, and, it is presumed, often fatal; for, upon dissecting the patients, who appeared, from the symptoms, to have died of the iliac passion, colic, &c. they have been found to have been killed by pins, &c. In April 1777, a young woman, who had swallowed a very large pin, which stuck fast in that part of the *oesophagus* which enters into the *thorax*, was brought to the hospital at Bamborough Castle, Northumberland. As I then had the honour of the principal management of that hospital, I was sent for, and found the patient in very great pain. Having, some time before, considered the nature of this accident, and concluded, that if any thing could be given that would pass easily, and, when in the stomach, coagulate into a glairy mass, it might probably bring up any thing lodged in the passage; I immediately gave her 4 grains of *tartar emetic*, dissolved in warm water, and then made her swallow the whites of six eggs, and in about three minutes she brought up the coagulated mass, with the pin, and was effectually relieved.—The same method was attended with similar success, in an instance nearly resembling the above: A maid-servant to the Hon. Mr. Baillie, of Millerstain, in Scotland, went to bed with 24 pins in her mouth. The consequence of which was, that in the night the family were alarmed with her cries. Mr. Baillie ordered her an emetic and the whites of eggs, as above, and the whole number of pins came up, and are now preserved in the family as a curiosity.—The same method I have used, with success, for fish and other kinds of sharp bones.

A SKETCH OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT;
IN WHICH THE SUBSTANCE OF THE ARGUMENT IS ENDEAVOURED
TO BE PRESERVED WITHOUT THE DECLAMATION.

November 11, 1783.

THE King opened the sessions with a most gracious speech from the throne.

Pr. of Wales, being of age, was introduced in form into the House of Peers. See p. 976.

The King's speech being read;

E. of *Scarborough* moved the address, which was seconded by Visco. *Hampden*.

E. *Temple* thought a something was wanting in the speech that shewed all was not fairly intended—a something lurking, that, he feared, would one day break forth to the injury of this kingdom—There was a subject of a very delicate nature indeed! and yet it was a subject in every body's mouth, and engrossed the attention of all ranks—it was the affairs of Ireland. No answer was made; the address was agreed to unanimously.

E. *Perceys* moved an address to her Majesty, on the recovery of her health. And the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons.

The Speaker, being returned from attending his Majesty in the House of Peers, read the speech.

Earl of *Upper Ossory* moved an address of thanks—He expressed his satisfaction at being able to congratulate the House on the ratification of the definitive treaties; on the firm prospect that all the late belligerent powers were equally inclined to keep the calamities of war at distance, and to cherish the blessings of peace by mutual returns of friendship—He magnified the importance of our territorial possessions in India, which he styled the brightest jewel left in the Crown, and gave the House reason to expect a well-regulated plan for the Government of that vast country, which, astonishing as it might seem, and which posterity would hardly credit, had been gained by the arms of a company of merchants—He charged the low state of the funds to the dark designs of interested and selfish men—trusted his Majesty's ministers would be able to restore public credit; increase the King's revenue; and suppress the fraudulent practices by which the King and the fair trader were equal sufferers. He concluded with moving the address; which being read,

Sir *Fr. Basset* rose to second it. He applauded the sentiments contained in the speech; declared his reliance on the present Administration, to carry into execution whatever they promised; rejoiced at the extinction of war; strongly enforced unanimity in assisting Ministry to alleviate the burdens of the people; expressed his abhorrence of the illicit trade carried on by smugglers, who were the pests of society, who corrupted the morals of the people, and enticed them to become traitors to their country. It was, he said, by their means chiefly, that the

enemy during the war got intelligence of the sailing of our fleets, their force and destination—He spoke from knowledge, as his living in a maritime country gave him opportunities of knowing more of their practices than gentlemen could do who lived at a distance—He spoke with tenderness of the natives of India—hoped the time was at hand when grievances would be redressed by a well-digested plan for their Government—He enlarged on the unparalleled successes of *Ld Rodney*, and concluded with seconding the address.

Sir *Jos. Mawbey* blamed the coalition; but expressed his high approbation of the peace, as the salvation of this country. He extolled the noble Earl who negotiated the preliminaries; and declared, that if the noble Lord in the blue ribbon had continued in office and procured such a peace, he would have joined in praising the man, though he detested his principles.

Mr. *W. Pitt* approved the address, which, he said, was only the counterpart of that which was negatived on signing the preliminaries. He made some pointed observations on the conduct of the present Ministers, who had reprobated the preliminaries, and yet, after a delay which it was not easy to account for, had concluded a definitive treaty that contained little more than those preliminaries: The late Administration, he said, had been reproached in the severest terms for having agreed to preliminaries without having first concluded a commercial treaty with the Americans; yet the present Ministers had ratified a definitive treaty without giving the public the least intimation of any system of commercial intercourse being at this hour in greater forwardness than at the time when they first forced themselves into office. He called upon them for an explanation.

Mr. *Fox* in reply said, the loose wording of the preliminary articles had occasioned infinite difficulties in settling the definitive treaty; and as to the commercial treaty with America, he justified the delay by pressing the importance of the object.

The address passed unanimously; and both Houses rose earlier than had been known on the first day of any session for many years.

Nov. 12.

The select committee for enquiring into the state of the administration of justice in Bengal was revived by Mr. *Fox*.

Gen. *Smirk* observed, that in consequence of a resolution of that House, an order for recalling Sir *Elijah Impey* from Calcutta had been transmitted to India; yet he understood that, subsequent to the arrival of that order, Sir *Elijah*, instead of obeying it, had actually appeared in the seat of justice as usual. This appeared the more extraordinary,

dinary, as all the judgements he had pronounced since the notification of his recall, if he [the Gen.] was rightly informed, were absolutely null and void. He concluded with moving an address to his Majesty in the usual form, for the papers relative to that transaction to be laid before the House. The motion was seconded, and passed without opposition.

Nov. 13.

A motion was made, That a supply be granted to his Majesty.

Resolved, that the House will to-morrow resolve itself into committee, to consider of the said motion.

Nov. 14.

The House waited upon his Majesty with their address, which as usual was the echo of the speech.

Mr. Sec. Fox reported, that his Majesty had been waited on with the address relative to Sir Elijah Impey, and would give directions as desired.

Nov. 17.

A motion was made for all the orders then in being, respecting the E. India Company since 1778, to be laid before the House, which was agreed to.

Col. North presented a copy of a letter from Ld Shelburne to Sir Elijah Impey.

Ordered copies of the proceedings of the last general court of the E. I. Company.

Nov. 18.

Mr. Moflyn, from the E. India Company, presented the copies as above.

Mr. White, from the King's Bench, presented copies of the conviction of Christopher Atkinson, Esq. Ordered to be considered on Monday, and Mr. A. to appear in his place.

Ordered, An address to his Majesty for a copy of the answer of Sir Elijah Impey to the orders for his removal.

Mr. Sec. Fox rose to introduce his new plan for regulating the E. I. Company. He entered into a very accurate statement of the Company's affairs, declaring them in his opinion real bankrupts; their debt being not less than eight millions, without a possibility of being able to pay it unless assisted by Government. Was it not then the duty, he said, of every Member in that House to exert himself on the present occasion, that the ruin of the country might not be the consequence of the ruin of the company? He attributed all the misfortunes that had befallen the Company to their want of control over their servants; and to the rapacity, turbulence, temerity, and ambition of their servants, in plunging the Company into a ruinous, bloody, unjust, and unprovoked war. This, he instanced, in the case of Chait Sing, whom Mr. Hastings appears to have been under the most solemn engagements (on paying a certain stipulated sum yearly) to support and protect. The Governor, however, had occasion for money, and this unfortunate man was called upon to ad-

vance it. Twice he cheerfully and readily complied with the Governor's requisition, and a third time only with some reluctance. But such an effect had the want of immediate payment on the Company's servants, that it brought on him the whole vengeance of the Company. He was accordingly stripped of his hereditary estate, and reduced in his native country to become a vagabond, without property, without friends, and without protection. Cases, Mr. Fox said, which discovered the same inhuman exercise of domination, were innumerable. It was therefore his intention to bring in a bill which should introduce a complete revolution in the present system of governing the affairs of the E. I. Company. As the present Courts which now possessed this power were embroiled in paltry altercations and cabals, he should divest them of all their present consequence, and annihilate the very constitution to which they owed their existence. This he would do by appointing seven commissioners invested with the entire and absolute management of the whole complicated government of our Asiatic settlements; and to those seven commissioners he would add eight in a subordinate capacity; the territorial revenues and expenditure to be the more immediate object of the former; the commercial regulation, that of the latter. It struck him, that the nomination of the first should rest with the Crown, and that of the latter with the Proprietors; but in the first instance the Crown should nominate the whole, whose duration should be restricted to a certain period; and in the mean time the places of those who died be supplied in the first board by the Crown; in the other by the proprietors.

Having opened his plan fully and intelligibly, he concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill for vesting the affairs of the East India Company in the hands of certain commissioners, &c.

Col. North seconded the motion.

Mr. W. Pitt admitted the necessity of Parliamentary interference in the situation the affairs of the E. I. Company were involved; but could by no means admit that an object of such magnitude was to be hastily hurried over without calm and deliberate consideration. The chartered rights of British subjects, confirmed by acts of the British legislature, were serious things, and could not be violated but by a breach of the constitution. The argument of necessity was the common plea of tyranny, to which Government had recourse on all occasions when it wanted to oppress men, and bring them to submission. To reform the abuses of any Government, Was there, he said, a necessity to annihilate the very existence of the constitution of that Government? by annihilating the constitution of the E. I. Company, established on the most sacred bonds of civil government, you shake the fabric of the British constitution

to the foundation—you at once destroy the distinctions of property, and establish a despotic power in a limited government. If charters from the Crown, confirmed by acts of the supreme legislature, are to be dealt out to-day, only to be resumed, new modelled, and sold again by the servants of the Crown to-morrow, what greater acts of tyrannic power can be alledged against the servants of the Company, to authorise the severities with which they are now threatened? Not to mention the great increase of that undue influence of the Crown, which the rt. hon. gent. lately appeared so much in earnest to diminish, the measure is big with terror, it threatens danger to liberty, destruction to commerce, and the most alarming consequences to national faith and national credit.

Mr. *McDonald* was eager to speak; but the clamours of the House, which would scarce admit a patient hearing to Mr. Pitt, overpowered his voice, and he very politely sat down.

Gov. *Johnstone* was not so easily repressed. He treated with his usual asperity the measures that had been pursued by ministry to distress and debilitate the E. I. Company. He applauded however the humanity and justice that constituted the basis of the bill so far as it respected restitution to the native princes of the country, and the establishment of the zemindars and poligars in their farms at the old rents, and concluded with a laboured panegyric on Gov. *Hastings*.

Gen. *Smith* declined pronouncing on the measure till the bill had undergone a further discussion. He thought it doubtful in its effects.

Ordered a call of the House on Tuesday December 2.

Nov. 19.

The House resolved itself into a committee of supply; and Adm. *Pigot* proposed a vote for 26,000 seamen, including 4495 marines, for the service of the year 1784, which was agreed to. This brought on a conversation relative to the number of cruisers which the Admiral meant should be employed against the smugglers, which the Adm. stated at 54, viz. 7 frigates, 20 sloops, and 27 cutters.

Mr. *Haffey* expressed a wish that the vessels to be employed on this service had been of larger force, as the vessels employed by the smugglers was so strongly armed, that nothing less than frigates from 20 to 30 guns were able to cope with them. He mentioned a smuggling vessel of 28 guns, then lying at the back of the Isle of Wight, that covered the landing of the goods on board her, which were carried off in open day by hundreds of smugglers in perfect security.

Adm. *Pigot* owned he had heard of the same vessel, and that she had escaped the vigilance of the cruisers sent against her. He said, moreover, that it was impossible to prevent smuggling, without employing a number of small cutters. Large vessels

could not follow in shoal water. And vessels by the hovering act could not be attacked at a greater distance than two leagues from the shore.

Mr. *Brett* proposed a more effectual method of suppressing smuggling in large vessels, and that was to enact that all vessels found at sea without proper clearances should be treated as pirates. This seemed to meet the concurrence of the House.

Nov. 20.

Lord *J. Cavendish* moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the receipt act, by making it penal to give a receipt on unstamped paper. This was strongly opposed.

Lord *Mabon* observed, that, when the tax was first proposed, gentlemen, to make it palatable, called a receipt "a luxury." He thought it a strange sort of a luxury, that a man could not enjoy the luxury of paying his debts without being obliged to add the luxury of paying for a receipt.

Alderman *Newnham* pledged himself, after the recess, to move for a repeal of this odious tax. He was told, that an act passed could not be repealed in the same session. He must therefore exert himself to prevent its passing.

A very animated conversation took place between the lawyers of the Crown and the lawyers of the people, concerning the opinions delivered on the cases stated in the public papers, which, however, terminated in allowing the necessity of an act to remove all doubts.

In support of the tax it was insisted, that it could not be because it was heavy, that the people complained; it could not be forgotten that when Government laid only a duty of a penny per quart on wine, the vintner made that penny sixpence, and the people patiently acquiesced. There five times the duty went to enrich the vintner. Here the whole tax goes to the use of the public.

Mr. *Fox* brought up his bill for vesting in commissioners the territorial revenues and effects of the E. I. Company*. It was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Fox* then moved, that it be read a second time on the 26th instant.

* The bill recites, that all powers and authorities now vested in the Directors and Proprietors of the E. I. Company, and in the General or other Court of the same, shall cease and determine.

That the commissioners to be named shall immediately possess themselves of all lands, houses, warehouses; of all books, records, charters; all ships and vessels; goods, wares, and merchandizes; money, securities for money, and all other effects whatever, belonging to the said Company, and shall have and exercise all and singular the powers which have been at any time heretofore exercised by the said Directors or Proprietors, &c. &c.

This

This brought on a tedious conversation, in which the merits of the bill were enlarged upon by some, and decried by others; the only question was, Whether the bill should be read a second time on the Thursday following, as Mr. Fox had moved, or on Tuesday se'nnight, as Mr. Pitt wished it to be? Mr. Fox's motion was carried without a division.

In the course of the conversation there was much good oratory.

Mr. *Burke* exerted his talent of satirical ridicule against the enemies of the bill. He talked of India being in a very dangerous state of health, and to restore her she must be blistered, scarified, amputated, &c.

Mr. *Wilberforce* observed, that the rt. hon. Gent. had little to apprehend from the disease, as a right hon. Secretary had bespoke seven physicians and eight apothecaries.

Nov. 21.

Lord *J. Cavendish* moved, That a Select Committee be appointed, by ballot, to enquire into the illicit trade carrying on in this kingdom, to the detriment of the revenue, and to report their opinion.—In a short introductory speech he mentioned what had been done by other Committees; and he left it to the consideration of the Committee, whether rigorous measures were the best calculated to produce the great end of checking that trade; for his part, he would not hastily resolve in the affirmative.

Sir *Grey Cooper* seconded the motion. He said, much information might be had by such Committee from the two great Boards of Customs and Excise. By one of those Boards it had already been made to appear, that all along the eastern coast of England were employed, in the smuggling trade, 128 vessels, from 8 to 28 guns; that, besides these, there were 150 of a smaller size, which carried no guns. It appeared also, that on the western coast, when a smuggling cutter hove in sight, it was usual for a body of men, sometimes to the number of 800, to come down and take charge of the cargo. These men had sometimes 40 waggons in waiting, to convey it up the country, from whence it was circulated, by fraudulent or forged permits, to every part of the kingdom.—This practice Sir *Grey* hoped the Committee would be able to defeat.

Sir *G. Yonge* observed, that not a member of the House, nor a man in the kingdom, but knew the evil; but the difficulty was, to find a remedy. He wished the noble Lord, who made the motion, would lay before the House the plans which he knew had been suggested to the Treasury.

Lord *J. Cavendish*, in reply, said, a cart would not hold them. Every body must know that there are scheming individuals without number, whose heads were stuffed more with projects than with brains; from such very little information could be learned by the Committee.

The Speaker put the question, and the motion passed unanimously.

Nov. 24.

Sir *H. Fletcher* presented a petition from the proprietors of East India stock, against the bill, now depending in parliament, for vesting the effects of the Company in commissioners; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Sir *T. Davenport* rose, and after some explanation, moved, That the record of the conviction of Christopher Atkinson, Esq. be read a second time on Thursday se'nnight, (Dec. 4;) and that Mr. Atkinson do, on that day, attend in his place.

Mr. *Wilkes* moved an amendment, That the words "Thursday se'nnight" be left out, and the words "24th of January next" be inserted in their stead. This occasioned some debate; but the question being put on Mr. Wilkes's amendment, the same was negatived, and the original motion was carried without a division.

Nov. 25.

The House proceeded to ballot for a select committee to enquire into the illicit trade of smuggling, &c. when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Henry Baker,	Wm. Hufley,
Henry Beaufoy,	Rich. Jackson,
Charles Brett,	Nath. Newnham,
George Daubeny,	Abra. Rawlinson,
Geo. Dempster, Esqrs	Hans Sloane, Esqrs.
Rt. Hon. T. Dundas,	Lord Sheffield,
Rt. Hon. Wm. Eden	Henry Thornton, Esq.
W. H. Hartley, Esq.	

Sir *H. Fletcher* then presented a petition from the Directors of the East India Company, praying to be heard by counsel. The petition went particularly to two points: one, that the Directors held their places by virtue of a special act of parliament, and could not be removed without some crime or misdemeanour alledged and proved; the other, that the Company's finances had been represented in so alarming a state as that bankruptcy must ensue; which was by no means the case; for, with moderate assistance from Government, their affairs might be put on as good a footing as ever. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Fox* did not, he said, state that the Company was bankrupt, and owed eight millions more than it had effects to pay; but that it owed eight millions, and had no funds for the immediate payment.

Mr. *W. Pitt* owned, that he was one of those who understood the rt hon. Secretary in the first sense, but was glad to hear the fact disavowed; and now, as the bankruptcy had been made the pretence for robbing the Proprietors of their chartered rights, he hoped that gentlemen would not adopt the most violent and unjust measures, when the very grounds on which those measures had been stated to be necessary, had been abandoned. He was credibly informed that the affairs of the Company were far from being in such a state as to warrant so pointed an assertion in the face of Parliament, but that, with the assistance

assistance of some salutary regulations, they might be made to flourish again as much as ever.

Mr. Fox observed, that this was not the time for debate; but, if he was inclined to enter into argument, the rt. hon. Gent. had given him a fair opportunity; for before any measure was proposed, the language was, No palliative, no half-measures, give us a system that will embrace every part of the government of India; but now, when such a comprehensive system is brought before Parliament, the tone is changed, and the mighty plan is softened down to the more calm and moderate proposition of *some salutary regulations*.

Mr. Burke said, the rt. hon. Gent. who had so roundly asserted that the affairs of the Company were in so promising a way that *some salutary measures* would effectually restore them, should hold himself pledged to prove the Company's affairs in no danger of being any more brought into distress, so as to make the interposition of Parliament necessary.— *Violent measures, unjust measures, salutary measures*, were big words. Measures contrary to the spirit of all law, were founding words, and he could not tell what effect they might have upon children; he was sure they could not frighten men.

Mr. T. Pitt observed, that his right hon. friend had, on a former occasion, called for a well-digested plan for the government of India; but it did not follow from this, that he should approve a system big with violence, injustice, and the most rigorous oppression. He had not pledged himself to prove the fallacy of the rt. hon. Gent.'s statement, but that the East India Company would prove it, by evidence, at the bar of the House.

The motion was put, and carried.

Nov. 26.

Mr. Fox brought in his second bill, intitled, *A Bill for the better Regulation of the Affairs of the East India Company*. The Speaker read the breviat, and

Sir Edw. Ashley rose to warn the House to proceed with caution. If a measure should be hastily adopted, that would put Ministers in possession of an extent of patronage, immense in every sense of the word, gentlemen might then find it necessary again to vote, "That the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." He was ready to allow that the Company's affairs wanted some regulation; that a company of merchants were not the proper legislators to govern great territorial dominions; but still he thought Parliament should be upon its guard, lest the measures proposed to remedy the evil should prove ruinous to the liberties of this country.

Mr. Fox remarked that the Hon. Baronet's objection went against the other bill; and when that bill came under consideration, he would endeavour to remove them. As to the

present bill, its principle was clearly unobjectionable on the score of influence, for it militated against it. He presumed, therefore, that there would be no objection to sending the bill to the committee.

An order was then made, that the bill be printed, and read a second time on the Tuesday following.

Nov. 27.

Mr. Fox moved for various applications from the Directors of the East India Company to the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the state of their finances.

Lord Mabon objected, as the House could have no time to consider them. Other objections were made; but the papers, being ready prepared, were laid upon the table.

Lord Mabon desired gentlemen to understand, that the Rt. Hon. Sec. stood pledged to prove errors, in the account laid before the House, to the amount of 12 millions.

Mr. Fox said, he stood pledged to the House for no such thing. He stood pledged to state exceptions to the Company's account to that amount, but would not say that those exceptions would carry conviction to other men's minds, though they did to his.

Lord North rose to acquaint the House, that when the Parliament thought proper to repeal the act 6 Geo. I. and, consequently, to acknowledge the independence of Ireland, it was natural to foresee that some further regulations would be necessary. The Post Office of Ireland, for instance, had hitherto been annexed to that of England; but now it became necessary to be entirely separated from it, and a mode must be adopted to settle the postage of letters between the two kingdoms. The mode he had to propose was, that each kingdom should profit in proportion to the labour performed; and, as England was in possession of packet-boats for the conveyance of letters from one kingdom to the other, some compensation, he thought, should be made to Ireland, if Ireland should forego the advantage of having packet-boats of her own. The motion he had to make went for leave to bring in a bill to enable the post-masters in England to cede to the post-masters in Ireland the buildings, &c. of the Post Office at Dublin. And as Ireland, for the future, as far as the postage of letters is concerned, must be looked upon as a foreign country, the franking letters, from one to the other, could be no longer admitted. Even news-papers must not be suffered to pass free; but, to facilitate their circulation, a penny, or some such trifle, might be imposed, and the letters of certain departments of state only to be exempt from postage. These were the ideas on which he meant to form his bill. Not the least objection was made, and leave was given to bring in his bill.

Mr. Fox rose, and moved the second reading of his bill for vesting the effects, &c. of the E. I. Company in commissioners. The motion was agreed to; the bill was read; as

were

were likewise the petitions from the Courts of Proprietors and Directors, and from the City of London, against the bill. And, in compliance with the prayer of the two former petitions, counsel was heard against it. Mr. Rous and Mr. Dallas on behalf of the Proprietors, Mr. Hardinge and Mr. Plomer for the Directors. While the counsel were yet pleading, Mr. Nicoll, accomptant to the Company, was called to the bar, and produced a statement of the Company's accounts, signed by himself. And as soon as the counsel were withdrawn,

Sir J. Lowther stood up just, to observe that, before the bill should be read, or gentlemen proceed to debate upon it, every paper now delivered to the bar should be read; for as the bankruptcy of the Company was the pretence for bringing in the bill, that bankruptcy must be proved before the second reading of the bill was permitted. This, Sir James said, was all he had to remark at present, and the Rt. Hon. Secretary might now rise, and make his defence for having introduced a bill that had for its object the violation of the most sacred rights of Englishmen.

Mr. Fox rose in reply, and readily allowed that every minister, who should venture to bring a great measure before Parliament, should hold himself obliged to defend his measure, and, by defending his measure, defend himself; in that sense, he was ready to enter upon his defence. But he was astonished, he said, to find himself attacked upon a new ground, a ground where, he was sorry to say, he felt himself most strong, because his strength was founded on the weakness of the Company. He believed, he said, gentlemen would find no great reason to lament, that the account the Hon. Baronet alluded to had not been read, as he should, in the course of his speech, have occasion to touch upon most of the articles. In the account he had found many things inserted which ought to have been omitted, and many omitted which ought to have been inserted.

He reduced the 4,200,000*l.* lent to Government to 2,520,000*l.* the present price of 3 per cents. of which the money lent makes a part.

He excepted against the article for French prisoners, 260,687*l.* as not to be relied upon for the immediate payment of the Company's debts.

The Manilla expedition, and hospital charges, 161,324*l.* for the same reason.

The Company's bonds, 280,573*l.* he excepted against.

Goods sold, and not delivered, 553,258*l.* because the money could not be received to supply the present demand.

Merchandise exported to India, 1,278,091*l.* he reduced to 600,000*l.* for military stores to be expended by the Company for their own protection.

He excepted to 364,515*l.* stated as cargoes

sent from Bengal to other Presidencies, in military stores, on the same ground.

He ridiculed the article for silver, 1090*l.* and compared it to the curious bill in Shakspeare, where the host charges a monstrous sum for the luxuries, and closes the account with one penny for the substantial article of bread.

He excepted against 172,334*l.* advanced to the owners for freight, as the money due for that article was not placed on the opposite side.

He deducted 1,800,000*l.* from the amount of the supposed produce of their ships expected in England for duties, freight, demurrage, and incidental charges.

He excepted against the sum charged for ships employed at home, 12,000*l.* unless the Company were to be real bankrupts, and the ships were put up to auction.

He excepted to the value of their houses and warehouses 253,616*l.* on the same ground.

He execrated the debt due from Asoph ul Dowla, 789,828*l.* and hoped to God it never would be paid.

Another debt from the Rajah of Benares, 130,500*l.* exclusive of 60,186*l.* for interest, was never to be recovered but by oppression.

£.992,012, stated to be due from the Nabob of Arcot, was in the same predicament. As was likewise 158,250*l.* due from the Rajah of Tanjore; and 993,804*l.* stated to be due from the renters of sundry districts of lands; all these latter sums, amounting together to 2,822,310*l.* Mr. Fox objected to as unfit to be inserted in an account of ways and means to answer the Company's pressing demands. Viewed in this light, he said, there were more than twelve millions charged in the account that could afford no relief to the embarrassed state of the Company's affairs. He therefore submitted it to the candour of the House, if the interposition of Parliament were not necessary to rescue the Company from impending ruin? "But could not this be done without a violation of charter?" The disfranchisements of electors, erecting supreme courts; introducing new laws, which necessity made necessary, were no less violations of the charter. "But necessity is the tyrant's plea;" and so it is of the innocent man. "But the influence of the Crown will be increased." So will the responsibility of Ministers, in the same proportion. "But why not give the same power to the Directors as is now proposed to be given to Commissioners? They have sent proper orders; it is their servants that have disobeyed them?" For that very reason they ought not to be trusted; for no government was less fit for the management of public affairs than that which was so weak as not to be able to enforce obedience from its servants. There was a radical defect in the government of India. Who would venture to assert that Lord Macartney was not at this hour suspended, or had not shared

Not shared the fate of the late Lord Pigot, for serving the Company faithfully? Last Tuesday's Gazette, was a melancholy proof of the warfare, in which the servants of the Company are engaged, and of the dangerous disposition of the officers, where plunder and the insatiable thirst of riches made them quarrel and bring their own affairs to the brink of ruin. "But India is restored to peace, and the company will soon be enabled to rise superior to their losses." Who would say that peace was restored? did gentlemen see the consequence that might ensue, from an union between the English and the Mahrattas against Hyder Ally's son? the fate of General Coote, whose loss he much lamented, made a renewal of the war an event not so improbable as many might imagine. And it was in view to this event, that he pressed so earnestly the passing of the bill, which could not be delayed without danger to the state. He risked much: he might lose many friends. But, conscious as he was, that some such measure was necessary for the salvation of the state, he would proceed, regardless of the consequence.

Mr. Pitt rose to make remarks on the foregoing exceptions, and was proceeding, as if the objections had been absolute; but on explanation, he was set right, and he concluded with moving to adjourn the debate, even till to-morrow; which motion, on being put, was rejected 229 to 109.

Monday, December 1.

The order of the day for going into a committee on the bill for vesting the affairs of the East India company in the hands of commissioners being read,

Mr. Powys rose. He said, the question before the House was this, whether the affairs of the East India Company were reduced to such a state of desperation, as would justify the adoption of a system, which eminently threatened the liberties of this country? He was clearly against the question. If the servants of the Company are the cause of all the anarchy complained of, recall them. He called on the right honourable Secretary to defend the principles of his bill, on those which had so eminently distinguished his parliamentary conduct, and had so peculiarly drawn along with it the love, the admiration, and gratitude of his countrymen. And he would here state the difference as it operated on his own mind, between the champion of influence, and the man of the people. He imputed the prominent features of the bill, not to him, but to his noble colleague; and he lamented to see those great and splendid talents perverted, which were wont to be exerted in the cause of liberty. The system, which the right honourable Secretary had reprobated from the beginning, was the system now to be adopted. His voice was indeed the voice of Jacob, but its hands were those of Esau. He contested the

competency of the bill, declared it had no other principle whatever, but that of patronage; but submitted it to the House, whether it were not better to grant the coalition a lease of their places, than give the sanction of parliament to a measure, that ultimately would terminate in the same thing? He said, the bill, for a very problematical good, was pregnant with the greatest evil. That hardly a vestige of the company remained. They were distressed, and they came in their trouble for relief; they asked for their bond, but they did not, like Shylock, ask for a pound of your flesh. He concluded, with supplicating the Speaker to keep his seat; for, by leaving the chair, he consigned the constitution, the liberties, the glory, and the dignity of the British empire, to ultimate and certain ruin.

Pay-master-general [Mr. Burke] urged the most pressing and indispensable necessity in support of the measure. Things were now in their last stage. Gentlemen were not aware of the vast object to which the attention of the House was directed. This bill went to regulate the internal government of an extent of country equal to that of the whole German empire, and to rescue from the most grievous tyranny, no less than thirty millions of people. The bill, therefore, whether coming from ministry or opposition, from friend or foe, or Jacob, or Esau, was entitled to the support of all who wished well to the happiness of mankind. He pressed the necessity of the measure, from the oppression of the natives; from the horrid injustice of suffering the most flagrant abuses to be continued, not under the sanction of parliament indeed, but in direct opposition to its authority. Much had been said of the violence done to the chartered rights of the Company. What were the chartered rights of the company, but a grievous monopoly, which could never take place without encroaching on the chartered rights of every other British subject! He wished to see all such chartered rights abolished. Here he entered into a detail of the uses the company had made of their chartered rights, and shewed in the most striking colours, that they had actually sold every person that confided in their fidelity; that they had never made a treaty which they were not the first to violate; and that every nation or people, who entered into their alliance or connection, were eventually ruined and undone by their treachery. How unbefitting, then, to cry out against violence and arbitrary measures, while they persisted in those which could bear no other epithet!

He protested, that the Court of Directors were as corrupt as their servants, and that corruption was provided for in the framing of their constitution; and concluded with a panegyric on the author of the bill; who, by the part he had taken, had convinced the world, that his exertions were not calculated

to court the popularity, but effectually, uniformly, and unequivocally, directed to the salvation of his country.

Mr. *Duncombe* was sorry to differ from the right honourable gentleman, who, he said, had lost that confidence of the people, without which, no member in this country can be successful. The people, whose rights he so ably defended, were sorry to be convinced of that dereliction of principle, and professions so fair and honourable, that not to have believed in would have been criminal. He would not, he said, enter into the various and specific exceptions that were notoriously obvious against every part of this despotic business, which nothing but a relinquishment of principle could incline any man to justify. He reprobated the bill in the severest terms, and protested against dissolving the bonds of property in this kingdom, under the weak pretence of reforming the abuses that have been suffered to grow up in the government of India.

Mr. *Martin* ascribed this desperate measure to the ruinous effects of the late coalition. He wished there was a speaking starling perched upon the Speaker's chair, to hollow in the ears of the House "the cursed coalition."

Sir *Grey Cooper* observed, that the language of the House, on the first day of meeting was, that something decisive must be done. No palliative, no half-measures! But no sooner was there something brought forth, even before its features were hardly seen, than it is reprobated in the gross, as inadequate, inapplicable, and abortive. He was, however, so strongly urged by the importance of the case, and the pressure of adopting it immediately; that though necessity was the plea of tyrants, though it was the creed of slaves; its operations, in the matter under consideration, were not to be resisted. He asked the advocates of the company, if the most sanguine of them could say they had then property to answer their immediate demands? He addressed himself to the feelings of the House, lamented the distresses of the many millions that were now suffering under the tyranny of the company's servants; and pressed dispatch, to free these unhappy people from the slavery of an abandoned set of men.

Gov. *Orde* opposed the bill, chiefly on account of the vast accumulation of patronage which it embraced. He said, it was fraught with ignominy and ruin, not only to the company, which was its more immediate victim; but also, and certainly, however remotely, to the liberties of the community at large.

Mr. *Gregory* rose, and gave a very succinct narrative of the company's transactions, from the time he entered into the direction, to the day that he left it. He said he had long foreseen, and foretold the present perplexed situation of their affairs, and that if some

specific measure was not speedily adopted, the ruin of the company must ensue. The measure that is now attempted fully met his idea, because it seemed to possess all those requisites which were calculated to render it effectual and compleat.

Mr. *Beaufoy* did not like the whole bill, but approved of several parts. He stated the parts he approved, and proposed a scheme for settling the company's affairs, without infringing its chartered rights.

Mr. *S. Smith* rose to defend the Court of Directors, from the charge brought by Mr. Fox, of endeavouring to impose upon the House, by a false statement of their affairs. He insisted upon it, that the estimate they had delivered was sufficiently correct.

Mr. *Dundas* (late Lord Advocate), in a speech of more than two hours, took infinite pains to expose the bad effects that would follow from the principles of the bill, which, in every light in which it could be viewed, was inimical to the constitution. He denied the existence of that necessity, on which the bill was founded. Said the abuses were not less flagrant when the charter was granted than now; and that, by the present measure, the right honourable Secretary out-Heroded Herod. He objected to the bill, on the ground of setting up one empire within another empire; a ministerial within a royal empire. An influence independent of the Crown, and which would in the end even follow the present minister into private life. He explained the bill which he intended to have brought in, and defended it.

Solicitor General (Mansfield) supported the principle of the bill, against the arguments of the learned gentleman who had just spoke before him. He ridiculed the notion of an *imperium in imperio*. And asked if the corporation of London was an *imperium in imperio*? he defended the change of system in the East India Company, as strictly constitutional; and contended, that no invasion of property was either made, or intended to be made, by the provisions in the bill; on the contrary, property was made more secure, and the business of the directors better regulated.

Mr. *T. Pitt* declared the bill to be so big with alarm, that if to-morrow were to be his last day, he should die in more peace for the opportunity he enjoyed that night, of expressing his determined opposition to it. It was one of the measures that might be expected from a coalition, who had entered into office by seizing the reins of government by force, and who meant to conclude their career by giving the death-stroke to their country.

Mr. *W. Pitt* went over the whole ground of the debate. He combated the necessity on which the bill was founded; endeavoured to shew, that the Company's wants were all of a temporary nature; that a little present aid from Parliament would enable them to recover their affairs. The statement introduced

by Mr. Fox, he proved in several instances to be fallacious; paid that gentleman many compliments; that he was the man of all others the most to be admired, and the most to be dreaded; that the measure he had now brought forward was so bold, so violent, and so mischievous, that he could consider it in no other light, than as the last stake of a desperate adventurer; who, to save himself had risked the whole possessions of India. He exhorted the House to throw out the bill, as tending, in its principle, not only to diminish, but to encrease the influence of the crown. It at present served only to establish the power of ministers; but in the end, might carry despotism to the throne.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Nov. 23.

This afternoon M. Mongolfier exhibited a new trial of his areostatic machine, at the Castle de la Muette. The sky being clouded in some parts, and clear in others, the wind N. W. precisely eight minutes after mid-day, a mortar was fired as a signal that the machine was going to be filled. In eight minutes, notwithstanding the winds, it appeared unfolded in every point, and ready to go off, the Marquis d'Alandes and M. de Rozier being both in the gallery annexed to it. The first intention was to make the machine rise, and at the same time to hold it with ropes, till every thing was properly contrived and arranged for the grand trial. But the machine being forced off by the wind, took its direction over one of the walks in the garden, and the ropes that held it acting with too much resistance, caused several rents, one of which was more than six feet in length. Being brought back, they repaired it in less than two hours. It was now filled a second time, and let off 54 minutes after one, carrying the same persons. The machine was then seen to rise in quite a majestic manner, and when it reached the elevation of about 250 feet, the intrepid travellers, shaking their hats, saluted the spectators. Our aerial navigators were soon out of sight, but the machine hovering on the horizon, and displaying the noblest spectacle attained the height of three thousand feet at least, where it remained hovering in view. It crossed the Seine under the filed-gate of La Conference, and passed between the Military Academy and the Hospital of Invalids, so that all Paris had an opportunity of viewing it. The travellers, satisfied with their experiment, agreed to descend; but perceiving that the wind was carrying them on the houses of the street de Seve, in the suburb of St. Germain, with great presence of mind, immediately unfolded more gaz, and rose again, pursuing their way, till they found themselves past the metropolis, in the open fields, where, with the utmost composure, they came down, without having felt the slightest inconvenience, and having still in their gallery two-thirds of

their provision: It is therefore evident, that it was in their power to have gone over a space three times greater than what they did; their progress was from 4 to 5000 fathoms, that is 30,000 feet, and the time they employed from 20 to 23 minutes. This machine was 70 feet high, and 46 in diameter it contained 60,000 cubic feet, and the weight it lifted amounted to sixteen or seventeen hundred pounds, or thereabouts.

Done at the castle de la Muette, at five o'clock in the afternoon. (signed) The Duke of Polignac, the Duke of Guines, Benjamin Franklin and others, whose testimony leaves no room to doubt the authenticity of the account.

On Dec. 1. the still more memorable aerial journeys were taken, which we have described at large, in p. 987.

Hague, December 8. The ambassadors extraordinary from their High Mightinesses, having been informed by the Duke of Manchester, Ambassador from the court of London, That the King, his master, having maturely considered the affair proposed to the States-General, to conclude the definitive treaty, either at the Hague, or at London; their noble and Great Mightinesses have declared their opinion, that the Dutch Ambassadors, at Paris, shall be directed to acquaint the Duke of Manchester, or whoever in his Grace's absence manages the concerns of Great Britain with the court of France, that the above proposal could not be accepted. That the said ambassadors do insist upon the preliminaries being converted into a definitive treaty; and that in case this should be evaded, the said ambassadors shall declare, that the Republic would consider the definitive treaty, as concluded by the tenor of the preliminaries, and decline all further negotiation in this matter.

On the 9th instant, about four o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of the city of Cambray, in French Flanders, were greatly alarmed at a noise, like the report of several pieces of cannon going off as quick as possible: but whether occasioned by a violent explosion, or by the shock of an earthquake, not yet certain. Some chimnies were thrown down by it, and large pieces of stone fell from many of the public buildings; the same noise was heard in several neighbouring villages.

*** No material advices from the East Indies have been received since those printed p. 1051. Those from America are, the evacuation of New York by the British troops, and the rejoicings of the Americans on that event.

From Ireland, the meeting at Dublin, of the grand Convention of the Volunteer Corps, for settling the constitution, had occasioned some serious alarm; but, as nothing has yet been done to effect, our account of their proceedings must be referred to some future publication.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MONDAY, Dec. 1.

A Court Martial was this day held on board the Prince Royal, in the port of Portsmouth, for the trial of Evelyn Sutton, Esq; late commander of his Majesty's ship Isis, one of the Squadron under the command of Commodore Johnstone, on the 16th April 1781. See vol. II.

Wednesday 3.

An order from the Recorder was directed to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and to the keeper of his Majesty's goal of Newgate, for the execution of the several convicts therein named, on Tuesday next, on a scaffold to be erected for that purpose before his Majesty's goal in Newgate. See the plate described in p. 992.

Friday 5.

The House of Commons in a committee came to a resolution, that so much of the act of the 4th of his Majesty as relates to the free postage of letters and packets, &c. from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain, be repealed.

Same day was tried, in Westminster-hall, an interesting cause, wherein a Baronet was plaintiff, and Edward Whatmore, Esq; defendant. The action was brought to recover 240l. which the plaintiff advanced to the defendant for the purpose of carrying an election in the House of Commons against the sitting Members for the borough of Hindon. After a hearing of six hours, a verdict was given for the defendant. Only two witnesses were examined on the part of the defendant.

The celebrated Paul Jones arrived in town from Paris, with dispatches from Congress to his Excellency John Adams, Esq. He was only 22 days on his passage from Philadelphia to France, and after delivering his dispatches he set out at 3 next morning for Paris, to proceed from thence to America.

Saturday 6.

Trial came on before Ld Loughbrough at Guildhall, on an action brought against the E. I. C. for not providing for and sending home the foreign sailors (commonly called Lascars) hired abroad to assist in navigating the Company's ships to England, and since which for their support they have been obliged to beg about the streets; when after a hearing of two hours a verdict was given against the Company, that they should allow each man (as they were acknowledged to be good sailors) 36s. a month during their stay in England, to be clothed, and to be sent home at the Company's expence.

College of Arms, Dec. 6, 1783. His Majesty has been pleased, by warrant under his royal signet and sign manual, bearing date at St. James's the 3d instant, to declare and ordain, that, for correcting divers abuses which have of late years crept into the order of Baronets, (many persons having assumed that title without any just right) and for

preventing the like in future, the title of Baronet should not, from the date hereof, be inserted in any commission, warrant, appointment, or other instrument, thereafter to be issued to any person claiming or using the said title, from either of his Majesty's offices of Secretary of State, or from any other of his Majesty's offices whatever, until such person so claiming or using the said title, or some one on his behalf, should have proved his right thereto in his Majesty's College of Arms, and produced a certificate thereof from the said College, under the common seal of that Corporation.

And that his Majesty's Secretary of State for the time being should not, from thenceforth, prepare any warrant to pass under the royal signet and sign manual, for the purpose of advancing any person to the degree of a Baronet of Great Britain, until it should appear, by a proper certificate, that the family arms of the person so intended to be advanced, together with so much of his pedigree at least as may be necessary to ascertain the descent of the title, should have been duly registered in his Majesty's College of Arms; and that the Clerk of the Crown for the time being should transmit all patents of Baronets, thereafter to be created, as soon as might be after they should have passed the Great Seal, to the Register of the College of Arms, for the purpose of an authentic registry thereof in the said college, which patent, so registered, should be returned to the Clerk of the Crown for the use of the person to whom the same should be granted.

Lond. Gaz. SURREY, D. E. M.

Monday 8.

The House in committee of supply voted 4s. in the pound land-tax.

Tuesday 9.

The bill for regulating the East India Company's affairs was read in the House of Lords the first time, when Ld. Temple rose, and entered his solemn protest against so infamous a bill. It went near, he said, to seize upon the most inestimable part of our constitution, our chartered rights; but, notwithstanding it had been carried with a high hand in another place, he trusted their Lordships would never give it their sanction.

The Duke of Portland defended it, as did Lord Loughborough. Some very warm debates ensued, which ended with reading the petition from the E. I. Company against it.

The following malefactors were (in obedience to the Recorder's order) conducted out of Newgate to a new scaffold hung with black, erected a few yards from the door of the debtors on the north side of Newgate, where they were executed at ten minutes after ten, viz. John Burk, John Wallis, alias Fox, Richard Martin, and Frances Warren, alias Ballinger, George Morley, Samuel Wilton, John Lawyer, William Munro, and William Busby and Francis Burk. They behaved with great penitence.

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The inhabitants of that neighbourhood have since petitioned the sheriffs to remove the scene of execution to the old place, but were told, "The plan had been well considered; and would be persevered in."

Wednesday 10.

Being the anniversary of the institution of the Royal Academy, a general assembly of the academicians was held at the Royal Academy, Somerset-place, when Edmund Garvey, esq. was admitted an academician, and received his diploma, signed by his Majesty.

Three silver medals were given, viz. one to Mr. William Artaud, for the best drawing of an academy figure; one to Mr. Thomas Proctor, for the best model of an academy figure; one to Mr. Thomas Johnson, for the best drawing of architecture, being the elevation towards the principal court of one of the pavillions of Greenwich Hospital, nearest the river, done from actual measurement.

The assembly then proceeded to elect the officers for the year ensuing, when Sir Joshua Reynolds was re-elected President.

Council.

James Barry,
George Dance,
Jeremiah Meyer,
John Richards,
J. Bap. Cipriani,
J. Singleton Copley,
Rev. Mr. W. Peters
Benj. West, Esqrs.

Visitors.

Agostino Carlini,
Richard Cosway,
Joseph Nollekens,
Joseph Wilton,
John Bacon,
Edward Burch,
Charles Catton,
J. Singleton Copley,
Benj. West, Esqrs.

In the H. of Lords the order being moved, for the reading of the bill "For better regulating the affairs of the East India Company, &c." it was read, and a motion made for its commitment.

Lord Gower declared his dissent to the bill. He said he would state what appeared to him to be pretended, and the real cause for the bill: It was pretended, that from the circumstances of the Company, the mismanagement of their directors, and the disobedience of their servants abroad, actual ruin stared them in the face, and created a necessity for Parliament to interfere to save them from destruction. The real cause he suspected was, the amazing patronage that would be acquired to the Minister by this new arrangement.

Lord Carlisle said that the bill, in his opinion, was highly necessary; and he had not drawn his opinion from mere assertions only, but from the actual state of the Company's affairs.

Lord Coventry wished to call their Lordships attention to the dangerous innovation they were about to adopt, that of depriving a set of British subjects of their dearest rights, their franchises and their property; if they were robbed of their charter they lost their all.

The Duke of Manchester spoke in favour of the bill; he was satisfied of its necessity, and resolved to give it his hearty support; as he believed that the Company in their

statement had mentioned many articles that would never be forthcoming.

Lord Rawdon admitted that there had been great rapacity committed by the Company's servants in India, and that some regulations were much wanted; but he thought this bill would not be productive of the requisite regulations, but rather produce an influence in this country which no Minister ought to be intrusted with.

Lord Sandwich said, that he did not perceive the ill consequences from the bill which the noble Lord apprehended, and he was thoroughly satisfied of the necessity of doing something speedily for the salvation of the Company.

The Duke of Richmond objected to the bill on the same grounds he had done before, as an infringement on the constitution, by establishing a new breach of executive power.

Several other Lords spoke on the occasion, some for and others against the bill. At length the question of commitment being called for, there appeared for the commitment 57 and 19 proxies, in all 76. Against the commitment 75 and 20 proxies, in all 95. The bill was therefore rejected.

Thursday 11.

The House of Commons agreed to the report on the supply, viz.

That 17,483 effective men, including 2,030 invalids, be employed as land forces for 1784; that 636 190l. be granted for maintaining the said men; 284 213l. for the forces in the plantations, Gibraltar, &c. 8,252l. for a regiment of light dragoons, and five battalions of foot in the East Indies.

That 10,587l. be granted for the pay of general staff officers.—67,551l. for allowances to the Secretary at War, the Judge Advocate, Exchequer fees, &c.—and 9,371l. for the charge of two Hanoverian battalions serving in Great Britain for 183 days.

While the proceedings of the preceding day were reporting, Mr. Flood from Ireland came into the House, and without apology entered into the business of the day. He said he had not been present, but he had understood that a conversation of a very serious nature had taken place; and that the delicacy of the situation of Ireland, on account of the volunteers, had been urged in argument for voting so large a number of troops in England as 17,483 for the peace establishment of 1784.

A general cry of No, No, No, ensued.

Mr. Flood, however, proceeded, and assured the House, there was no delicacy in the situation of affairs in Ireland so far as the volunteers were concerned. Ireland was loyal, and the volunteers were the loyalists of the loyal.

Sec. at War declared, that among the reasons given by him for keeping up the number of troops for 1783, he had not once thought of the volunteers of Ireland, much less mentioned them; nor had he ever spoken of them but with respect.

Gen. Conway assured the hon. gent. that if he had casually made use of the word *delicacy* in speaking of the critical situation of the times the preceding day, it was without reference to any particular set of men or measures, but in general, which every man of common sense must see and feel. The times were critical; but he had never given the most distant intimation that the volunteers of Ireland had made them so.

Other members spoke to satisfy the hon. gentleman that nothing offensive had been said of the Volunteers of Ireland.

Mr. Flood, however, concluded his speech with moving, that the words 17,483 be left out, and that the words 15,483 be inserted in their room.

Sir Joseph Mawbey seconded the motion, and divided the House upon it, which was negatived by only *one* dissenting voice.

Wednesday 17.

In the House of Commons, as soon as the Speaker had taken the Chair, Mr. Baker rose and said, that he had something material to say before the House, and therefore moved that the Serjeant at Arms be directed to go with the mace into all the avenues leading to the House, and summon the Members there to attend. This was seconded and carried into execution.

Mr. Baker then rose again, and mentioned a very alarming report which had been for some days in circulation relative to a conference which a noble Lord had with a great Personage, and the opinion that was said to have been expressed by the latter of the bill which that House had sent up to the Lords, for vesting the affairs of the E. I. Company in certain Directors. At present it was supported on no better authority than that of a rumour, but it was a rumour of too serious and too alarming a nature to be passed over unnoticed.

He added, that he would not say any noble Lord had spread such a report; he could not say who had spread it: but certainly it had been spread, and it was the duty of that House to express its abhorrence of it, be the author of it who it might. He made some further observations, and concluded his speech with two motions to the following purport, viz. "That it is now proper to declare the opinion of this House, that to report any opinion or pretended opinion of his Majesty on any matter depending before Parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanor, derogatory to the dignity of Parliament, and destructive of the Principles of the Constitution." The next resolution was, "That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the present state of the nation."

Lord Maitland seconded the first Motion.

Lord Nugent opposed it. Mr. William Pitt was also against the Motion, and concluded his speech by moving for the order of the day.

Lord Mahon seconded Mr. Pitt's Motion. Mr. Fox declared with great warmth, that if he could trace up the report to the Nobleman who made it, he would move for his impeachment; he added, that if the East India Bill was thrown out, as he did not doubt but it would, he would bring in another, thoroughly convinced that such a Bill was necessary for the safety of India, and for the Company's Affairs.

Some other Members having delivered their sentiments, the House divided on the motion made by Mr. Pitt, for the order of the day, when there appeared for it 80, against it 153.

The motion for the order of the day having been thus negatived, Mr. Baker's two resolutions were carried without a division.

Mr. Erskine after this moved, that it is the opinion of this House, that the present state of the East India Company called for the most speedy interference of Parliament, and would brook no delay; and that the House will consider as an abettor of those abuses, and an enemy to his country, any person who shall presume to advise his Majesty to prevent the discharge of this important duty. This motion produced another division, when there appeared for it 137, against it 73.

Friday 19.

This morning, at one o'clock, a special messenger delivered to Lord North and Mr. Fox, the two Secretaries of State, a message from his Majesty, importing, that it was his Majesty's will and pleasure, that they should deliver to him the seals of their respective offices. On this message the seals were sent to Buckingham house by Mr. Frazer and Mr. Nepean the two Under Secretaries. A similar message was about the same time sent to the Commissioners of the Great Seal.

Late the evening before the Duke of Portland and Mr. Fox communicated to his Majesty dispatches from Holland.

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, it was unanimously resolved, to request Gov. Johnston, Richard Atkinson, and John Woodhouse, Esqrs, to offer themselves as candidates to fill the three vacancies in the important office of Directors, occasioned by the resignation of Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. and Jacob Wilkinson, esq; and by the death of Sir William James, bart. with which request those gentlemen readily complied.

Monday 22.

The House of Commons agreed to the report of the Resolutions on the supply, viz. that 23,556l. be granted to replace the like sum to the Sinking Fund issued for paying annuities; also 161,029l. for ditto; likewise 13,339l. for ditto in the 19th of his Majesty; also 27,909l. for ditto in the 22d of his Majesty; and 24,943l. for ditto, 1783.

Passed the Land-Tax Bill; also the Irish Postage Bill.

Wednesday 31.

An important discovery to those Navigators who may sail through the Misambigno channel to China has lately been made of two small islands to the south of Madagascar; the most southern of which lies in lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$. The northernmost in lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$. These islands are surrounded with rocks three quarters of a league from shore.

Philip Furneaux, D. D. (see p. 982) was born of reputable though not opulent parents, at Totness, in the county of Devon, about the latter end of Dec. 1726; had his grammar-learning in the free-school of that town, first under the care of the rev. Mr. Rowe, and afterwards under the rev. Mr. Wills, at the same time with the late learned Dr. Kennicott, who was a few years his senior, and between whom there was in their youth a great intimacy and friendship formed, which continued through life. From Totness Dr. Furneaux came to London to finish his education (in the expence of which he was assisted by an exhibition from the trustees of Coward's will), and studied under Mr. John Eames two years, and after Mr. Eames's decease three years more under Dr. David Jennings, completing his academical studies in 1746. He was soon after chosen assistant to the rev. Mr. Henry Read, at the meeting-house in St. Thomas's, and in conjunction with the rev. Mr. Prior, joint Sunday evening lecturer at Salters-Hall, in the room of the rev. Mr. Pickering. In Sept. 1753 he succeeded the rev. Mr. Moses Lowman, as pastor of the dissenting congregation at Clapham in Surrey, which he raised to one of the most opulent and considerable amongst the protestant dissenters. He remained in their service upwards of 23 years, but was deprived of his capacity for usefulness in the year 1777, by the loss of his mental powers, under which deplorable malady (which we are well assured was derived from his family*, and not from too close application to his studies) he continued to the time of his decease. A very handsome subscription of 100^l. a year was kept up by the principal members of his church and their friends; and Lord Mansfield was a handsome contributor. His library was also sold for his benefit 1780, by Leigh and Sotheby. In 1770, or 1771, he published *Seven Letters to the hon. Mr. Justice Blackstone, concerning his Exposition of the Act of Toleration* †, to the 2d edition of which was subjoined the celebrated speech of Lord Mansfield in the cause between the city and the dissenters in the house of lords, and which Dr. F. wrote from memory; but it was so correct as to receive the approbation of his lordship, who had no notes on that occasion. In 1773 he also published an *Essay on Toleration*, with a particular view to an application which had then

lately been made by the dissenting ministers to parliament, for relief in the affair of subscription, without success, but which by a subsequent act they have obtained. These tracts were his only publications, some single sermons excepted. He was a man of great abilities, natural and acquired, and as his talents were always communicable to his friends for their improvement or entertainment, his unhappy seclusion from the world was to them an irreparable loss, as they trust his removal from it is to himself an everlasting gain.

Edward Betham, B. D. (see p. 982) received his education at Eton, of which seminary he was a distinguished ornament; was elected from thence to King's Coll. Cambridge, in 1728, of which he became a fellow in 1731; was some time bursar, and by the provost and fellows, when senior fellow, was presented to the living of Greenford, in Middlesex. In 1771 the provost and fellows of Eton elected him to a vacant fellowship in that society. So unexceptionable was his life, that he may truly be said to have made no enemy in the progress of it. Of manners gentle, of friendship most susceptible, of knowledge extensive, he acquired the praise and commendation of all men. His fortune was not extensive, yet his liberality kept more than equal pace with it, and pointed out objects and things to which it was impossible for his nature to resist lending his assistance. In his life-time he gave 2000^l. for the better maintaining the botanical garden at Cambridge, thereby encouraging a study which did peculiar honour to his taste, and materially benefited mankind. So humane was his disposition, that he founded and endowed a charity-school in his own parish; and this most nobly in his life-time, when avarice might have forbid it, or the fear of want might have excepted against it. He was exemplary for his meekness of mind, for his complacency, moderation, and affability: no pride, except that of being an honour to human nature, manifested itself in him. As in his life he indicated the most extensive liberality, so at his death he exhibited a lasting record of his gratitude. Impressed with the highest sense of the munificence of the Royal Founder of Eton, within whose walls he had imbibed the first seeds of education, he by his will directed a statue of marble, in honour of Henry VI. to be erected at the expence of 600^l. And, in order infallibly to carry his purpose into execution, he contracted a few months before his death with a statuary* to execute it, so very grateful was his disposition, that he could not content himself without this instance of displaying it: an example worthy of all imitation. Reader! if you scrutinise the actions of his life, they will excite your imitation; if you contemplate him when expiring, you will honour his gratitude. Few men have lived more respected, none have died more devoutly regretted. Hence, contemplate his virtues! Forget not the asylum he has erected for distressed innocence! "Go, and do likewise."

* His sister died in the same melancholy circumstance some years ago.

† See our vol. LI. p. 505.

Mrs. Gardiner, of Dublin, in childbed (see p. 978), was the dau. of Sir Wm. Montgomery, bart. and sist. to the right hon. Lady Viscountess Townshend. She, Lady Townshend, and Mrs. Beresford, the youngest sister, were reckoned the three most beautiful women in Europe, and were called the Irish Graces. Mrs. Gardiner had most remarkable fine theatrical talents, and performed most of Shakspeare's tragic characters, it was said, even better than Mrs. Crawford. Her Lady Macbeth was the finest piece of acting ever exhibited on any stage. Mr. Gardiner, to gratify his beautiful lady's taste, fitted up a theatre at his lodge in the Phoenix Park, of which he and Ld. Sackville are keepers; and there the people of fashion in Ireland were invited twice or three times a year, to see what was allowed to be the best company of gentlemen and lady performers that ever trod the boards. Mrs. G. has left several children.

The hon. William Verrey (p. 985) did not die of the *cramp*, but of the *cramp*: for an account of which see Buchan's *Domestic Medicine*, p. 605.

BIRTH.

Dec. 28. **L**ADY of G. Gipps, esq; M. P. for Canterbury, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, in Dublin, Lt Visc. Valentia, to Miss Cavendish, dau. of the rt. hon. Sir H. Cavendish, bart.

Oct. 30. Rev. Mr. Pooley, curate of Stanmore Parva alias Whitchurch, co. Midd. to Miss Millar, of Cheshunt.

Nov. 27. At Ewell, Surrey, Mr. Rich. C. Smith, to Miss Caney, of Islington.

W. Witham, esq; to Miss Langedale.

30. Tho. Watson, M. D. to Miss Valle.

Dec. 1. Dan. Shirley, esq; to Miss Wansley.

Mr. Geo. Byfield, architect, to Miss Abbott.

Sam. Sloper, esq; to Miss Richardson.

2. Rev. Morton Rockcliff, of Woodford, Essex, to Miss Bennet.

At Edmonton, Mr. Tho. Rumball, of the Minories, attorney, to Miss Stace, only dau. of Mr. Nymphas S. of Epping; and

Mr. Patr. Ross, painter, of St. Mary Hill, to Miss Locke, dau. of Mr. L. master of the Angel inn, Edmonton.

At Panton, Lincolnshire, Sam. Smith, of Nottingham, esq; to Miss Turnor, eldest dau. of Edm. T. of Panton-House, esq;

3. Wm. Billingham, esq; to Miss F. Cholmondeley, dau. of the hon. and rev. Rob. C.

Rev. Mr. Browning, to Miss St. Barbe.

9. By the Abp. of Canterbury, Wm. Strode, esq; of Northaw, Herts, to the widow of the late Wm. Leman, esq; of the same place.

Sam. Newnham, esq; late a banker of Bristol; to Mrs. Muggleworth.

Wm. Philips, esq; to Miss Smith.

11. At Enfield, Mr. Jas. Jarvis, an eminent smith, to Mrs. Eliz. Chambers.

13. At Lambeth, Surrey, J. T. Atkyns, esq; of Newington, to Miss Atkyns.

15. Edm. Lacon, esq; of Yarmouth, to Miss

Mortlock, sister of J. M. esq; receiver-general for Cambridgeshire.

Rev. Mr. Crabbe, chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, and author of the "Village" (see p. 1041.), to Miss Ellmy, of Bettes.

16. Tho. B. Parkyns, esq; one of the equeries to the D. of Cumberland, to Miss James, dau. of Sir Wm. J. bart. of Gerard-st. Soho.

17. Rich. Norman, esq; to Miss Gregg.

Alex. Adair, esq; to Miss Lydia Thomas, dau. of the late Sir Wm. T. bart.

18. Rev. Wm. Girdlestone, R. of Kelling and Salthouse, Norfolk, to Miss Ewin.

20. Anth. Ayre, esq; of Grove, Nottinghamsh. to Miss Frances Wilbraham Bootle.

Dan. Fra. Houghton, esq; fort major of the garrison of Goree in Africa, to Miss P. Evelyn.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Bath, rev. Mr. Courtenay, elder brother to the rev. Dr. C. prebendary of Rochester.

At Madras, rev. John Fleming Stanley, R. of Warehorn, Kent, and son to Edw. S. esq; of the custom house.

At St. Bemain de Col'boe, in Normandy, of a malignant fever, the lady of Wm. Neville Hart, esq; formerly M. P. for Stafford.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Halhed, wife of Wm. H. esq; of Gr. George-st.

At Charlton-Horethorn, Somersetshire, rev. Mr. Taylor, vicar of that parish.

Oct. At Cheshunt, Mrs. Westfield, a maiden lady, the bulk of whose fortune, after many charities and legacies to servants, goes to her niece, the lady of Mr. Pott, surgeon.

19. At Newport, in the isle of Wight, Mr. John Van Rixtel, eldest son of the late Mr. V. R. Dutch merchant.

Nov. 1. At Upsal, aged 45, Mr. Cha. Linnaeus, professor of botany, a worthy inheritor of that immortal name, whose family is now extinct. He has been two years collecting the posthumous works of his father, from France, England, and Holland, conjointly with Sir Joseph Banks and M. Jussieu, and was busy in enriching them with many curious remarks, when death snatched him away.

4. At Eton, in the county of Bucks, Mrs. Tyrrell, a maiden lady, many years resident there, where with great credit she kept a boarding-house for the young gentlemen. She was sister of Wm. Tyrrell, esq; late clerk of the peace for the county of Berks. To pay no tribute to her memory were to suffer her many virtues to be buried in oblivion. Few women lived with more esteem. To her brother's and sister's family she extended her constant care, nor did she suffer them to want her assistance, though her fortune was acquired by great fatigue, and exemplary attention to her situation. She abounded with uncommon benevolence, and on many occasions displayed the most extensive generosity. One instance deserves to be particularly recorded; the father of a young gentleman committed to her care, a man of extensive fortune, became so reduced, that there was no possibility of the son conti-

ning at Eton. This, to the surprize of Mrs. Tyrrell, suddenly caught her ear, when she immediately participating with the family in their afflictions, offered (*gratis*) to receive him back, and to continue her care, and all his former comforts, till the time he otherwise would have left the college. She was buried at Windsor, in the parish church, in a very ancient burial-place belonging to the Tyrrells.

15. John Grey, esq; of Morwick, Yorksh. aged 93, uncle to the present Sir Hen. G. bt. of Howick, and Sir Cha. G. K. B. of Falladon, Northumberland.

20. At Bonby, near Barton, Lincolnsh. W. Kirkby, aged 102. He was a labouring man, but for the last five or six years looked after cattle; and what was very remarkable, he could leap over the cart dikes with a pole about three years ago. He retained his senses to the last.

22. Mr. Geo. Hurst, aged 75, many years an eminent apothecary in Devonshire-st. Holborn.

24. At High Wycombe, Bucks, William Goodenough, esq;

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 79, Mrs. Jane Barston.

At Brussels, aged 96, Wm. Beaumont, esq; who had resided in that city ever since the year 1746, being obliged to quit England on account of being in the rebellion.

30. At Putney-Heath, on a visit at her brother's, Mrs. Lubbock, wife of Wm. L. esq; of Lamas, in Norfolk.

Dec. 1. At Brompton, in her 84th year, Mrs. Hudson, relict of Tho. H. esq; of Twickenham.

At Abingdon, aged 75, greatly respected, Mr. Graham, surgeon and apothecary.

3. At Knightsbridge, after a long and painful illness, which she endured with exemplary fortitude, the wife of Dr. Wright, physician, of Charles-street, Grosvenor-squ. She was the only surviving child of Sir James and Dame Hester Gray, and was maid of honour to the Princess of Orange at the time of her decease.

4. At Bristol, in her 52d year, Mrs. Hannah Waring, one of the people called Quakers. A woman whose innate sweetness of temper, and spotless purity of heart, shone throughout her whole life and conversation. She excelled in all the characters that belong to humanity; devout, but not superstitious; pious, without moroseness; good-natured, without levity; serene, without affectation. In the diversified scenes of private life she was not less exemplary, having been the most dutiful of daughters, the most affectionate of sisters, the most agreeable of companions, and most faithful of friends; to all her relations (which were numerous) extremely courteous and respectful; to her inferiors and domestics constantly obliging; and to the poor a compassionate and liberal benefactor. All who knew her must regret that so valuable a life was no longer continued.

"She taught us how to live; and oh! too high The price for knowledge! taught us how to die." Her remains were interred with her ancestors

on the 10th, in the Quakers burial-ground at Alton in Hampshire.

At Southampton, — Barclay, esq; as he was sitting at cards, to all appearance well, in the assembly-room, he suddenly dropped his cards, fell back in his chair in a fit, and died the next day.

5. In his 45th year, Sir John Mitchell, bt. of Shetland.

Wm. Gregory, esq; dep. master of the mint.

At Barrowby, in Yorkshire, aged 75, Geo. Lloyd, esq; F. R. S.

At Versailles, her royal highness *Mademoiselle*, dau. of the Count d'Artois.

6. At Newmarket, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. M. church-clerk, who had been many years mistress of the free-school. Her death was occasioned by a bite from a cat. She had a day or two preceding her death all the symptoms of feline madness.

In Queen-square, Mrs. Thomasine Ambrose, a maiden lady, who had been many years totally blind.

8. At his seat at Bishop's Court, in the Isle of Man, after a long and painful illness, the rt. rev. George Mason, D. D. lord bishop of Sodor and Man. This see is in the gift of the Dutchess Dowager of Athol, Lady of Man, to whom the late Prelate had been chaplain.

9. At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Eliz. Wood, aged 89.

10. Right hon. Lady Dorothea Inglis.

At Hoddesdon, Herts, in his 70th year, rev. Dr. Jones.

In his 74th year, Sir Rob. Smyth, bart. of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, and of Isfield, in Suffex. He married Lady Louisa Hervey, aunt to the present E. of Bristol, by whom he had a son, now living, Hervey Smyth, esq; who was aid-de-camp to Gen. Wolfe (and as such is represented in his print), and a daughter, married to W. B. Brand, esq;

Mrs. Ostcliffe, aged 45, wife of Mr. O. brewer, at Enfield.

11. At Canterbury, Mrs. Randolph, relict of the late rev. Dr. R. president of C. C. C. and archdeacon of Oxford, and sister to the late Sir John Honeywood, bart.

At Hurn-Court, Hampshire, Mrs. Dorothy Hooper, dau. of the late Edw. H. esq; by the Lady Dorothy, dau. of Anthony, 2d earl of Shaftesbury, and sister of Edw. H. esq; commissioner of the customs.

At his seat at Norton by Galby, Leicestersh. Wm. Fortrey, esq; aged 85. About three weeks ago, as he was going into his garden before he went to bed, he fell down a flight of stone steps in the front of his house, and not being able to recover himself, and the only servant that slept in the house gone to bed, he lay out all night, and was found in the morning by the servant, but not quite dead, and from that time languished to the above period. Among other marks of his munificence he rebuilt the church at Galby, to which he gave bells; he also built at his own expence that

beautiful structure the new church at Norton, to which he gave bells and an organ. He also gave two bells to the church of St. Margaret at Leicester (supposed to be the finest peal in that county); and was possessed of many anecdotes relative to the founder of that steeple (Hugh Watts, once mayor of Leicester). See the *History of Hinckley*, p. 35. He died unmarried, and is succeeded in his fortune by his nephew, the rev. Mr. Green, Rolleston, co. Leic.

12. At Amwell, co. Herts, John Scott, esq; one of the people called Quakers; author of a pleasing poem, intitled, "Amwell, 17," in 4to. republished 1776, 4to*, and of other poetical works printed 1782, 8vo†; also of a most useful "Digest of Laws respecting Highways, 1778," 8vo. To this subject he had particularly turned his thoughts; and in this book not only the law respecting highways and turnpikes is to be found, but a number of judicious and well-founded remarks on the construction and preservation of roads‡. The loss of this most active and public-spirited man will be more easily felt than expressed in his neighbourhood, and in the wide circle of his acquaintance. Of his zeal in the defence of his friend Dr. Beattie, see vol. XLVIII. p. 152.

13. In Privy-garden, Mrs. Cornwall, mother of the Speaker of the house of commons. In Tooke's-co. Castle-yard, Edw. Parker, esq; barrister at law.

Mr. Geo. Westerman, ink-maker, Black-Swan-alley, London-Wall.

14. Mr. Romeo Arbuthnot, stock-broker.

Mr. Mathews, late bookseller at Cambridge.

15. At Canterbury, Mrs. Bunce, relict of the rev. Wm. B. late R. of St. Peter's, and V. of St. Clement's, in Sandwich.

16. Mrs. Cumberlege, Hornsey-row, Islington.

Suddenly, after attending the marriage of his daughter at St. Anne's, Soho, Sir Wm. James, bart. one of the directors of the E. I. Company, and of Greenwich hospital, an elder brother and deputy-master of the Trinity-house, M. P. for West Loo in Cornwall, and F.R.S. He is succeeded in title by his eldest son, now Sir Richard, whom he had by his 2d wife, an Indian lady. He has now a company of sepoy's at Madras, and is the first of that country who has succeeded to an English title.

17. At Thanckes, in Cornwall, the seat of Rear Adm. Greaves, Mr. B. F. Taylor.

19. At Weymouth, Hon. Wm. Parker, youngest son of the Earl of Macclesfield.

At his brother's at Enfield, of a deep de-

present parliament, for St. Alban's. He married, in April 1768, Lady Frances Howard, dau. to the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Carlisle, by whom he had no issue. He was the lineal descendant, and last male heir, of Ralph Radcliffe, gent. (descended from Rich. Radcliffe, of Radcliffe Tower, co. Lancaster, temp. Edward III.), who died temp. Henry VIII. having purchased the priory of White Carmelites at Hitchin of the first grantees after the dissolution, whose heir and representative was Ralph Radcliffe, of Hitchin Priory, esq; and also of Devonshire-st. London, Turkey merchant, who, dying unmarried, was succeeded in the estate by his two brothers, Edward and Arthur Radcliffe, esqrs. both also Turkey merchants, in Devonshire-street, neither of whom having any male issue, the estate and their fortunes devolved to John Radcliffe, esq; above-mentioned, son of their younger brother, Mr. John Radcliffe, Turkey merchant.

23. In Newman-st. Mrs. Vernon, sister to the late Ld Shipbrooke, and to Gen. Vernon.

Mrs. Kenrick, wife of Cranmer K. esq.

At Oxford, in his 69th year, Jas. Hargrave, esq; major of brigade in North Britain, but retired in 1747.

24. In Lemon-street, rev. Dan. Noble.

25. At Canterbury, Mrs. Pennington, mother to the Rev. Dr. P. one of the six preachers in the cathedral.

27. At Islington, in her 65th year, greatly esteemed by all who knew her, Mrs. Nichols, mother to the printer of this Magazine.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 6. **H**ON. Capt. Geo. Fitzroy, one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to Pr. of Wales.

13. Anth. Storer, esq; his Majesty's minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles during the absence of his Grace the Duke of Manchester, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to that court.

19. E. Gower, lord president of privy council,

23. D. of Rutland, lord keeper of privy seal.

Francis Marquis of Caermarthen, and Thomas Lord Sydney, principal secretaries of state.

Edward Lord Thurlow, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

26. Right hon. James Grenville, sworn of the privy council.

Duke of Dorset, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Most Christian King.

Dan. Hailes, esq; secretary of that embassy.

D. of Chandos, lord steward of the household.

Earl of Salisbury, lord chamberlain of the household.

Lloyd Kenyon, esq; attorney-general.

Pepper Arden, esq; solicitor-general.

27. Right hon. Wm. Pitt, Jn. Buller, sen. esq; Marquis of Graham, Edw. Jas. Eliot, and Jn. Aubrey, esqrs. commissioners of treasury.

Right hon. Wm. Pitt, chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer.

D. of Richmond, master gen. of ordnance.

Gibbs Crawford, esq; clerk of the ordnance,

John Aldridge, esq; keeper of the ordnance,

* See our vol. XLVI. p. 318.

† See our vol. LII. p. 489. A severe criticism on these by the C. Reviewers, provoked him, we are sorry to say, to a peevish controversy in a "Letter" addressed to them thereon, 1783, 8vo.

‡ See our vol. L. p. 20.

§ Fine, by bursting a blood-vessel in coughing, Mr. May, coach-painter, of London.

21. John Radcliffe, of Hitchin Priory, co. Herts, esq; member in the two last, and the

Tho. Baillie, esq; clerk of the deliveries of the ordnance.

The following gentlemen are created baronets of Great Britain: John Guise, of Highnam-Court, co. Glouc. esq; Sir Andr. Snape Hammond, knt.; Cha. Barrow, of Hygrove, co. Glouc. esq; John Morhead, of Trenant-Park, co. Cornwall, esq; Rev. Rich. Rycroft, D. D. of Calton, co. York; John Silvester Smith, of Newland Park, co. York, esq; John Lombe, of Great Melton, co. Norfolk, esq; Tho. Durrant, of Scottowe, co. Norfolk, esq; Lucas Pepys, M. D. physician extraordinary to his Majesty; Fra. Wood, of Barnsley, co. York, esq; Wm. Fitzherbert, of Telfington, co. Derby, esq; and Tho. Beevor, of Stethel, co. Norfolk, esq;

Rev. Wm. Jackson, cl. B. D. professor of the Greek tongue in the university of Oxford, *vice* J. Randolph, refig.

Rev. Tho. Mends, Holbeton V. co. Devon, *vice* rev. Mr. Parsons, refig.

Everard Fawkener, esq; a commissioner for stamp duties, *vice* W. Waller, esq;

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

WILLIAM Saxby, esq; water-bailiff of the city of London.

Rev. Isaac Milner, M. A. fellow of Queen's Coll. unanimously elected into the professorship founded by the late rev. Mr. Jackson, formerly fellow and tutor of Trin. Coll. Cambr.

Rev. John Norbury, D. D. chosen one of the fellows of Eton College, *vice* Betham, dec.

Wm. Miford, esq; a chief clerk in the treasury, *vice* F. Reynolds, esq;

John Philipps, esq; surgeon of the household to the Prince of Wales.

Rich. Acklom Harrison, esq; collector of the custom at the port of Hull.

Right hon. Barry Yelverton, L. C. baron in Ireland; and John Fitzgibbon, esq; attorney-general.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

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Rev. Wm. Swift, M. A. Stoks-Prior V. co. Worcester.

Rev. Mr. Briton, master of the grammar-school in Durham, perpetual curate of St. Margaret in that city; Rev. Mr. Viner, curate of Croxdale; Rev. Mr. Fothergill, a minor canon of Dorham; Rev. Mr. Hayes, of precentor and gospeller in that church, all *vice* Mr. Wheeler, dec.

Rev. Tho. Drake, B. D. chaplain to the Abp. of Canterbury.

Rev. Matthias Rutton, Cowling R. Kent.

Rev. Herbert Randolph, L. L. B. prebendary of Sarum.

Rev. ——— Barker, Holmton R. and Welwick V. both co. York.

Rev. W. Dealtry, Bp. Wilton V. co. York.

Rev. Tho. Lund, M. A. Burton-in-the-Street R. co. York, *vice* Dr. Swiney, dec.

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Rev. Nath. Bridges, R. D. Waddenhoe with Orlingbury R. R. co. Northampton.

B—NK—TS.

JOHN Ball, of Chester, warehouselman.
Christ. Owston, Wapping-wall, Shadwell, merchant.

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Sam. Eaton, Friday-str. Lond. and Patricius Goodall, of Nottingham, hosiers.

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Wm. Underhill, Sedgley, Staff. ironmonger.

Benj. Slade, jun. Aldergate-str. Lond. distiller.

Wm. Miles, Snow-hill, Lond. leather-cutter.

Nath. Cotes and John Crompton, Coventry-str. Midd. silk-mercers.

Steph. Bennett, Merton, Surrey, dealer in teas.

Steph. Beck, Bell-dock, Wapping, brazier.

Tho. Philpot and Fra. Dotser, of Bedlington-Furnace, Durham, merchants.

Cudbert Kitchen and Peter Smith, Cecil-court, St. Martin in the Fields, horse-dealer.

Rob. Spooner Haddelsey and Tho. Harris, of High-street, Southwark, haberdashers.

David Evans, Haverfordwest, shopkeeper.

Wm. Rawlence, Bewley, Southamp. shopkeeper.

Patricius Goodall, of Nottingham, hosier.

J. s. Sheen, Holborn-br. Lond. cheesemonger.

Wm. Swansborough, Holborn-br. linen-draper.

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John Taylor, Hummerton, Midd. broker.

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Tho. Goodair, Wakefield, Yorksh. linen-draper.

Jona. Lowes, Middleton, Durham, grocer.

Tho. Seamark, St. Paul's Church-yard, merch.

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Wm. Hopps, Darlington, Durh. linen-draper.

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7		57 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			17 $\frac{1}{2}$								10		
8		57 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			17 $\frac{1}{2}$								10		
9	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			17 $\frac{1}{2}$								9		
10		57 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			17 $\frac{1}{2}$								9		
11	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			17 $\frac{1}{2}$							15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10		
12	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			17 $\frac{1}{2}$		124 $\frac{3}{4}$					15 $\frac{3}{4}$	10		
13	Sunday	57	57			18							16	10		
14														9		
15		57 $\frac{1}{4}$														
16	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$												9		
17		57 $\frac{1}{4}$														
18	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$												5		
19	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$												4		
20	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$												4		
21	Sunday													4		
22		56												5		
23	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$												6		
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25																
26								125								
27																
28	Sunday															

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* We are indebted to an OLD WESTMINSTER Friend for the following corrections, in
the Prologue, p. 1045, which was too hastily copied from a news-paper.
Line 3. r. 'liqueur.'—L. 13. 'si jufferis' (from a well-known passage in Juvenal).—L. 15,
'olatu'.—L. 16, 'astra sago' (an old well-known line at Westminster, as descriptive of
tossing in a blanket, the whole line being, 'Ibis ab æt.'—L. 21. 'cedere nuncupat'.—
L. 20, 'notata'.—L. 24, 'fient.'

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Lately, Hon. John Damer, brother to Ld Milton.

In Bunhill-row, aged 87, Mr. J. Randall.

Dec. 11. At Corke, Col. Townshend, the petitioning candidate against Lord Kingborough, the returned member for co. Corke.

18. At an advanced age, Wm. Rice, esq; of Ennis, in Ireland. He is succeeded by his only son, Steph. R. esq; of the Temple.

20. At an inn on the road between Ostend and Rotterdam, Tho. Nelson, esq; He was born near Leeds, in Yorkshire; bound apprentice, and served part of his time, to a stay-maker in that neighbourhood; but, being of an enterprising turn, he ran away from his master, and went to sea. He has been upwards of 20 years in the slave trade, to and from the Dutch West India settlements, by which he made a fortune of upwards of 60,000l. He retired about five years since, and has chiefly resided in the neighbourhood of Rotterdam, where he lived in a very private and penurious manner. He has left 40,000l. to his nephew, Mr. Rowland, and considerable legacies to some other relations.

25. G. C. Hesse, esq; of the pay-office.

26. At Bath, of a paralytic seizure, Miss Taylor, of Salisbury, dau. of the late rev. Dr.

John Taylor, chancellor of that diocese, and grand-dau. of the late right rev. Dr. Thomas, bp. of Salisbury.

In Berwickshire, Sir Jas. Home, bart.

27. At Durham, at the house of his friend Mr. Mewburn, apothecary, Tho. Bowyer, esq; of Tudhoe-hall, only son of the late worthy and learned Printer; by whose death, unmarried, 3000l. Reduced annuities, bequeathed by his father contingently to the Company of Stationers for the benefit of six aged printers (see vol. XLVIII. p. 571) becomes secured to them in perpetuity. He has bequeathed almost the whole of his property of every kind to Mr. Mewburn, by a will which (we are informed) will be contested by the friends of his father.

P. 981. The notorious Clebbon, mentioned as dead, is yet living. He was at the point of death, which gave rise to the report.

P. 1044, col. 1. l. 29, r. 'vessel.'

P. 1066, col. 1. Sir W. James fell back in his chair and died just as he was going to give his daughter's hand to the bridegroom, at his own house, by a special licence. The ceremony was therefore deferred.

P. 1067. Dr. Norbury is not yet made Bp. of Man; nor (we fear) ever will be.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 10, 1782, to December 16, 1783.

Christened		Buried		Increased in the Burials	
{ Males 8739 }		{ Males 9730 }		this Year 1111.	
{ Females 8352 }		{ Females 9290 }			
Died under 2 Years	6632	20 and 30 -	1421	60 and 70 -	1332
Between 2 and 5	1873	30 and 40 -	1711	70 and 80 -	926
5 and 10	673	40 and 50 -	1757	80 and 90 -	420
10 and 20	676	50 and 60 -	1551	90 and 100 -	51

DISEASES.		Evil		CASUALTIES.	
Abortive & Stillborn	636	Fever, malignant	7	Bit by a mad dog	0
Aged	1239	Scarlet Fever, Spot-		Broken Limbs	1
Ague	11	ted Fever, and Pur-		Bruised	0
Apoplexy & Sudden	219	ples	231	Burnt	13
Asthma & Phthysic	119	Fistula		Choaked	0
Bedridden	19	Flux	23	Drowned	110
Bleeding	3	French Pox	49	Excessive Drinking	4
Bloody Flux	5	Gout	47	Executed	15
Bursten and Rupture	5	Gravel, Strangury, and		Found Dead	4
Cancer	67	Stone	43	Frighted	0
Canker	0	Grief	4	Killed by Falls and	
Chicken Pox	1	Head-Ach	1	several other Acci-	
Childbed	140	Headmouldshot, Hor-		dents	75
Cholick, Gripes, Twist-		shoehead, and Water		Killed themselves	26
ing of the Guts	37	in the Head	19	Murdered	4
Cold	3	Jaundice	75	Overlaid	3
Consumption	4575	Imposthume	6	Poisoned	0
Convulsions	4770	Inflammation	308	Scalded	3
Cough, and Hooping-		Itch	0	Smothered	1
Cough	268	Leprosy	1	Starved	2
Diabetes	1	Lethargy	2	Suffocated	8
Dropfy	864	Livergrown	1		
		Lunatick	53		
		Measles	185		
		Milcarriage	1		
		Mortification	211		
		Palsy	73		
		Plurisy	17		
		Quinsy	7		
		Rash	0		
		Rheumatism	3		
		Rickets	0		
		Rising of the Lights	0		
		Scald-head	0		
		Scurvy	5		
		Small Pox	1550		
		Sore Throat	22		
		Sores and Ulcers	8		
		St. Anthony's Fire	1		
		Stoppage in the Sto-			
		mach	6		
		Surfeit	3		
		Swelling	1		
		Teeth	532		
		Thrush	8		
		Tympany	0		
		Vomiting and Loose-			
		ness	14		
		Worms	18		
				Total	269

*** Our Manchester Correspondent's Communication is very obliging. Were we to particularize the "twentieth Part the Tube" of the Letters we receive, our Limits, crowded as they are, would fail us. Our Friends in general may be assured that their Favours, if found deserving of it, shall have as speedy insertion as possible. Amidst the multiplicity which come to Hand, some must of Course be unworthy the Public Eye; of such it would be decent if the Postage were PAID. W. has certainly lost his Wager. However the Aerial Voyage may have been embellished in Description, the Facts are undoubtedly true.

